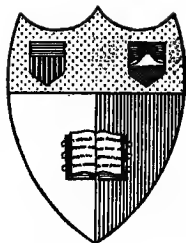


MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

—
SECOND REVISION, PARIS, 1909



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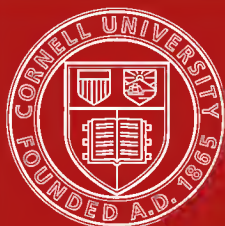
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUAL
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST
OF
CAUSES OF DEATH

BASED ON THE SECOND DECENNIAL
REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

CONTENTS.

	Page.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	5
INTRODUCTORY	7
Purpose and scope of the Manual.....	9
Nature and use of a statistical list of causes of death.....	12
Nomenclature and classification of diseases.....	13
Statistical treatment of joint causes of death.....	17
Detailed and abridged International Lists of Causes of Death.....	28
Suggestions to physicians and registrars in regard to reporting causes of death.....	35
List of undesirable terms.....	39
References on the development and use of the International List of Causes of Death.....	43
TABULAR LIST , showing terms included under each title of the detailed International List of Causes of Death.....	47
INDEX , showing assignment of causes of death to each title of the detailed International List.....	143

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, based on the Second Decennial Revision by the International Commission that met at Paris in 1909. It contains many additional terms not found in the original translation of the report of that Commission, and will be of special service to American registration offices whose returns supply the material upon which the mortality statistics published by the Bureau of the Census are based. It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics of this bureau.

Very respectfully,

Edna Durand

Director.

Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The measure of this success may be inferred from the large number of countries represented at the two sessions, as given in the official reports of the proceedings, although all countries that employ the classification were not represented by delegates in 1909. In a paper before the Fourteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Berlin in 1907, Dr. Bertillon estimated that the system was in effect for over 212 millions of population. This estimate was a very conservative one, the United States being credited with only the population (33.1 millions) shown for the registration area in 1904. Since the meeting of 1909 the very important accession of Great Britain has been received, as announced in the letter of Hon. Bernard Mallet, Registrar-General of England and Wales, transmitting his annual report for 1909:

The next change will be the substitution of the recently revised International List of Causes of Death for that at present in use in this office. When it was determined to publish mortality statistics on an extended scale for administrative areas, it became necessary to consider how to avoid the anomaly of the use of a different classification of causes of death in these reports from that in use by the local sanitary authorities concerned. The solution of this difficulty has been found in the adoption, by all concerned in the matter, of the proposal contained in the following letter which I addressed on the 20th of October last to the President of the Royal College of Physicians:—

"I beg to inform you that from the commencement of the year 1911 onwards I propose to adopt the International List of Causes of Death in the various publications issued by this office in place of that hitherto in use.

"This decision, which was foreshadowed in my Annual Report for 1908 (page lxxv), has been arrived at after consultation with the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board and with representatives of the Scottish and Irish General Register Offices. Ample precautions will be taken in the scheme of publication to provide for complete comparability of the new records with those published in the present form, so that the continuity of the records concerned will be unimpaired.

"The change of classification will greatly facilitate international mortality comparisons, and there is, moreover, every reason to anticipate that it will for the first time render possible complete comparability between the tables compiled in this office and those issued by local authorities."

The acceptance of this proposal will bring the publications of the General Register Office, of the Local Government Board, and of the local sanitary authorities into line, not only with one another, but also with those of the principal Colonies and of most foreign countries both in North and South America and on the Continent of Europe, in which the International List is already in use. I may add that copies of the International List as now adopted have been forwarded to the Colonial Office for distribution to the various authorities concerned throughout the Empire.

Many countries, among them the United States, that have expressed their cordial approval of the International List and have adopted it for practical use so far as material is available for the statistical compilation of causes of death, do not enforce the complete registration of deaths throughout their entire territory. This is not the case, however, in the British possessions, for as an almost invariable rule there is thorough registration of vital statistics wherever the British flag flies. The addition of the British Empire is thus a most important one, even apart from the prestige and traditions of the home office, with its memories of William Farr. All

the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries of the world are now united in the adoption of the International List. The entire Western Hemisphere, including North, Central, and South America; Australia and New Zealand; China, Japan, and British India in Asia; Egypt, Algeria, and South Africa in Africa; and many countries of Europe are now, or soon will be, represented among those thus seeking international uniformity. Progress during the present decade should be even more gratifying, and by the time of the Third Decennial Revision, which is to be made in 1919, it may be hoped that all countries will join in the movement.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MANUAL.

As soon as possible after the receipt of the French edition of the Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, a translation of the French text and index was made and published under the title of "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death." In the Introduction of this work appeared the following statement relative to the old Manual of 1902 and the present or revised Manual:

The Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death issued by the Bureau of the Census in 1902 has been employed very generally by those state and city registration officials of the United States who are charged with the compilation of mortality statistics. By its use a much greater degree of comparability has been brought about in the statistics of causes of death. The Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, which took place at Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, at the invitation and under the auspices of the French Government, will make necessary a new edition of the Manual, so that it may serve as a guide to American registration officials for the 10 years beginning January 1, 1910.

The revised Manual, it is expected, will be a work of far more useful and authoritative character than the old one. It will contain (1) the terms of the French list, or at least as many of them as may be used properly in English; (2) the terms found upon medical certificates of causes of death as reported by American physicians; (3) the terms of the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London, for over 40 years the authoritative guide of English physicians in regard to the proper designation of diseases and causes of death; and (4) those of the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions. In its preparation the assistance of the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association will be of special value. The members of this committee are: Dr. Frank P. Foster, *chairman*, New York; Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland, Philadelphia; Dr. Alexander Duane, New York; and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor. The committee is operating under the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association on June 3, 1908:

"Resolved, By the American Medical Association:

"1. That the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death be recommended for all official mortality and morbidity statistical reports.

* * * * *

"5. That after the revision of the International Classification in 1910 [date changed to 1909] the Nomenclature of Diseases be recast in corresponding form, so that there will be available under a uniform arrangement and with precise agreement in the meaning of terms (1) International Classification of Causes of Death; (2) International Classification of Sickness and Disability; (3) International Nomenclature of Diseases and Injuries."

The present Manual has been prepared according to the plan indicated, and is intended to replace as a practical reference work for registration officials both the old "Manual of International Classification," published in 1902, and also the translation of the French text or "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," published in 1910. It may be referred to as the "revised Manual," which is a more convenient expression than the "Manual based upon the (Second) Revised Classification." The word "classification" has been dropped in the title—although it seems impossible to disuse this word entirely in writing upon the subject—and the distinctive title adopted of "Manual of the International List of Causes of Death." This is done for the reason, explained more fully below, that the system is merely a practical one for the statistical treatment of causes of death and makes no claim to consideration as a scientific classification of diseases.

The translation of the official French version of the results of the International Commission of 1909 was taken as the basis of the present Manual. As stated in the text of the "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," as given below, many common terms were not found therein and it was necessary to supplement its use with that of the old Manual:

Many terms that frequently occur in the usage of American physicians will not be found in the Index or Tabular List. It was recognized by the International Commission that a special list would have to be prepared for each language, as there are many expressions in English, for example, for which no equivalents exist in French medical nomenclature, and vice versa. Until a complete and thoroughly comprehensive Index can be prepared, in connection with the revised edition of the Manual, it will be necessary to use the present Index in conjunction with that of the old edition of the Manual.

Such a comprehensive list was formed by adding to the terms that appeared in the translation of the French list many other terms derived from the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London (fourth edition, being the third decennial revision, 1906); from the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York; and from the lists of terms found among the returns to the Bureau of the Census. Terms from these sources were brought together into a single list, alphabetically arranged, with the International List number indicated, and were thus compared, with the elimination of some minor differences of form, before rearranging under the titles of the detailed International List. This comparison was no light task, the combined index comprising 1,044 typewritten pages of over 30 lines to a page, completely cross-indexed so that all the various relations of the terms would be indicated, and with the source of each expression indicated

as coming from the French, Census, Bellevue, or English lists (by initials "F," "C," "B," and "E"). Thus, for example:

Tuberculosis 28 FCBE
 abdominal 31 FC
 acute 29 FC
 articular 33 C
 axillary 34 C
 bronchial 28 C
 bronchopneumonic, acute 29 B

of intestines 31 CBE
 joint 33 CBE
 kidney 34 CBE
 knee 33 C
 larynx 28 FCBE
 etc., etc.

The assignments to the International List were determined with the aid of sets of assignments of the terms of the London and Bellevue Nomenclatures prepared by Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, State Registrar of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. William H. Guilfooy, Registrar of Records of New York City, in addition to the decisions made in this bureau. Acknowledgment should be made especially of the valuable assistance furnished by the Committee on Clinical Records of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, which consists of Drs. Robert J. Carlisle, Warren Coleman, Thomas A. Smith, and Edmund L. Dow. Numerous conferences have been held with this committee, complete agreement has been reached as to the assignment of all terms included in the Bellevue Nomenclature, and an entire rearrangement of the latter in the order of the International List is now available in the revised edition just published (1911)¹ that will be most serviceable for the promotion of uniformity in hospital statistics throughout the United States. The constant interest and aid of Dr. Frank P. Foster, Chairman, and other members of the American Medical Association's Committee on the Nomenclature of Diseases have been extended, and valuable suggestions have been received from Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office of England and Wales, some of them as the result of a special conference with Dr. Bertillon at Paris since the date of the revision. Dr. Stevenson also kindly transmitted a typewritten copy of the Tabular List of the English Manual now in preparation, which has been compared with the Tabular List of the present work. The extremely valuable services of Mr. George H. Van Buren, section chief in the Bureau of the Census, and the staff of clerks engaged under his charge in the editing of causes of death are also deserving of special mention in connection not only with the preparation of the present Manual but also with the former publications on this subject.

¹ Reference (21), p. 45.

NATURE AND USE OF A STATISTICAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

No registration office that deals with a considerable number of returns of deaths can present a compilation in which each individual cause will be shown. The number of medical terms employed by physicians is so very great that a table prepared on this basis would be chiefly a list of names of diseases. The length of such a list would preclude the presentation of the important statistical relations of the various causes, and the number of deaths returned for the less common terms would be too few to render the results of statistical value. Moreover, many of the terms would be more or less synonymous, and the actual number of deaths from a given disease could be learned only by examining the entire list of terms.

A process of condensation or consolidation is therefore necessary in compiling statistics of causes of death. A selected list of titles is prepared, and under each title are arranged the various terms which it is agreed shall be referred thereto in compilation. The Tabular List (pp. 47 to 141) is formed by such an arrangement, and careful examination should be made of it by the compiler in order to understand the general character and scope of each of the 189 titles that make up the International List of Causes of Death in its present form.

Such a list might have been arranged in any order—for example, the alphabetical. This plan would have the advantage of avoiding the appearance of a theoretical grouping or "classification" of the causes of death—a matter with which the International List is very little concerned. On the other hand, it would have the disadvantage of separating widely many causes that are frequently studied together, such as the various acute infective diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, the puerperal affections, etc. On the whole, therefore, the grouping according to the general "classes," and in a conventional order, is more convenient. It is desirable also to print the International List number with the title, as thereby all uncertainty is removed as to the exact inclusion of the title, regardless of the particular language employed. The process, then, of "classifying" causes of death relates only to the assignment of any given cause to the particular title number, as shown in the Index for all terms that appear in the Tabular List.

The Index is cross-referenced, so that any significant word in a medical expression may be found, a plan which will facilitate reference by those not accustomed to medical terms. Thus "Fatty degeneration of heart" will be found under "Fatty," "Degeneration," and "Heart." In the Tabular List each term appears only once, as a rule, and in its natural order of expression. Subsidiary lists of "Frequent complications" are given under certain titles, thus indicating terms that may be neglected when occurring in combination with the primary cause.

All terms in the Index are supposed to occur in the exact form stated without further qualification or definition. If additional information is obtained, it may lead to a very different reference. Special attention should be paid to the distinctions of assignment according to the ages of decedents. It is unfortunate that special age limits should be required in a list of causes of death, but the tendency is to increase rather than to diminish the number of titles thus affected. In order to promote international comparability and after consultation with Drs. Bertillon and Stevenson, some indefinite terms e. g., "Debility," "Cachexia," and the like, reported without qualification for decedents of 70 years and over, are now assigned to "Senility" (154) instead of to "Ill defined causes" (189) as was formerly the practice of this office. The increase in the age limit of title 151 from "under 3 months" to "under 1 year" will also result in the transfer of a considerable number of deaths from "Ill defined causes," thus causing apparent improvement in the returns. But the title "Senility" itself is really an indefinite one, as is also "Congenital debility" to a considerable extent, so that these changes may be regarded as only transpositions among the groups of ill defined causes and hence of no very great significance.

The words "cancer" and "tumor" are used in a general sense to include all forms of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively. Reference should be made to the lists of specific forms under titles 39 and 46 of the Tabular List, and also under the head of "Cancer" and "Tumor" in the Index. Explanations and special lists are given also in the Index under the heads of "Parasitic disease," "Poisoning," "Premature birth," and "Stillbirth"—the last, of course, only for the purpose of insuring exclusion of all stillbirths from deaths.

NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

The International List of Causes of Death makes no pretension of being a proper nomenclature of diseases or of including a scientific classification of diseases. It is only a practical working list whereby statistical compilers can assign medical terms reported by physicians as causes of death to certain more or less definite titles representing individual diseases or groups of diseases of similar character. Statistics of causes of death are vitiated to a considerable extent, and sometimes to a very large extent, by the fact that many deaths are reported under what the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association very graphically calls *certain blind returns*. How applicable this phrase is can be appreciated most fully by those who have puzzled over returns as received in registration offices, and an inspection of the many unsatisfactory and indefinite causes included in this Manual (see Tabular List) will make it clear that reform is

necessary in order to place our statistics of causes of death upon a satisfactory basis.

Nosology, or the scientific classification of diseases, was cultivated with fervor a hundred years ago,¹ and was believed to be a necessary part of the knowledge required for the practical treatment of disease. "The distinction of the genera of diseases, the distinction of the species of each, and often even that of the varieties, I hold to be a necessary foundation of every plan of physic, whether dogmatical or empirical," said Cullen in his "First Lines of the Practice of Physio." The system devised by him came to be the predominant one, although many other systems were presented, among them those of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Young, and Mason Good. All these systems have vanished; the subject is almost entirely neglected at the present day, but its influence may be traced in the forms of statistical lists in present use. Dr. William Farr found the Cullenian system in general use in the public services at the time of the establishment of the modern system of registration of deaths in England. It had not, however, been revised to meet the demands of the advance of medical science and was not suited to statistical purposes. One of Dr. Farr's first duties, therefore, was to prepare a "Statistical Nosology," which had a marked effect upon subsequent classifications, including that of the Second Revision of the International List. Dr. Farr said at that time:²

The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in Bills of Mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry, as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

As a result of his practical experience with this system Dr. Farr was selected, together with Dr. Marc d'Espiné of Geneva, by the First Statistical Congress, Brussels, 1853, to prepare a report upon a classification that might be used in all countries for the statistics of causes of death.³ The resolution to this effect was introduced by Dr. Achille Guillard, a distinguished botanist and statistician, creator of the word "demography," and maternal grandfather of Dr. Jacques Bertillon, to whose efforts the present success of the International List is chiefly due:

Il y a lieu de former une nomenclature uniforme des causes de décès applicable à tous les pays.

¹ See the interesting oration on "The Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases, with Remarks on Diseases Due to Treatment," by Dr. H. D. Rolleston, before the Medical Society of London, *Lancet*, May 22, 1909.

² First Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. London: 1839, p. 99.

³ Sixteenth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England, 1853, Appendix, p. 73.

This was the beginning of the present International List. The classification was adopted in Paris in 1855, in Vienna in 1857, and was translated into six languages. Again revised at Paris in 1864 "*sur le modèle de celle de W. Farr*," and in 1874, 1880, and 1886,¹ the final form² was substantially that which was recommended by the International Statistical Institute,³ the successor of the old Statistical Congress, at Chicago in 1893, and which, after the First Decennial Revision of 1900 and the Second Decennial Revision of 1909, is now the International List in force in a large number of countries for the decade beginning January 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1919.

The preface of the first edition (1869) of the Nomenclature of Diseases drawn up by a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London declares that—

For perfecting the statistical registration of diseases, with a view to the discovery of statistical truths concerning their history, nature, and phenomena, the want of a generally recognized Nomenclature of Diseases has long been felt as an indispensable condition.

* * * * *

Among the great ends of such a uniform Nomenclature must be reckoned that of fixing definitely, for all places, the things about which medical observation is exercised, and of forming a steady basis upon which medical experience may be safely built.

The committee began its labors in 1859, not long after the action of the Statistical Congress in favor of an international classification of causes of death. The successive decennial revisions of this work (dated 1885, 1896, and 1906) have continued to afford a steady basis of authority for British physicians in the use of medical terms and have contributed markedly to the value of the statistical reports relating to causes of death. No such authority has heretofore been available in the United States, and probably owing to this fact, at least in part, the returns of causes of death in this country contain a much larger variety of indefinite causes than do those of England. Efforts in the direction of nomenclature were made, it is true, early in the history of the American Medical Association, and an American Nomenclature of Diseases was actually prepared by a distinguished committee of that association nearly 40 years ago.⁴ The work was discontinued, however, and was not taken up again until within very recent years and in connection with the preparations for the Second Revision of the International List.⁵ Following is the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health to the House of Delegates of the Sixty-second Annual Session of the American

¹ J. Bertillon: *Cours élémentaire de statistique administrative*, 1895, pp. 262 and 264 (Note).

² Reference (1), p. 43.

³ Reference (2), p. 43.

⁴ *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, 1872, Appendix.

⁵ See *Mortality Statistics*, 1907, p. 16, and *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 15, 1907.

Medical Association, Los Angeles, June, 1911, and also the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases to which it refers:¹

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Alexander Marcy, New Jersey, Chairman, presented the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, as follows:

Your Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health begs leave to report having had under consideration the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases and recommends the adoption of the report and the continuance of the committee with such additions as may be necessary to complete its full membership, and that said committee be instructed to continue its work in cooperation with other organizations working along the same lines, and that such classification as they may adopt, together with the International Classification of Causes of Death, be published and supplied to the members of the American Medical Association.

We further recommend that in case of a vacancy on this committee such vacancy be filled by a member especially interested in tropical diseases.

ALEXANDER MARCY, Jr., *Chairman.*

On motion, the report was adopted. The nomenclature report referred to was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

To the Members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association:

Your Committee on the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases begs leave to submit the following report:

Up to a time shortly preceding the rendering of our last report, at the meeting of 1910, our work was hampered by the necessity of waiting for the appearance of the revised version of the International Classification of Causes of Death, for we had been instructed to have due regard for that classification; indeed, early in our labors we were again admonished to follow it closely. This resolution, however, was overlooked by us, and time soon made it clear, for reasons which need not now be set forth, that the resolution could not be followed literally.

We had been very favorably impressed with the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions, prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. Robert J. Carlisle, Dr. Warren Coleman, Dr. Thomas A. Smith, and Dr. Edmund L. Dow, which first appeared in 1903, and the appearance of a revision of that work, early in 1909, led us to examine it still more closely. It was not long before a second revision was begun, and our chairman was very courteously invited to observe the progress of the work. This second revision is not yet published, but is in press and will probably be out some weeks before the Los Angeles meeting. The close examination that we have been able to give it leads us to the opinion that, from the clinical point of view, it is superior to any other nomenclature with which we are acquainted and to any which we ourselves could prepare within a reasonable length of time. Moreover, it is very well known and many hospitals have either adopted it or indicated a readiness to study it further, with a view to its probable adoption. These hospitals include 9 in California, 1 in Colorado, 2 in Connecticut, 7 in Illinois, 2 in Louisiana, 1 in Maryland, 2 in Massachusetts, 4 in Michigan, 2 in Missouri, 3 in New Jersey, 34 in New York, 13 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Texas, 3 in Utah, 1 in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in Denmark, 1 in England, 1 in Italy, and 1 in Switzerland. Men do not take up with systems of nomenclature for light reading; we must therefore conclude that the Bellevue nomenclature has very favorably impressed our confrères in various localities. We recommend that it be made a part of whatever publication on the subject of the nomenclature and classification of diseases the American Medical Association may decide to issue—and the prominent part, by reason of its clinical character.

It will be well, we think, to publish also a Latin list, if only for purposes of international correspondence. Such a list as has lately been prepared by Surgeon Charles N. Fiske, of the Navy, and is published in the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, April, 1911, would be excellent for the purpose, though a little editorial work would be required to make it conform in minor details to the Bellevue nomenclature.

As a matter of course, we recommend the adoption of the International Classification of Causes of Death. It seems to us in need of further revision, but for that we must wait until 1919. Meantime, the excellent Manual made of its expanded list by Dr.

¹ Journal of the American Medical Association, July 8, 1911.

Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the division of vital statistics of the Bureau of the Census, makes a list which should figure prominently in our publication if we issue one. This, too, is not yet off the press. It is of value from many points of view, but will be particularly of service to health officials who have to determine what is meant by certain blind returns.

There is a great awakening to the importance of nomenclature and classification, and it may be well for the American Medical Association to provide for cooperative work with the profession in other countries, to the end that we may eventually have a uniform nomenclature and classification.

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. FOSTER, *Chairman.*
W. A. N. DORLAND,
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN,
ALEXANDER DUANE,
J. CHALMERS DA COSTA.

That the American Medical Association is to continue this important work is indeed gratifying. It may be remembered that the United States participated, through Drs. Billings and Folsom, in the preparation of the London Nomenclature of 1885, and there may be, now that the registration offices of both countries are united in the use of the International List, further cooperation in the preparation of an International Nomenclature, at least one for all English-speaking countries and one which will afford valuable suggestions for the next revision of the International List (1919).

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF JOINT CAUSES OF DEATH.

The expression "joint causes of death" is a convenient one for those cases in which the physician reports two or more causes or conditions upon the certificate of death of an individual. According to the general practice of statistical compilation only one cause can be tabulated for each death, consequently a process of selection is necessary. The method employed for this purpose may have a very considerable influence upon the resulting statistics. Dr. Julius J. Pikler¹ has very forcefully directed attention to the importance of the study of contributory causes of death that usually are lost entirely in compilation, but the full statement of such causes would be difficult, especially for related tables and a detailed classification, in a report dealing with large numbers of returns.

The International Commission did not give special consideration to this subject in 1909, but at the suggestion of Dr. Bertillon it was agreed that the rules employed since 1900 should be continued in force and a special committee was appointed to report on the subject. Following are the rules in question as given in the French edition of 1903:

1. If one of the two diseases is an *immediate and frequent* complication of the other, the death should be classified under the head of the primary disease. Examples:

Infantile diarrhoea and convulsions, classify as *infantile diarrhoea*.

Measles and bronchopneumonia, classify as *measles*.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, classify as *scarlet fever*.

Scarlet fever and nephritis, classify as *scarlet fever*.

¹ Das Budapester System der Todesursachenstatistik, 1909.

2. If the preceding rule is not applicable, the following should be used: If one of the diseases is *surely fatal*¹ and the other is of less gravity, the former should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Cancer and bronchopneumonia, classify as *cancer*.

Pulmonary tuberculosis and puerperal septichæmia, classify as *tuberculosis*.

Icterus gravis and pericarditis, classify as *icterus gravis*.

3. If neither of the above rules is applicable, then the following: If one of the diseases is *epidemic* and the other is not, choose the epidemic disease. Examples:

Typhoid fever and saturnism, classify as *typhoid fever*.

Measles and biliary calculi, classify as *measles*.

4. If none of the three preceding rules is applicable, the following may be used: If one of the diseases is *much more frequently fatal* than the other, then it should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Rheumatism (without metastasis) and salpingitis, classify as *salpingitis*.

Pericarditis and appendicitis, classify as *pericarditis*.

5. If none of the four preceding rules applies, then the following: If one of the diseases is of *rapid development* and the other is of slow development, the disease of rapid development should be taken. Examples:

Diabetes and icterus gravis, classify as *icterus gravis*.

Cirrhosis and angina pectoris, classify as *angina pectoris*.

Pleurisy and senile debility, classify as *pleurisy*.

6. If none of the above five rules applies, then the diagnosis should be selected that best characterizes the case. Example:

Saturnism and peritonitis, classify as *saturnism*.

Precise diagnoses should be given the preference over vague and indeterminate ones, such as "Hæmorrhage," "Encephalitis," etc. Arbitrary decisions should be avoided as much as possible by the use of the preceding rules. None of them is absolute, but all are subject to exceptions which may vary according to local usages.² In practice the first rule, which is the most logical of all, is the one of most frequent application. The others have been formulated only to prepare for all cases and to treat them with system and uniformity.

These rules differ but slightly from those given in the Manual of 1902, which were based upon the French edition of 1900. They are a development of practical experience, as shown by the forms in which they have appeared in various editions of the International Classification, and may be compared with the rules given in the introductory text of the Alphabetische Liste von Krankheiten und Todesursachen, Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt, Germany, 1905:

When several diseases are reported as causes of death, the following rules should be observed:

1. The death is, as a rule, to be assigned to that number which represents the probable primary cause (Grundleiden). For example, when nephritis and valvular heart disease are returned, the death should be classified under the heart disease as the probable primary cause. Only when the primary cause is not a real disease may it be disregarded. For example, with "senile debility and bronchitis" or "debility

¹ Apart from all treatment. This provision is necessary to assure stability in the application of the rules. Otherwise a therapeutic discovery, for example that of the antidiphtheritic serum, would modify the tables and injure the comparability of the statistics.

² Particularly we should note the impropriety of certain expressions. For example, if a physician writes *Typhoid fever, chronic nephritis*, it is almost certain that he intended to indicate typhoid fever complicated with albuminuria and not a patient with Bright's disease attacked with typhoid fever.

When a disease ordinarily rare or absent undergoes a large extension (e. g. cholera, yellow fever, etc.), the total deaths should be noted without any exception whatever. For such cases it is necessary to waive all ordinary rules.

and intestinal catarrh," the deaths should be classified, not as senile debility or congenital debility, but as chronic bronchitis and as intestinal catarrh.

2. With two independent diseases, the more severe should be chosen.

3. With an infectious disease and a noninfectious disease, the former should be chosen. Example: Insanity and typhoid fever, classify as typhoid fever.

4. If acute diseases are reported with chronic diseases, the acute diseases are to be preferred. Example: Gastric ulcer and croupous pneumonia, classify as croupous pneumonia.

5. If two infectious diseases are reported as causes of death, then smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, diphtheria and croup, whooping cough, croupous pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, Weil's disease, relapsing fever, cerebrospinal fever, erysipelas, tetanus, septichæmia, puerperal fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, dysentery, anthrax, glanders, rabies, and trichiniasis should have the preference over tuberculosis, malaria, or a venereal disease.

6. Causes of death from violence are usually preferred.

7. Such returns as heart weakness ["heart failure"], cardiac paralysis, paralysis of the lungs, pulmonary oedema, coma, and the like, should be disregarded if other causes are named.

8. With tuberculosis of several organs, including that of the lungs, tuberculosis of the lungs should be selected.

It will be interesting also to compare the rules published by the Society of Medical Officers of Health of England:¹

RULES AS TO CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

With the following exceptions the general rule should be to select from several diseases mentioned in the certificate *the disease of the longest duration*. In the event of no duration being specified, the disease standing first in order should be assumed to be the disease of longest duration.

Exceptions to the above rule.

Any one of the *chief infective diseases* should be selected in preference to any other cause of death. If two infective diseases in succession be specified, the disease of *longer* duration should be selected.

Thus scarlet fever should be selected in preference to bronchopneumonia, and phthisis in preference to bronchitis.

Definite diseases, ordinarily known as *constitutional diseases*, should have preference over those known as local diseases.

Thus cancer should be selected in preference to pneumonia, and diabetes in preference to heart disease.

When *apoplexy* occurs in conjunction with definite *disease of the heart or kidneys*, the heart disease or the kidney disease, as the case may be, should be preferred.

When *hemiplegia* is mentioned in connection with *embolism*, the *embolism* should be selected.

When *embolism* occurs in connection with *childbirth*, the death should be referred to *accidents of childbirth*.

In calculating the death rate from "diarrhoea," deaths certified as due to *diarrhoea*, either alone or coupled with some ill-defined cause (such as "atrophy," "debility," "marasmus," "thrush," "convulsions," "teething," "old age," or "senile decay"), *epidemic* or *summer diarrhoea*, *epidemic* or *zymotic enteritis*, *intestinal* or *enteric catarrh*, *gastro-intestinal* or *gastro-enteric catarrh*, *dysentery* or *dysenteric diarrhoea*, *cholera* (not being "Asiatic cholera"), *cholera nostras*, *cholera infantum*, and *choleraic diarrhoea* should be included.

¹ The New Tables Issued by the Local Government Board and the Schedules of Causes of Death issued by The Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. London: 1901.

The following miscellaneous examples are given as indicating the method of classification in cases of difficulty that frequently arise:

Causes of Death in Order Given in Death Certificate.

Whooping cough, bronchopneumonia, scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever 6 months, otitis media, abscess of brain.
Laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis.
Pneumonia, old age.
Old age, bronchitis.
Phthisis, diabetes mellitus.
Diphtheria 9 months, paralysis.
Puerperal perimetritis.
Cerebral embolism.
Spasmodic croup.
Acute hydrocephalus.
Bronchitis, phthisis.

To be Classified Under—

Whooping cough, if of longer duration than scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever.
Phthisis.
Pneumonia.
Bronchitis.
Select disease of longest duration.
Diphtheria.
Puerperal fever.
Embolism.
Laryngismus stridulus.
Tubercular meningitis.
Phthisis.

Through the kindness of Dr. John Tatham, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Registrar-General's office, England, a copy of the Instructions to Abstractors, as employed in that office in 1909, was supplied to the Bureau of the Census. Certain decisions of special interest are taken therefrom:

1. Any general disease (except pyrexia, premature birth, congenital defects, want of breast milk, teething, and chronic rheumatism) to be taken in preference to any local disease except aneurysm and strangulated hernia.

2. Any of the following diseases are to be given preference over any other diseases: Aneurysm, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, cancer, carcinoma, glanders, rabies, industrial poisoning, malignant disease, opium or morphine habit, puerperal septic disease, sarcoma, smallpox, strangulated hernia, tetanus, and vaccination.

3. Any disease in this group is to be preferred over any other disease except those named in the preceding group: Cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, German measles, malaria, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, and whooping cough.

4. The following diseases to be preferred except for those named in the two preceding lists: Acute hydrocephalus, alcoholism, influenza, lupus, phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatic fever (acute and subacute rheumatism), scrofula, syphilis, tabes mesenterica, tuberculous meningitis, tuberculous peritonitis, tuberculosis of other organs, and general tuberculosis.

5. For the following list, prefer the disease of longer duration or the disease first written: Carbuncle (not anthrax), diabetes mellitus, epidemic diarrhoea, epidemic enteritis, enteritis, diarrhoea due to food, erysipelas, gout, hæmophilia, infective endocarditis, infective enteritis, pernicious anæmia, phagedæna, phlegmon (not anthrax), pneumonia (all forms), purpura hæmorrhagica, pyæmia (not puerperal), rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic gout, rheumatism of heart, rickets, scurvy, septicæmia, other septic diseases, septic infections, starvation, and varicella.

6. Premature birth and congenital defects (malformations) to be preferred for decedents under 3 months of age to other causes except those of groups (2) and (3).

7. Chlorosis and anæmia (not pernicious) only when alone.

8. For combinations of local diseases, usually select disease of longer duration or that first written.

9. Any definite disease accelerated by violence is to be classed to the disease.

10. Tetanus, septicæmia, blood poisoning, pyæmia, or erysipelas following violence to be classed to tetanus or the septic disease if the injury is slight; but if severe enough to kill by itself, the death should be classed to the form of violence.

The instructions employed in the Registrar-General's office are of special value because the certificate of death used in England and the standard certificate recommended by the American Public Health Association and used in by far the greater part of the registration area are practically identical in their provisions for the statement of cause of death. The American certificate does not use the word "primary" on its face, but it is explained fully on the reverse side that the "cause of death" to be *first* written is the *primary* cause and the words "Contributory (secondary)" for the second cause indicate this relation. Both certificates provide also for the very important statement of the duration of each cause. If physicians generally understood the distinction between "primary" and "secondary" as used in this connection and were particular to give the duration in each case, there would be little difficulty in selecting for tabulation the proper cause of death. Following is the form provided upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death¹ for the statement of cause of death, together with the accompanying instructions for use:

[*Medical Certificate of Death.*]

The CAUSE OF DEATH★ was as follows:	

----- (Duration) ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- ds.	
Contributory (SECONDARY)	-----
----- (Duration) ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- ds.	
(Signed) -----	-----, M. D.
-----, 191-----	(Address) -----
<small>* State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.</small>	

¹ Adopted by the American Public Health Association, Richmond, 1909, and approved by the Bureau of the Census. See Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909; also Census pamphlet No. 107, Modes of Statement of Cause of Death and Duration of Illness Upon Certificates of Death, for comparison of American and foreign blanks.

[Reverse side.]

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonæum, etc.*, *Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc.*, of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitial nephritis*, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 ds.; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anæmia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hæmorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uræmia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septichæmia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably* such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis, tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

NOTE.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hæmorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyæmia, septichæmia, tetanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.

For returns upon the Standard Certificate of Death, and especially for those returns in which the instructions have been regarded by the reporting physicians, the following suggestions for classifying may be helpful:

1. Select the primary cause, that is, the real or underlying *cause of death*. This is usually—

- (a) The cause first in order.
- (b) The cause of longer duration. If the physician writes the cause of shorter duration first, inquiry may be made whether it is not a mere symptom, complication, or terminal condition.
- (c) The cause of which the contributory (secondary) cause is a frequent complication. See lists of "Frequent complications" under the various titles of the Tabular List.
- (d) The physician may indicate the relation of the causes by words, although this is a departure from the way in which the blank was intended to be filled out. For example, "*Bronchopneumonia following measles*" (primary cause last) or "*Measles followed by bronchopneumonia*" (primary cause first).

2. If the relation of primary and secondary is not clear, prefer general diseases, and especially dangerous infective or epidemic diseases, to local diseases.

3. Prefer severe or usually fatal diseases to mild diseases.

4. Disregard ill defined causes (Class XIV), and also indefinite and ill defined terms (e. g., "debility," "atrophy") in Classes XI and XII that are referred, for certain ages, to Class XIV, as compared with definite causes. Neglect mere modes of death (failure of heart or respiration) and terminal symptoms or conditions (e. g., hypostatic congestion of lungs).

5. Select homicide and suicide in preference to any consequences, and severe accidental injuries, sufficient in themselves to cause death, to all ordinary consequences. Tetanus is preferred to any accidental injury, and erysipelas, septichæmia, pyæmia, peritonitis, etc., are preferred to less serious accidental injuries. Prefer definite means of accidental injury (e. g., railway accident, explosion in coal mine, etc.) to vague statements or statement of the nature of the injury only (e. g., accident, fracture of skull).

6. Physical diseases (e. g., tuberculosis of lungs, diabetes) are preferred to mental diseases as causes of death (e. g., manic depressive psychosis), but general paralysis of the insane is a preferred term.

7. Prefer puerperal causes except when a serious disease (e. g., cancer, chronic Bright's disease) was the independent cause.

8. Disregard indefinite terms and titles generally in favor of definite terms and titles. The precise line of demarcation is difficult to lay down, but may be indicated broadly by the kinds of type employed in the International List presented on page 35. The List in this form has been distributed by the Census to all physicians in the United States,¹ so that the proportion of indefinite returns should become less.

From these suggestions and from the instructions employed in various offices it will be apparent that there is a considerable factor of uncertainty in the results when a large proportion of joint causes is involved. No rules yet formulated will insure absolutely identical compilations from the same material, and the methods employed in the same office may vary from year to year. The most efficient editor is not the one who follows any set of listed arbitrary decisions, but rather the one who is constantly on the lookout for cases in which it should not be followed, and who calls attention to such cases. A list

¹ See Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

of this kind can not incorporate considerations of duration, sex, place of death, age, occupation, etc., any or all of which may have an important bearing upon the classification of deaths, and in individual cases such data on transcripts often indicate an assignment contrary to the listed one.

Even if general rules are very specific, it is difficult to carry them out in precisely the same manner, and a real need is felt for a system that will insure a greater degree of uniformity in this respect. A very ingenious and convenient plan was proposed by Dr. Bertillon as a supplement to the general rules given on a previous page (p. 17), whereby a definite decision is given for any two titles or subtitles of the International List. The following example shows the relations of typhoid fever, definitely reported as such (1 *a*), and also indefinitely reported (1 *b*), to the other titles of the First Revision (1900), preferred titles being indicated by bold-faced type:

1 *a*.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 *bis*. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36 A to C. 36 D. 36 *bis*. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 *a*. 54 *b*. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63 *a*. 63 *b*. 63 *c*. 63 *d*. 63 *e*. 63 *f*. 63 *g*. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 105 *bis*. 106. 107. 108. 109. 109 *bis*. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155–163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177–179.

1 *b*.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 *bis*. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 36 *bis*. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 *a*. 54 *b*. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76 *a*. 76 *b*. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83 *a*. 83 *b*. 84. 85. 86. 87 *a*. 87 *b*. 87 *c*. 88. 89 *a*. 89 *b*. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94 *a*. 94 *b*. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99 *a*. 99 *b*. 99 *c*. 99 *d*. 99 *e*. 99 *f*. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104 *a*. 104 *b*. 104 *c*. 104 *d*. 105. 105 *bis*. 106. 107. 108. 109 *a*. 109 *b*. 109 *c*. 109 *d*. 109 *e*. 109 *bis*. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114 *a*. 114 *b*. 114 *c*. 114 *d*. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121 *a*. 121 *b*. 121 *c*. 121 *d*. 121 *e*. 122. 123 *a*. 123 *b*. 123 *c*. 123 *d*. 124 *a*. 124 *b*. 124 *c*. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130 *a*. 130 *b*. 130 *c*. 131. 132 *a*. 132 *b*. 133. 134. 135. 136 *a*. 136 *b*. 136 *c*. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155–163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177–179.

A similar arrangement is presented with reference to each title and subdivided title of the International List. In use, the ordinary assignment of each of two joint causes is ascertained by reference to the Index, then the paragraph corresponding to the smaller number is sought in the preferential list. If the other number appears in bold-faced type in that paragraph, it takes precedence in classifica-

tion. Thus for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) reported upon the same certificate with "Cancer of the tongue" (39), the assignment would be to the latter; for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) and "Chronic Bright's disease" (120), the former would be preferred. Subdivisions of typhoid fever and of some other titles were found necessary in order to give greater precision to the assignment of individual terms. "Continued fever," a somewhat indefinite term, is compiled as typhoid fever, but is included in a separate subdivision (1 *b*) for this purpose; it is subordinate to title 120, for example, and not superior to it as is typhoid fever when stated definitely.

In the preceding example the title numbers are those of the First Revision (1900), although in many instances they correspond exactly to those of the Second Revision (1909). The detailed arrangement is not available for the latter nor was it practicable to maintain the subdivisions of titles, shown in the translation of the French version,¹ for the many additional terms included in the present Manual.

On the next page may be seen a tentative arrangement of the titles of the Second Revision of the International List in which the general relations are indicated as they might appear to the mind of the compiler. It affords a bird's-eye view of the situation and might be made a fairly satisfactory basis of judgment in many cases. A title is to be preferred to any other situated below it, whether in the same or another column. It is evident that the cases of interference, namely, those in which several titles appear upon the same line, might be eliminated by expanding the table vertically so that a definite relation would be shown in each case. This is not necessary, however, for the mere purpose of illustration. Subdivisions also might be employed, as in the cases of cerebrospinal fever (61 *a*) and premature birth (151 *a*). Certain terms in residual titles (e. g., sleeping sickness in title 55) would have a much higher relative position than the average for the general title.

¹ International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death, 1910.

GENERAL ORDER OF PREFERENCE (TENTATIVE) OF THE TITLES OF THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, ARRANGED BY CLASSES. (*Higher Cause Preferred.*)

Ia.	Ib.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
15													XIII	
16													182-184	
12													155-163	
17	21												166	
5	22						137						165	
2	23												173	
7	24												168	
9	39-45				111								178	
1	28-30												179	
6	35	61a	80		104					150	151a		180	
8	31-34		79	92		120							169	
3	67		77	91	102								170	
11	58		78	89	108								171	
	50			90	109			134					174	
	51				113								175	
	52												181	
	53												167	
	26	62		93		121								
4	46	63												
	27	64	81	88	108								164	
			82		101	119								
					100									
10		67		87	106									
		69		95	117	131	136	142						
				96	112	129								
18	25			97		123			146				172	
	20				114						152			
13	36				116									
14	37				110	128	139						176	
	56					132								
	59						140		147		153		177	
19	49	61b	83	94	105	126		144						
	38				115	124								
					118	130								
	47			98	107	125	141				151b		185	
		68											186	
		65												
		66	84					143						
	48	72	85	86	99	127								
		60												
		73							148					
	54	74												
		75												
	55	76												
		70							149					
		71				133		145						
												154		
														187
														188
														189

NOTE.—Residual or group titles in *italics*. All deaths from violence, if the immediate and direct cause of death, to be considered as indicated by Class number (XIII).

No entirely mechanical system of procedure can, however, be devised for the satisfactory treatment of joint causes of death, although the general principles already discussed will, if carefully applied, give a certain amount of uniformity. The practice of the Bureau of the Census has been to depend upon a list of individual decisions, added to from time to time as new cases arose, and thus to insure uniformity of method. These decisions are arranged in the form of a card list, and are followed strictly for all combinations of terms that are found therein, subject to the limitations previously noted. An example may be given as follows:

Arteriosclerosis—	Cirrhosis of liver	113.
	Coma—Diabetes	50.
	Cranial hæmorrhage	64.
	Croupous pneumonia	92.
	Cystitis	81.
	Disease of brain	81.
	kidneys	81.
	Meningitis	81.
	Nephritis	120.
	etc.	

The ultimate solution of the problem will depend probably upon a painstaking comparison and study of individual cases, with thorough investigation of the actual pathological relations. Neither the titles nor the subtitles can be treated as units, but the individual terms must be considered, together with the practice of the reporting physicians, and the information derived from special inquiries which should be undertaken more generally by registration offices. Reference may be made to a proposed general method¹ whereby the process of decision as to the choice of two causes of death jointly returned is reduced to two factors, namely, (1) the relative importance of the titles under which the terms would fall if returned separately, and (2) the validity of each term as properly belonging to the title assigned. Each of these factors might be represented by a rating number on a convenient scale, and the product of these numbers for each term would then represent its relative value as a preferred cause of death. Thus, for the same causes taken as examples on page 25, this method could be applied as follows:

1. Typhoid fever (rating of importance=10).

This title includes:

Continued fever (rating of validity=4).
Typhoid fever (10).

39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity (9.8).

This title includes:

Cancer of tongue (10).

120. Bright's disease (9).

This title includes:

Chronic Bright's disease (10).

¹ Census pamphlet No. 105, Statistical Treatment of Causes of Death; also Journal of the American Medical Association, Aug. 15, 1903.

The product of the rating numbers or relative weights for each term may be expressed conveniently as a superior in the Index, so that it would be necessary only to turn to each of two joint causes therein to ascertain the assignment of each and the preferred assignment when returned together:

Cancer of tongue	⁹⁸	39
Continued fever	⁴⁰	1
Chronic Bright's disease	⁹⁰	120
Typhoid fever	¹⁰⁰	1

This method, tested by practical application to a large mass of returns, has been found to give results closely in accordance with those obtained by reference to the lists of decisions; to be capable of adjustment, and to afford also a definite basis for recommendations as to the inclusion or exclusion of terms from various titles in the next general revision of the system. The labor incident to the inclusion of the many new terms in the present edition of the Manual precluded the introduction of this method. It is, besides, more important that the method be considered as a possible plan for international use than that it be adopted by a single national office.

DETAILED AND ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The International Commission prepared detailed and abridged lists for (1) morbidity and (2) mortality statistics, together with a list of causes of intrauterine death (stillbirths). These may be found in the previously published "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," and reference may be made also to the Bellevue Nomenclature and to the list of diseases employed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, who has employed the International Classification for hospital statistics since 1903. The following comparison relates solely to the detailed and abridged international lists as employed for mortality statistics:

Detailed International List of Causes of Death.	Abridged International List of Causes of Death.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.	(<i>Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.</i>)
1. Typhoid fever	1. Typhoid fever (1)
2. Typhus fever	2. Typhus fever (2)
3. Relapsing fever	
4. Malaria	3. Malaria (4)
4a. <i>Including:</i> Malarial cachexia	
5. Smallpox	4. Smallpox (5)
6. Measles	5. Measles (6)
7. Scarlet fever	6. Scarlet fever (7)
8. Whooping cough	7. Whooping cough (8)
9. Diphtheria and croup	8. Diphtheria and croup (9)
9a. <i>Including:</i> Croup	

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

10. Influenza
11. Miliary fever
12. Asiatic cholera
13. Cholera nostras
14. Dysentery
15. Plague
16. Yellow fever
17. Leprosy
18. Erysipelas
19. Other epidemic diseases
20. Purulent infection and septichæmia
21. Glanders
22. Anthrax
23. Rabies
24. Tetanus
25. Mycoses
26. Pellagra
27. Beriberi
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis
30. Tuberculous meningitis
31. Abdominal tuberculosis
32. Pott's disease
33. White swellings
34. Tuberculosis of other organs
35. Disseminated tuberculosis
36. Rickets
37. Syphilis
38. Gonococcus infection
39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity
40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver
41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum
42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs
43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast
44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin
45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted)
47. Acute articular rheumatism
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout
49. Scurvy
50. Diabetes

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

9. Influenza (10)
10. Asiatic cholera (12)
11. Cholera nostras (13)
12. Other epidemic diseases (3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19)
13. Tuberculosis of the lungs (28, 29)
14. Tuberculous meningitis (30)
15. Other forms of tuberculosis (31, 32, 33, 34, 35)
16. Cancer and other malignant tumors (39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

51. Exophthalmic goitre
52. Addison's disease
53. Leuchæmia
54. Anæmia, chlorosis
55. Other general diseases
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)
57. Chronic lead poisoning
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings
59. Other chronic poisonings

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis
61. Simple meningitis
 - 61a. *Including:* Cerebrospinal fever
62. Locomotor ataxia
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy
65. Softening of the brain
66. Paralysis without specified cause
67. General paralysis of the insane
68. Other forms of mental alienation
69. Epilepsy
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal)
71. Convulsions of infants
72. Chorea
73. Neuralgia and neuritis
74. Other diseases of the nervous system
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa
76. Diseases of the ears

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

77. Pericarditis
78. Acute endocarditis
79. Organic diseases of the heart
80. Angina pectoris
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
82. Embolism and thrombosis
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system.

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

17. Simple meningitis (61)

18. Cerebral hæmorrhage and softening
(64, 65)

19. Organic diseases of the heart (79)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

- 86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ
- 87. Diseases of the larynx
- 88. Diseases of the thyroid body
- 89. Acute bronchitis
- 90. Chronic bronchitis
- 91. Bronchopneumonia
- 92. Pneumonia
- 93. Pleurisy
- 94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy
- 95. Gangrene of the lung
- 96. Asthma
- 97. Pulmonary emphysema
- 98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

- 99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa
- 100. Diseases of the pharynx
- 101. Diseases of the œsophagus
- 102. Ulcer of the stomach
- 103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)
- 104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)
- 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over)
 - 105a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
- 106. Ankylostomiasis
- 107. Intestinal parasites
- 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis
- 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction
- 110. Other diseases of the intestines
- 111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver
- 112. Hydatid tumor of the liver
- 113. Cirrhosis of the liver
 - 113a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
- 114. Biliary calculi
- 115. Other diseases of the liver
- 116. Diseases of the spleen
- 117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal)
- 118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

- 20. Acute bronchitis (89)
- 21. Chronic bronchitis (90)
- 22. Pneumonia (92)
- 23. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) (86, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98)
- 24. Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) (102, 103)
- 25. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years) (104)
- 26. Appendicitis and typhlitis (108)
- 27. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (109)
- 28. Cirrhosis of the liver (113)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

- 119. Acute nephritis
- 120. Bright's disease
- 121. Chyluria
- 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.
- 123. Calculi of the urinary passages
- 124. Diseases of the bladder
- 125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.
- 126. Diseases of the prostate
- 127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs
- 128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)
- 129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous)
- 130. Other diseases of the uterus
- 131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary
- 132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs
- 133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

- 134. Accidents of pregnancy
- 135. Puerperal hæmorrhage
- 136. Other accidents of labor
- 137. Puerperal septichæmia
- 138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions
- 139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death
- 140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)
- 141. Puerperal diseases of the breast

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

- 142. Gangrene
- 143. Furuncle
- 144. Acute abscess
- 145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

- 146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)
- 147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)
- 148. Amputations
- 149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

- 29. Acute nephritis and Bright's disease (119, 120)
- 30. Noncancerous tumors and other diseases of the female genital organs (128, 129, 130, 131, 132)
- 31. Puerperal septichæmia (puerperal fever, peritonitis) (137)
- 32. Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor (134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

X.—MALFORMATIONS.

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)

XI.—EARLY INFANCY

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy

153. Lack of care

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155. Suicide by poison

156. Suicide by asphyxia

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation

158. Suicide by drowning

159. Suicide by firearms

160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments

161. Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing

163. Other suicides

164. Poisoning by food

165. Other acute poisonings

166. Conflagration

167. Burns (conflagration excepted)

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

169. Accidental drowning

170. Traumatism by firearms

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments

172. Traumatism by fall

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries

174. Traumatism by machines

175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.)

176. Injuries by animals

177. Starvation

178. Excessive cold

179. Effects of heat

180. Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted)

182. Homicide by firearms

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments

184. Homicide by other means

185. Fractures (cause not specified)

186. Other external violence

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

33. Congenital debility and malformations (150, 151)

34. Senility (154)

36. Suicide (155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163)

35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) (164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.

- 187. Ill defined organic disease
- 188. Sudden death
- 189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined

- 37. Other diseases (20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 133, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153)

- 38. Unknown or ill defined diseases (187, 188, 189)

The abridged International List is thus seen to be simply a selection of some of the most important titles of the detailed International List, and is intended for use when the more complete list can not be presented and as a minimum for the general statement of causes of death. Upon the same principle other condensed lists may be formed for various purposes, the only essential requirement being that the definite inclusion of each title of such condensed lists be clearly stated.

In the French version and its translation a double reference is given for each term in the Index, one to the detailed and the other to the abridged classification. As the abridged list can be constructed readily from the assignments to the detailed list by simply grouping all title numbers corresponding to the various abridged heads, it has seemed preferable in the Index of the present work to give only the single reference to the detailed list. One advantage of this procedure is that the same term will have associated with it only a single code or editing number, thus avoiding some liability to error. With tabulation by punched cards such double assignments are quite unnecessary, since the cards are readily grouped in any combination.

SUGGESTIONS TO PHYSICIANS AND REGISTRARS IN REGARD TO REPORTING CAUSES OF DEATH.

Satisfactory statements of causes of death can be obtained only by means of a high degree of cooperation between members of the medical profession and the registration authorities. It is desirable that physicians appreciate the importance of exact statements of causes of death and realize, by means of study of the statistical results, how certain forms of reports may lead to misunderstanding and inaccuracy. An essential requirement is that the blanks employed for the statement of causes of death be uniform, as otherwise specific instructions can not readily be given. A very satisfactory result of the general adoption of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, as recommended by the American Public Health Association and approved by the Bureau of the Census, is that uniform instructions¹ are now employed for a very large proportion of the registration area.

In order to familiarize physicians with the general features of the International List of Causes of Death, a vest-pocket booklet² was prepared and distributed directly to all physicians of the United States, as well as to many thousands of local registrars through their state registration offices. The International List contains many indefinite and unsatisfactory titles, so that without special caution as to the use of undesirable terms it could not be submitted as an example of how deaths should be reported. To some extent this is indicated by the styles of type in the detailed list contained therein:

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

In reporting causes of death upon certificates of death the physician is requested to read carefully the instructions upon the back of the certificate (see Standard Certificate of Death) and enter, **first, THE NAME OF THE DISEASE CAUSING DEATH**; second, the name of the contributory (secondary) cause, if any; and, third, the duration of each cause. (If death was influenced by occupation, please see that kind of work and industry are correctly stated.) In naming the disease causing death it is **urgently recommended that the exact names printed in bold-faced type in the List below be employed, whenever they are applicable, and that no other terms be used instead.** Thus *always* write Typhoid fever; not sometimes *Typhoid fever*, sometimes *Enteric fever*, or "*Continued fever*," "*Typho-malarial fever*," etc. Of course many diseases are not given in the terms in bold-faced type below, but only the most important ones. For others, any terms recommended by the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians, London (fourth edition, 1906), or the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York (last edition, 1911), may be used. *Terms printed in italics are indefinite or otherwise undesirable, and should never be used when a more definite statement can be given.* "*Heart failure*," for example, is simply equivalent to cause of death unknown. "*Convulsions*," "*Marasmus*," "*Debility*," "*Old age*," are terms of this character. Please aid in the improvement of our vital statistics by using only precise and definite terms.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES.)

1. Typhoid fever.
2. Typhus fever.
3. Relapsing fever. [Insert "(spirillum)."]
4. Malaria.
5. Smallpox.
6. Measles.
7. Scarlet fever.

8. Whooping cough.
9. Diphtheria and croup.
10. Influenza.
11. Miliary fever. [True Febris miliaris only.]
12. Asiatic cholera.
13. Cholera nostras.
14. Dysentery.

¹ See the minimum instructions contained on the reverse side of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, p. 22.

² Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES)—Continued.

15. Plague.
16. Yellow fever.
17. Leprosy.
18. Erysipelas. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
19. Other epidemic diseases:
 - Mumps,
 - German measles,
 - Chicken-pox,
 - Rocky Mountain spotted (tick) fever,
 - Glandular fever, etc.
20. Purulent infection and septicaemia. [State also cause; see Classes VII and XIII especially.]
21. Glanders.
22. Anthrax.
23. Rabies.
24. Tetanus. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
25. Mycoses. [Specify, as Actinomycosis of lung, etc.]
26. Pellagra.
27. Beriberi.
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.
30. Tuberculous meningitis.
31. Abdominal tuberculosis.
32. Pott's disease. [Preferably Tuberculosis of spine.]
33. White swellings. [Preferably Tuberculosis of joint.]
34. Tuberculosis of other organs. [Specify organ.]
35. Disseminated tuberculosis. [Specify organs affected.]
36. Rickets.
37. Syphilis.
38. Gonococcus infection.
39. Cancer¹ of the buccal cavity. [State part.]
40. Cancer¹ of the stomach, liver.
41. Cancer¹ of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum.
42. Cancer¹ of the female genital organs. [State organ.]
43. Cancer¹ of the breast.
44. Cancer¹ of the skin. [State part.]
45. Cancer¹ of other organs or of organs not specified. [State organ.]
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted.) [Name kind of tumor and organ affected. Malignant?]
47. Acute articular rheumatism.
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout. [Preferably Arthritis deformans.]
49. Scurvy.
50. Diabetes. [Diabetes mellitus.]
51. Exophthalmic goitre.
52. Addison's disease.
53. Leuchæmia.
54. Anæmia, chlorosis. [State form or cause.]
55. Other general diseases:
 - Diabetes insipidus,
 - Purpura hæmorrhagica, etc.
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).
57. Chronic lead poisoning. [State cause. Occupational?]
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings:
 - Phosphorus poisoning (match factory).
 - Mercury poisoning (felt hat factory), etc.
59. Other chronic poisonings:
 - Chronic morphinism,
 - Chronic cocaineism, etc.

(II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.)

60. Encephalitis.
61. Meningitis:
 - Cerebrospinal fever or Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis,
 - Simple meningitis. [State cause.]
62. Locomotor ataxia.
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord:
 - Acute anterior poliomyelitis,
 - Paralysis agitans,
 - Chronic spinal muscular atrophy,
 - Primary lateral sclerosis of spinal cord,
 - Syringomyelia, etc.
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.
65. Softening of the brain. [State cause.]
66. Paralysis without specified cause. [State form or cause.]
67. General paralysis of the insane.
68. Other forms of mental alienation. [Name disease causing death. Form of insanity should be named as CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE only unless it is actually the disease causing death.]
69. Epilepsy.
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal). [State cause.]
71. Convulsions of infants. [State cause.]
72. Chorea.
73. Neuralgia and neuritis. [State cause.]
74. Other diseases of the nervous system. [Name the disease.]
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa. [Name the disease.]
76. Diseases of the ears. [Name the disease.]

(III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.)

77. Pericarditis. [Acute or chronic; rheumatic (47), etc.]
78. Acute endocarditis. [Cause?]
79. Organic diseases of the heart: [Name the disease.]
 - Chronic valvular disease, [Name the disease.]
 - Aortic insufficiency,
 - Chronic endocarditis,
 - Fatty degeneration of heart, etc.
80. Angina pectoris.
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
82. Embolism and thrombosis. [State organ. Puerperal (139)?]
83. Diseases of the veins (varicose, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.). [Cause? Puerperal?]
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system. [Cause? Pulmonary hæmorrhage from Tuberculosis of lungs (28)? Puerperal?]

(IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.)

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ. [Name disease.]
87. Diseases of the larynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]
88. Diseases of the thyroid body. [Name disease.]
89. Acute bronchitis. [Always state as acute]
90. Chronic bronchitis, or chronic.]
91. Bronchopneumonia. [If secondary, give primary cause.]
92. Pneumonia. [If lobar, report as Lobar pneumonia.]
93. Pleurisy. [If tuberculous, so report (28).]
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy. [Cause?]
95. Gangrene of the lung.
96. Asthma. [Tuberculosis?]
97. Pulmonary emphysema.
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted). [Such indefinite returns as "Lung trouble," "Pulmonary hæmorrhage," etc., compiled here, vitiate statistics. Tuberculosis of lungs (28)? Name the disease.]

¹ "Cancer and other malignant tumors." Preferably reported as Carcinoma of —, Sarcoma of —, Epithelioma of —, etc., stating the exact nature of the neoplasm and the organ or part of the body first affected.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.)

99. Diseases of the mouth and annexe. [Name disease.]
100. Diseases of the pharynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]
101. Diseases of the oesophagus. [Name disease.]
102. Ulcer of the stomach.
103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted). [Name disease. Avoid such indefinite terms as "*Stomach trouble*," "*Dyspepsia*," "*Indigestion*," "*Gastritis*," etc., when used vaguely.]
104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).
105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).
106. Ankylostomiasis. [Better, for the United States, Hookworm disease or Uncinariasis.]
107. Intestinal parasites. [Name species.]
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.
109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. [State form and whether strangled. Include only organic intestinal obstruction.]
110. Other diseases of the intestines. [Name disease.]
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.
113. Cirrhosis of the liver.
114. Biliary calculi.
115. Other diseases of the liver. ["*Liver complaint*" is not a satisfactory term.]
116. Diseases of the spleen. [Name disease.]
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal). [Give cause.]
118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted). [Name disease.]

(VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.)

119. Acute nephritis. [State cause, especially if due to Scarlet fever, etc.]
120. Bright's disease. [Better, Chronic Bright's disease, Chronic interstitial nephritis, Chronic parenchymatous nephritis, etc. Never report mere names of symptoms, as "*Uræmia*," "*Uræmic coma*," etc.]
121. Chylouria.
122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexe. [Name disease.]
123. Calculi of the urinary passages. [Name bladder, kidney.]
124. Diseases of the bladder. [Name disease.]
125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]
126. Diseases of the prostate. [Name disease.]
127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs. [Name disease.]
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal).
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous). [State kind.]
130. Other diseases of the uterus. [Name disease.]
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary. [State kind.]
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted). [Name disease.]

(VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.)

NOTE.—The term puerperal is intended to include pregnancy, parturition, and lactation. Whenever parturition or miscarriage has occurred within one month before the death of the patient, the fact should be certified, even though childbirth may not have contributed to the fatal issue. Whenever a woman of childbearing age, especially if married, is reported to have died from a disease which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should require an explicit statement from the reporting physician as to whether the disease was or was not puerperal in character. The following diseases and symptoms are of this class:

<i>Abscess of the breast,</i>	<i>Metroperitonitis,</i>
<i>Albuminuria,</i>	<i>Metrorrhagia,</i>
<i>Cellulitis,</i>	<i>Pelvi-peritonitis,</i>
<i>Coma,</i>	<i>Peritonitis,</i>
<i>Convulsions,</i>	<i>Phlegmasia alba dolens,</i>
<i>Eclampsia,</i>	<i>Phlebitis,</i>
<i>Embolism,</i>	<i>Pyæmia,</i>
<i>Gastritis,</i>	<i>Septicæmia,</i>
<i>Hæmorrhage (uterine</i>	<i>Sudden death,</i>
<i>or unqualified),</i>	<i>Tetanus,</i>
<i>Lymphangitis,</i>	<i>Thrombosis.</i>
<i>Metritis,</i>	

Physicians are requested always to write Puerperal before the above terms and others that might be puerperal in character, or to add in parentheses (Not puerperal), so that there may be no possibility of error in the compilation of the mortality statistics; also to respond courteously to the requests

of the local registrars for additional information when, inadvertently, the desired data are omitted. The value of such statistics can be greatly improved by cordial cooperation between the medical profession and the registration officials. If a physician will not write the true statement of puerperal character on the certificate, he may privately communicate that fact to the local or state registrar, or write the number of the International List under which the death should be compiled, e. g., "Peritonitis (137)."

134. Accidents¹ of pregnancy: [Name the condition.]
 - Abortion*, [Term not used in invidious sense; *Criminal abortion* should be so specified (184).]
 - Miscarriage*,
 - Ectopic gestation*,
 - Tubal pregnancy*, etc.
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.
136. Other accidents¹ of labor: [Name the condition.]
 - Cæsarean section*,
 - Forceps application*,
 - Breech presentation*,
 - Symphysiotomy*,
 - Difficult labor*,
 - Rupture of uterus in labor*, etc.
137. Puerperal septicæmia.
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.
139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism, sudden death.
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined). [Define.]
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.

(VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.)

142. Gangrene. [State part affected, Diabetic (50), etc.]
143. Furuncle.
144. Acute abscess. [Name part affected, nature, or cause.]
145. Other diseases of the skin and annexe. [Name disease.]

¹ In the sense of conditions or operations dependent upon pregnancy or labor, not "accidents" from external causes.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.)

146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted); [Name disease.]
Osteoperiostitis, [Give cause.]
Osteomyelitis,
Necrosis, [Give cause.]
Mastoiditis, etc. [Following Otitis media (76)?]
147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted). [Name disease; always specify **Acute articular rheumatism** (47), **Arthritis deformans** (48), **Tuberculosis of joint** (33), etc., when cause is known.]
148. **Amputations**. [Name disease or injury requiring amputation, thus permitting proper assignment elsewhere.]
149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion. [Name disease.]

(X.—MALFORMATIONS.)

150. **Congenital malformations** (stillbirths not included): [Do not include **Acquired hydrocephalus** (74) or **Tuberculous hydrocephalus** (Tuberculous meningitis) (30) under this head.]
Congenital hydrocephalus,
Congenital malformation of heart,
Spina bifida, etc.

(XI.—EARLY INFANCY.)

151. **Congenital debility**, **icterus**, and **sclerema**: [Give cause of debility.]
Premature birth,
Atrophy, [Give cause.]
Marasmus, [Give cause.]
Inanition, etc. [Give cause.]
152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy:
Umbilical hæmorrhage,
Atelectasis,
Injury by forceps at birth, etc.
153. **Lack of care**.

(XII.—OLD AGE.)

154. **Senility**. [Name the disease causing the death of the old person.]

(XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.)

NOTE.—Coroners, medical examiners, and physicians who certify to deaths from violent causes, should always clearly indicate the fundamental distinction of whether the death was due to **Accident**, **Suicide**, or **Homicide**; and then state the **Means** or **Instrument** of death. The qualification "probably" may be added when necessary.

155. **Suicide by poison**. [Name poison.]
156. **Suicide by asphyxia**. [Name means of death.]
157. **Suicide by hanging** or **strangulation**. [Name means of strangulation.]
158. **Suicide by drowning**.
159. **Suicide by firearms**.
160. **Suicide by cutting** or **piercing instruments**. [Name instrument.]
161. **Suicide by jumping from high places**. [Name place.]
162. **Suicide by crushing**. [Name means.]
163. **Other suicides**. [Name means.]
164. **Poisoning by food**. [Name kind of food.]
165. **Other acute poisonings**. [Name poison; specify **Accidental**.]
166. **Conflagration**. [State fully, as **Jumped from window of burning dwelling**, **Smothered—burning of theater**, **Forest fire**, etc.]
167. **Burns** (conflagration excepted). [Includes **Scalding**.]
168. **Absorption of deleterious gases** (conflagration excepted).
Asphyxia by illuminating gas (accidental),
Inhalation of — (accidental), [Name gas.]
Asphyxia (accidental), [Name gas.]
Suffocation (accidental), etc. [Name gas.]
169. **Accidental drowning**.
170. **Traumatism by firearms**. [Specify **Accidental**.]
171. **Traumatism by cutting** or **piercing instruments**. [Name instrument. Specify **Accidental**.]
172. **Traumatism by fall**. [For example, **Accidental fall from window**.]
173. **Traumatism in mines and quarries**:
Fall of rock in coal mine,
Injury by blasting, slate quarry, etc.
174. **Traumatism by machines**. [Specify kind of machine, and if the Occupation is not fully given under that head, add sufficient to show the exact industrial character of the fatal injury. Thus, **Crushed by passenger elevator**; **Struck by piece of emery wheel** (**knife grinder**), etc.]
175. **Traumatism by other crushing**:
Railway collision,
Struck by street car,
Automobile accident,
Run over by dray,
Crushed by earth in sewer excavation, etc.
176. **Injuries by animals**. [Name animal.]
177. **Starvation**. [Not "inanition" from disease.]
178. **Excessive cold**. [Freezing.]
179. **Effects of heat**. [Sunstroke.]
180. **Lightning**.
181. **Electricity** (lightning excepted). [How? Occupational?]
182. **Homicide by firearms**.
183. **Homicide by cutting** or **piercing instruments**. [Name instrument.]
184. **Homicide by other means**. [Name means.]
185. **Fractures** (cause not specified). [State means of injury. The nature of the lesion is necessary for hospital statistics, but not for general mortality statistics.]
186. **Other external violence**:
Legal hanging,
Legal electrocution,
Accident, injury, or traumatism (unqualified). [State Means of injury.]

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.)

NOTE.—If physicians will familiarize themselves with the nature and purposes of the International List, and will cooperate with the registration authorities in giving additional information so that returns can be properly classified, the number of deaths compiled under this group will rapidly diminish, and the statistics will be more creditable to the office that compiles them and more useful to the medical profession and for sanitary purposes.

187. Ill defined organic disease:

Dropsy. [Name the disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys in which the dropsy occurred.]

Ascites, etc.

188. Sudden death. [Give cause. Puerperal?]

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined. [It may be extremely difficult or impossible to determine definitely the cause of death in some cases, even if a post-mortem be granted. If the physician is absolutely unable to sat-

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

isfy himself in this respect, it is better for him to write **Unknown** than merely to guess at the cause. It will be helpful if he can specify a little further, as **Unknown disease** (which excludes external causes), or **Unknown chronic disease** (which excludes the acute infective diseases), etc. Even the ill defined causes included under this head are at least useful to a limited degree, and are preferable to no attempt at statement. Some of the old "chronics," which well-informed physicians are coming less and less to use, are the following: *Asphyxia; Asthenia; Bilious fever; Cachexia; Catarrhal fever; Collapse; Coma; Congestion; Cyanosis; Debility; Delirium; Demitition; Dyspnoea; Exhaustion; Fever; Gastric fever; HEART FAILURE; Laparotomy; Marasmus; Paralysis of the heart; Surgical shock; and Teething.* In many cases so reported the physician could state the disease (not mere symptom or condition) causing death.

LIST OF UNDESIRABLE TERMS.

As a result of the conference between the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases appointed by the American Medical Association with committees of other national medical organizations and with medical representatives of the Army, Navy, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the Bureau of the Census,¹ it was agreed:

That practical suggestions be framed relative to the reporting of causes of death and of sickness by physicians, and that a list of the most undesirable terms frequently employed be brought to their attention with the recommendation that they be disused.

In framing the following list of undesirable terms use has been made of the London Nomenclature, the Bellevue Nomenclature, and especially of the "Suggestions to Medical Practitioners respecting Certificates of Causes of Death," issued by the Registrar-General of England and Wales, which constitutes a part of the book of "Forms for Medical Certificates of the Cause of Death" employed in that country.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the <i>exact form</i> given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Abscess"	May be tuberculous, gonorrhoeal, from appendicitis, etc., or relate to any part of the body. The return is worthless. State cause (in which case the fact of "abscess" may be quite unimportant) and location .
"Accident," "Injury," "External causes," "Violence." Also more specific terms, as "Drowning," "Gunshot," which might be either accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.	Impossible to classify satisfactorily. Always state (1) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal ; and (2) Means of injury (e. g., Railroad accident). The lesion (e. g., Fracture of skull) may be added, but is of secondary importance for general mortality statistics.
"Atrophy," "Debility," "Decline," "Exhaustion," "Imitation," "Weakness," and other vague terms.	Frequently cover tuberculosis and other definite causes. Name the disease causing the condition.

¹ Mortality Statistics, 1907, p. 19.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the <i>exact form</i> given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Cancer," "Carcinoma," "Sarcoma," etc.	In all cases the organ or part first affected by cancer should be specified.
"Congestion," "Congestion of bowels," "Congestion of brain," "Congestion of kidneys," "Congestion of lungs," etc.	Alone, the word " <i>congestion</i> " is worthless, and in combination it is almost equally undesirable. If the disease amounted to <i>inflammation</i> , use the proper term (pneumonia, nephritis, enteritis, etc.); merely passive congestion should not be reported as a cause of death when the primary disease can be ascertained.
"Convulsions".....	"It is hoped that this indefinite term will henceforth be restricted to those cases in which the true cause of that <i>symptom</i> can not be ascertained. At present more than 11 per cent of the total deaths of infants under 1 year old are referred to ' <i>convulsions</i> ' merely."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . The Chicago Health Department refuses to accept this statement, and has entirely eliminated this indefinite return.
"Croup".....	" <i>Croup</i> " is a most pernicious term from a public health point of view, is not contained in any form in the London or Bellevue Nomenclatures, and should be entirely disused. Write <i>Diphtheria</i> when this disease is the cause of death.
"Dropsy".....	" <i>Dropsy</i> ' should never be returned as the cause of death with out particulars as to its probable origin, e. g., in disease of the heart, liver, kidneys, etc."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Name the disease causing (the <i>dropsy</i> and) death.
"Fracture," "Fracture of skull," etc.....	Indefinite; the principle of classification for general mortality statistics is <i>not</i> the lesion but (1) the nature of the violence that produced it (Accidental, Suicidal, Homicidal), and (2) the Means of injury.
"Gastritis," "Acute indigestion".....	Frequently worthless as a statement of the actual cause of death; the terms should not be loosely used to cover almost any fatal affection with irritation of stomach.
"Heart disease," "Heart trouble," even "Organic heart trouble."	Some cavil at the probable correctness of such returns, and it is better to state clearly the exact form of the cardiac affection, as Mitral regurgitation, Aortic stenosis, or even as Valvular heart disease, rather than to use the less precise language.
"Heart failure," "Cardiac weakness," "Cardiac asthenia," "Paralysis of the heart," etc.	" <i>Heart failure</i> " is a recognized synonym, even among the laity, for ignorance of the cause of death on the part of the physician. Such a return is forbidden by law in Connecticut; if the physician can make no more definite statement, it must be compiled among the class of ill defined diseases (<i>not</i> under Organic heart disease).
"Hæmorrhage," "Hæmoptysis".....	Frequently mask tuberculosis or deaths from injuries (traumatic hæmorrhage), Puerperal hæmorrhage, or hæmorrhage after operation for various conditions. Name the disease causing death in the course of which the " <i>Hæmorrhage</i> " was an incident.
"Hydrocephalus".....	"It is desirable that deaths from hydrocephalus of tuberculous origin should be definitely assigned in the certificate to Tuberculous meningitis, so as to distinguish them from deaths caused by simple inflammation or other disease of the brain or its membranes. Congenital hydrocephalus should always be returned as such."— <i>Registrar-General</i> .
"Hysterectomy".....	See Operation.
"Infantile paralysis".....	This term is sometimes used for paralysis of infants caused by instrumental delivery, etc. The importance of the disease in its present endemic and epidemic prevalence in the United States makes the exact and unmistakable expressions Acute anterior poliomyelitis or Infantile paralysis (acute anterior poliomyelitis) desirable.
"Inflammation".....	Of what organ or part of the body? Cause?
"Laparotomy".....	See Operation.
"Malignant," "Malignant disease".....	Should be restricted to use as qualification for neoplasms; see Tumor.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the <i>exact form</i> given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Marasmus".....	This term covers a multitude of worthless returns, many of which could be made definite and useful by giving the name of the disease causing the "marasmus" or wasting. It has been dropped from the English Nomenclature since 1885 ("Marasmus, term no longer used"). The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature also omits this term.
"Meningitis," "Cerebral meningitis," "Cerebrospinal meningitis," "Spinal meningitis."	Only two terms should ever be used to report deaths from Cerebrospinal fever, <i>synonym</i> , Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and they should be written as above and in no other way. It matters not in the use of the latter term whether the disease be actually <i>epidemic</i> or not in the locality. A single sporadic case should be so reported. The first term (Cerebrospinal fever) is preferable because there is no apparent objection to its use for any number of cases. No one can intelligently classify such returns as are given in the margin. Mere terminal or symptomatic meningitis should not be entered at all as a cause of death; name the disease in which it occurred. Tuberculous meningitis should be reported as such.
"Natural causes".....	Coroners and justices of the peace may often be able to make a more definite return, although even this has value as eliminating external causes. What disease caused death?
"Operation," "Surgical operation," "Surgical shock," "Amputation," "Hysterectomy," "Laparotomy," etc.	All these are entirely indefinite and unsatisfactory—unless the surgeon desires his work to be held primarily responsible for the death; in which case, as in some certificates actually returned, he may facilitate understanding by signing his name as the cause of death! Name the disease or form of external violence (Means of death; accidental, suicidal, or homicidal!).
"Paralysis," "General paralysis," "Paresis," "General paresis," "Palsy," etc.	The vague use of these terms should be avoided, and the precise form stated, as Acute ascending paralysis, Paralysis agitans, Bulbar paralysis, etc. Write General paralysis of the insane in full, not omitting any part of the name; this is essential for satisfactory compilation of this cause. Distinguish Paraplegia and Hemiplegia; and in the latter, when a sequel of Apoplexy or Cerebral hemorrhage, report the primary cause.
"Peritonitis".....	"Whenever this condition occurs—either as a consequence of Hernia, Perforating ulcer of the stomach or bowel [Typhoid fever], Appendicitis, or Metritis (puerperal or otherwise), or else as an extension of morbid processes from other organs [Name the disease], the fact should be mentioned in the certificate."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Always specify Puerperal peritonitis in cases resulting from abortion, miscarriage, or labor at full term. When traumatic, report means of injury and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
"Pneumonia," "Typhoid pneumonia"....	"Pneumonia," without qualification, is indefinite; it should be clearly stated either as Bronchopneumonia or Lobar pneumonia. The terms Croupous pneumonia and Lobular pneumonia are also clear, and the London Nomenclature provides for the variety Epidemic pneumonia. "The term 'Typhoid pneumonia' should never be employed, as it may mean either Enteric fever [Typhoid fever] with pulmonary complications, on the one hand, or Pneumonia with so-called typhoid symptoms on the other."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . When occurring in the course of or following a disease, the primary cause should be reported, as Pneumonic typhoid, Plague (pneumonic form), Measles followed by bronchopneumonia, Influenza (pneumonia), etc. Do not report "Hypostatic pneumonia" or other mere terminal conditions as causes of death when the disease causing death can be ascertained.
"Ptomaine poisoning," "Autointoxication," "Toxæmia," etc.	These terms are used very loosely and it is impossible to compile statistics of value unless greater precision can be obtained. "Ptomaine poisoning" should be restricted to deaths resulting from the development of putrefactive alkaloids or other poisons in food, and the food should be named, as Ptomaine poisoning (mussels), etc. Such terms should not be used when merely descriptive of symptoms or conditions arising in the course of diseases, but the disease causing death should alone be named.

UNDESIRABLE TERM. (It is understood that the term originated is in the <i>exact form</i> given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
" <i>Tubes mesenterica</i> ," " <i>Tubes</i> ".....	"The use of this term [<i>Tubes mesenterica</i> "] to describe tuberculous disease of the peritoneum or intestines should be discontinued, as it is frequently used to denote various other wasting diseases which are not tuberculous. Tuberculous peritonitis is the better term to employ when the condition is due to tubercle."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Tubes dorsalis should not be abbreviated to " <i>Tubes</i> ."
" <i>Tuberculosis</i> ".....	The organ or part of the body affected should always be stated, as Tuberculosis of the lungs, Tuberculosis of the spine, Tuberculous meningitis, Acute general miliary tuberculosis , etc.
" <i>Tumor</i> ," " <i>Neoplasm</i> ," " <i>New growth</i> ".....	These terms should never be used without the qualifying words Malignant, Nonmalignant, or Benign . If malignant, they belong under Cancer , and should preferably be so reported, or under the more exact terms Carcinoma, Sarcoma , etc. In all cases the organ or part affected should be specified.
" <i>Uremia</i> ".....	Name the disease causing death.

By systematic inquiry relative to defective statements of cause of death much improvement can be made in the quality of the statistics. Such inquiry can be made by the local registrar or by the state registrar for returns that reach the central office of the state in unsatisfactory form. In Pennsylvania, for example, returns are examined carefully and a correction card employed:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The enclosed certificate is defective for the reason that
the diseased condition necessitating an operation should always be given.

Please correct and return immediately, together with this card, in the accompanying stamped envelope.

WILMER R. BATT, M. D.,

State Registrar.

NOTE.—The words in italics are typewritten for the individual case. Other formulas employed are "the location of the cancer is not given;" "drowning should be given as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal," etc.

It is hardly necessary to say that much discretion and tact should be exercised in asking for additional information after the physician has, presumably, filled out carefully his statement of the cause of death, and that it is unwise to be too dogmatic concerning somewhat unsettled points of professional opinion. For example, the

International List provides for the statement of "Acute nephritis" (119), but leading authorities¹ declare that the terms acute, subacute, and chronic have lost their pathological and much of their clinical meaning, and may even be actually misleading. No objection, however, can be made in regard to questions relating to the more indefinite and ill defined forms of returns. The Registrar-General of England has made such inquiries for a number of years and the class of cases dealt with chiefly is shown by the following extract from a recent report (1908):

As in previous years inquiries have been sent to medical practitioners asking for further information respecting deaths certified as due to some indefinite condition. The number of cases thus dealt with was about 5,000.

The inquiries chiefly related to certificates of peritonitis, tumors of various organs, septicæmia, pyæmia, hydrocephalus, cerebrospinal meningitis, paralysis, convulsions and eclampsia.

The additional information obtained led to the transference of many of the deaths to more definite headings.

Inquiries were also sent relating to deaths described as due to carcinoma, sarcoma, or cancer, in which no mention was made of the organ or part affected, and as a result this information was supplied in the majority of these cases.

REFERENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following list is not exhaustive, but contains references to perhaps the most important publications relating to the development and use of the International List in its present form.

(1) Développement et Explication des Rubriques de la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès adoptée par la Commission permanente de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux de la statistique de la ville de Paris, membre du Conseil supérieur de statistique et du Comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France. Paris: Imprimerie Municipale, 1890. [Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris pour l'année 1888.] This list consists of 161 titles (the subdivisions of tuberculosis, cancer, and suicide not being numbered separately) and was practically identical with the detailed lists given in (2) and (3). It was stated that the nomenclature was prepared in 1865 by a committee of distinguished physicians, and that it was revised in 1874, 1880, and finally in 1886.

(2) Trois Projets de Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, tome VIII, première livraison, p. 304. (Session of Chicago, 1893.) This was the report of the *Comité de la nomenclature des professions dans le recensement et de la nomenclature des causes de décès*, reconstituted in 1891 (Vienna session) and consisting of Messrs. Blenck, Bodio, Cheysson, Cook, Körösi, Levasseur, Loua, Ogle, Sidenblad, Vannacque, and Bertillon (*rapporteur*). It is reprinted, practically without change, in the following (3) and should be referred to for an account of the history and principles of construction of the International List.

(3) De la Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) adoptée par le service de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques

¹ Horst Oertel: The Anatomic Histological Processes of Bright's Disease, 1910.

Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris, etc. Paris: 1898. [Annuaire statistique, 1896.]

(4) The Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death. Recommended for the use of Registrars of Vital Statistics (after the First Revision of Paris, 1900) by the American Public Health Association and by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America. Issued under the auspices of the American Public Health Association. Lansing: 1899. [Reprint from Appendix of Michigan Registration Report, 1898.] This was the first English translation, based on the preceding French edition of 1898, of what is now the International List. It was used to obtain suggestions for revision, many of which were printed from time to time in the current issues of the Michigan Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics. Three Commissions were appointed by the American Public Health Association to represent Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

(5) Zur Internationalen Nomenclatur der Todesursachen. Kritische Bemerkungen zu Dr. Bertillon's Vorschlägen. Von Dr. Josef von Körösy, Director des Budapester communalstatistischen Bureau's. Berlin: 1899.

(6) Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Paris: 1900.

(7) Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès (Classification Bertillon), 18 août–21 août, 1900. Procès-verbaux. Paris: 1900.

(8) Nomenclatures des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité.—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtées par la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser les nomenclatures nosologiques (Paris, 18–21 août 1900) pour être en usage à partir du 1er janvier 1901. Développement des rubriques.—Dictionnaire des maladies.—Tableaux indiquant comment doivent être classés les décès attribués simultanément à deux causes de mort différentes. Publiées par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris. Paris: 1900. This is the first edition of the First Revision of the International List.

(9) Same. Montévrain: 1903. This is the second and final edition of the First Revision. It differs chiefly in the more precise indications for the assignment of joint causes of death. Perhaps a reprint from the Recueil trimestriel de statistique municipale de la ville de Paris, 3e trimestre 1902. No English edition has ever been published of this final version.

(10) The International System of Nomenclature of Diseases and Causes of Death (Bertillon Classification) as adopted by the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Paris, August 18–21, 1900. Translated in the Bureau of the Marine-Hospital Service by Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Geddings. [Supplement to Public Health Reports, Dec. 7, 1900.]

(11) Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death. Adopted by the United States Census Office for the compilation of mortality statistics, for use beginning with the year 1900. Prepared under the supervision of William A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics. Washington: 1902.

(12) Index of the Bertillon Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. United States Department of Labor, 1902.

(13) Relation of Physicians to Mortality Statistics. The International Classification of Causes of Death as adopted by the United States Census Office and approved by the American Public Health Association. Washington: 1903. This pamphlet, explanatory of the International Classification and seeking to secure more definite statements of cause of death, was distributed to all physicians in the United States.

(14) The Nomenclature of Diseases and of Causes of Death, as revised and adopted in 1900 by the International Commission and published by Dr. Jacques Bertillon

(Chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris), together with a Guide for Tabulation in cases where more than one cause of death is assigned. For the use of members of the medical profession, of statisticians, of registrars of death, and for general information. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Melbourne: [1907].

(15) Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Deuxième session—1909. Paris: 1909.

(16) Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Classification Bertillon.) Deuxième session—1909. Procès-verbaux. Paris: 1911.

(17) Nomenclature des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtée par la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Nosologique Internationale (Nomenclature Bertillon) dans sa deuxième session, 1909. (Paris, 1er, 2, 3 juillet 1909.) Paris: 1909. A first and a second slightly corrected impression of the **Second Revision of the International List**.

(18) International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death. Revised by the International Commission at the session of Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, for use beginning January 1, 1910, and until December 31, 1919. Washington: 1910. A translation of the French edition of the Second Revision for the use of American registration officials until a new edition of the Manual (the present publication) could be prepared.

(19) Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Washington: 1910. Distributed by the Bureau of the Census to all physicians and to many state and city registration offices in the United States.

(20) Nomenclature of Diseases (Statistics of morbidities—Statistics of causes of death) agreed upon by the International Commission charged with the Decennial Revision of the International Nosological Nomenclature (Bertillon Nomenclature) in its Second Session—1909. (Paris: July 1, 2, and 3, 1909.) Sydney: 1910. Prepared by the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(21) The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions with Rules for the Recording and Filing of Histories. Compiled by the Committee on Clinical Records composed of: Robert J. Carlisle, M. D.; Warren Coleman, M. D.; Thomas A. Smith, M. D.; Edmund L. Dow, M. D. Revised and made to conform to the International Classification, 1911. Copyright, 1911, by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. New York: 1911. This is the first Nomenclature, in the sense of an arrangement of accepted medical terms recommended, and indeed, so far as the returns to be made by physicians under the authority of the Board are concerned, *prescribed*, in which the desirability of uniformity for the comparison of hospital statistics has led to the adoption of the International List as a basis.

(22) Nomenclature for Causes of Physical Disability in the Navy. By Surg. Charles N. Fiske, United States Navy. United States Naval Medical Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, 1911, page 149. Contains a valuable chart comparing the "Lists of Titles of Diseases and Causes of Death" of the International with the Army and Navy nomenclatures.

(23) **MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.** The present volume.

(24) Manual soon to be published by the Registrar-General of England and Wales. A typewritten copy of the Tabular List, with inclusions, of this work has been available for reference through the courtesy of Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office, in the preparation of the present publication.

DEATH OF DOCTOR FOSTER.

During the passage of the Manual through the press the death of Dr. Frank P. Foster, on August 13, 1911, was announced. Doctor Foster was for over thirty years the editor of the *New York Medical Journal* and was recognized as the dean of the medical editors of this country. His *Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary* and other standard works of medical reference are lasting memorials of his broad scholarship. As chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases of the American Medical Association, Doctor Foster took an active part in all the work preliminary to the Second Decennial Revision of the International List and was a member of the special Census Commission appointed under authority of an act of Congress to represent the United States. He personally examined the manuscript of the Tabular List of this Manual and on page 15 may be found the report of the Committee on Nomenclature to the American Medical Association at Los Angeles, 1911, the last of several prepared by him on this subject.

As stated in an appreciative editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Doctor Foster was a moral and intellectual force in medical literature. He took an active interest in all that related to medicine, and his influence was always in the right direction. His friends count it a privilege to recall his fine character, his charitable judgment, his facile pen, and his ever-ready assistance so freely given from his great store of knowledge."

TABULAR LIST.

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE
DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

WITH ADDITIONAL TERMS DESIGNATING CAUSES OF DEATH
FROM THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON (FOURTH EDITION),
FROM THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL NOMENCLATURE OF
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS, AND FROM TRANSCRIPTS OF
CERTIFICATES OF DEATH RETURNED TO THE BUREAU
OF THE CENSUS.

EXPLANATORY.

The terms included in the following Tabular List are chiefly those that are reported as **causes of death**. Many terms, as, for example, the names of certain affections of the eye, ear, skin, trivial injuries, etc., that occur in the International List of Diseases as employed for hospital or general morbidity statistics, are omitted. The present publication is intended for use solely in connection with the compilation of mortality statistics. It is not intended to be a complete *nomenclature* of diseases and pathological conditions, but it contains all the important terms likely to be employed as denoting causes of death that are given in the last editions of the Nomenclatures of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York. It also contains many additional terms, some of them indefinite and incapable of satisfactory assignment, that occur upon certificates of death and hence must be provided for in the scheme of statistical tabulation. It is hoped that by cooperation of the medical profession many of these terms may pass into disuse, and that as a result the accuracy of the mortality statistics will be improved.

TABULAR LIST

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH (SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

1. Typhoid fever.

This title includes:

Abdominal fever	Paratyphus
typhoid	Posttyphoid abscess
typhus	Rheumatic typhoid fever
Abortive typhoid	Typhobilious fever
Ambulant typhoid	Typhoenteritis
Cerebral typhoid	Typhogastric fever
typhus	Typhoid fever
Continued fever	malaria
Enteric fever	meningitis
Enterica	stupor
Gastroenteric fever	ulcer
Hæmorrhagic typhoid fever	Typhomalaria
Ileotyphus	Typhomalarial fever
Intermittent typhoid fever	Typhoperitonitis
Malignant typhoid fever	Typhus (unqualified) ¹
Mountain fever	abdominalis
Paratyphoid fever	

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Pulmonary congestion.—Intestinal perforation.—Peritonitis.—Hæmorrhage.—Sloughing.—Albuminuria.—Phlebitis.—Thrombosis.—Cholecystitis.

2. Typhus fever.

This title includes:

Exanthematic typhus	Petechial typhus
Petechial fever	Typhus fever ¹

This title does not include: Abdominal typhus (1).

3. Relapsing fever.

This title includes:

Famine fever	Recurrent fever
Febris melitensis	typhus *
Malta fever ²	Relapsing fever
Mediterranean fever ²	(spirillum) fever

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhages.—Abscess.—Furuncles.—Parotiditis.—Sloughing.

¹ The majority of deaths returned in the United States from "typhus" or "typhus fever" are in reality from typhoid fever. Deaths properly chargeable to International title No. 2 are so extremely rare in this country that the Bureau of the Census invariably makes an effort to identify each as a case of true exanthematic typhus. If no additional information can be obtained, "typhus" is compiled under (1) and "typhus fever" under (2).

² Malta fever should preferably be given as a subdivision of (19). Any deaths reported from this cause will be noted on the total for (3), which is numerically unimportant.

* Verify; if typhoid fever, compile under (1), and if typhus fever, under (2).

¹ When signifying measles; otherwise (19).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

7. Scarlet fever.

This title includes:

Canker rash
Febris rubra
Nephritis following scarlet fever
Puerperal scarlatina
Scarlatina
 anginosa
 maligna
Scarlatinal (any disease or condition so qualified)

Scarlatinal albuminuria
 angina
 convulsions
 eclampsia
 nephritis
Scarlet fever
 rash

Frequent complications: Acute nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Bright's disease.—Eclampsia.—Œdema of the glottis.—Hæmorrhage.—Endocarditis.—Nephritis.—Pericarditis.—Paralysis.—Diphtheria.—Convulsions.—Arthritis.—Cellulitis.—Erysipelas.—Otitis.—Mastoiditis.—Pneumonia.—Suppurative pleurisy.—Thrombosis of cerebral sinus.

8. Whooping cough.

This title includes:

Pertussis
Tussis convulsiva

Whooping cough

Frequent complications: Bronchitis.—Convulsions.—Bronchopneumonia.

9. Diphtheria and croup.

This title includes:

Acute exudative angina
Angina trachealis
Bronchial croup
Buccal diphtheria
Croup
Croupous angina
 laryngitis
 tonsillitis
Cutaneous diphtheria
Cynanche
 tonsillaris (diphtheritic)
Diphtheria
 of bronchi
 conjunctiva
 fauces
 larynx
 mouth
 nose
 œsophagus
 palate
 pharynx
 skin
 tonsil
 trachea
 vulva
 wound
Diphtheritic anæmia
 angina
 bronchopneumonia
 conjunctivitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 neuritis
 ophthalmia
 paralysis
 tonsillitis

Exudative angina
Fibrinous laryngitis
Gangrenous angina (diphtheritic)
 diphtheria
 sore throat
 tonsillitis
Infectious angina
 croup
Inflammatory croup
Laryngeal croup
Malignant angina
 cynanche
 diphtheria
 laryngitis
 pharyngitis
 sore throat
 tonsillitis
Membranous angina
 bronchitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 tracheitis
Nasal diphtheria
Postdiphtheritic nephritis
 neuritis
Pseudodiphtheria
Pseudomembranous angina
 bronchitis
 croup
 laryngitis
 tonsillitis
Putrid sore throat
Ulcerated sore throat

This title does not include: Stridulous croup (87).—Spasmodic croup (87).—False croup (87).

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Paralysis.—Acute nephritis.—Œdema glottidis.—Cellulitis.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

10. Influenza.*This title includes:*

Bronchial influenza
 Bronchitis due to grippe
 Bronchopneumonia due to grippe
 Catarrhal influenza
 Epidemic catarrh
 Epizootic
 Gastric influenza

Grippe
 Influenza followed by pneumonia
 Influenzal pneumonia
 La grippe
 Meningeal grippe
 Pneumonia due to grippe

Frequent complications: Otitis.—Meningitis.**11. Miliary fever.***This title includes:*

Miliary fever
 Sweating fever

Sweating sickness

Frequent complications: Anæmia.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Pneumonia.—Enteritis.**12. Asiatic cholera.***This title includes:*

Asiatic cholera
 Cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)

Epidemic cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)

13. Cholera nostras.*This title includes:*

Acute cholera¹
 Bilious cholera¹
 Cholera (except where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)¹
 gravis¹
 morb¹
 nostras¹
 Choleraic diarrhœa (2y+)

Choleric diarrhœa (2y+)
 enteritis (2y+)
 Cholerine
 English cholera
 Malignant cholera morbus¹
 Spasmodic cholera¹
 Sporadic cholera¹
 Winter cholera¹

This title does not include: Cholera infantum (104).—Antimonial cholera (165).—Hæmial cholera (100).**14. Dysentery.***This title includes:*

Amœbic dysentery
 enteritis
 Asylum dysentery
 Bacillary dysentery
 Balantidic dysentery
 Bilious dysentery
 Bloody flux
 Catarrhal dysentery
 Chinese dysentery
 Choleric dysentery
 Cochinchina dysentery

Dysenteric diarrhœa
 Dysentery
 Entamœbic dysentery
 Epidemic dysentery
 Gangrenous dysentery
 Hæmorrhagic dysentery
 Malarial dysentery
 Serosanguineous flux
 Sporadic dysentery
 Tropical diarrhœa
 dysentery

Frequent complication: Abscess of liver.¹ The word "Cholera" should never be used except for "Asiatic cholera."

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

15. Plague.

This title includes:

Bubonic plague	Plague
Climatic bubo	(pulmonary form)
Malignant polyadenitis	(septicæmic form)
Pest	Pneumonic plague

16. Yellow fever.

This title includes:

Black vomit	Hæmogastric fever
Febris flava	Yellow fever

17. Leprosy.

This title includes:

Anæsthetic leprosy	Leprosy of nose
Elephantiasis Græcorum	œsophagus
Leprosy	palate
of conjunctiva	pharynx
cornea	sclerotic
external meatus	skin
fauces	tongue
larynx	Nodular leprosy
nerve	Tubercular leprosy

This title does not include: Elephantiasis Arabum (145).—Morvan's disease (63).—Syringomyelia (63)*

18. Erysipelas.

This title includes:

Erysipelas	Erysipelas of umbilical cord
after vaccination	wound
neonatorum	Erysipelatous fever
of brain	meningitis
eyelid	phlegmon
face	toxæmia
head	Gangrenous erysipelas
leg	Infantile erysipelas
lip	Phlegmonous erysipelas
lymphatic vessel	Saint Anthony's fire
meninges	Suppurative erysipelas
orbit	Surgical erysipelas
scrotum	Traumatic erysipelas
skin	

This title does not include: Erysipelatous laryngitis (87).—Erysipelatous angina (100).—Puerperal erysipelas (137).

Frequent complications: Purulent otitis.—Meningitis.—Diffuse phlegmon.—Phlegmon and gangrene of the eyelids.—Keratitis.—Conjunctivitis.—Parotiditis.—Endocarditis.—Myocarditis.—Nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Pneumonia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

19. Other epidemic diseases.

NOTE.—Should any of the diseases included under title 19 show marked prevalence, it will be necessary to provide special provisional subtitles here.

This title includes:

Acrodynia	Hæmoglobinuric fever (nonmalarial)
Acute parotiditis	Mexican typhus (tabardillo)
parotitis	Milk sickness (trembles)
Breakbone fever	Mumps
Chicken pox	Pappataci fever
Dengue	Parotid cynanche
fever	Parotiditis (mumps)
Epidemic	Parotitis (mumps)
disease (not elsewhere included)	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
parotitis	Rose rash
rose rash	Roseola
Epizootic stomatitis	Rùtheln
Exanthematic fever	Rubella
Filariasis	Rubeola (when not signifying measles) ¹
Foot and mouth disease	Tabardillo (Mexican typhus)
Framboesia	Tick bite fever
Gangosa	Trembles (milk sickness)
German measles	Varicella
Glandular fever	Yaws

This title does not include: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (61).

20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died of "Septicæmia," or other equivalent term, and without further explanation, the certificate should be returned so that the attending physician may state whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Absorption of pus	Pyogenic infection
Aerogenes capsulatus infection	Pyohæmia
Anatomical wound	Pyosepticæmia
Autovaccination	Sapræmia
Blood poisoning	Sepsis
Cowpox	Septic absorption
Dissection wound	autoinfection
General sepsis	cellulitis
septicæmia	chill
Hospital gangrene	fever
Infected wound	infection
Infection from vaccination	intoxication
Postmortem wound	mania
Purulent infection	Septicæmia ¹
Putrid fever	Staphylococcus infection
infection	Streptococchæmia
Pyæmia	Streptococcus infection
of joint	Suppurative septicæmia
Pyæmic abscess	Vaccinal infection
embolism	Vaccination
fever	Vaccinia
obstruction	
synovitis	

¹ See note under (6).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

21. Glanders.

This title includes:

Equinia
Farcy
Glanders
 of lymphatic gland

Glanders of nose
 skin
Malleus sepsis

22. Anthrax.

This title includes:

Anthrax
 of intestine
 lip
 skin
 stomach

Charbon
Malignant pustule
Splenic fever
Woolsorters' disease

23. Rabies.

This title includes:

Bite of mad dog
Hydrophobia

Rabies

This title does not include: Lyssophobia (68).—Sitiophobia (68).

24. Tetanus.

This title includes:

Emprosthotonos
Lockjaw
Opisthotonos
Pleurosthotonos
Tetanus
 neonatorum

Traumatic tetanus
Trismus
 neonatorum
 of newborn

This title does not include: Tetany (74).

25. Mycoses.

This title includes:

Actinomycosis
 of bone
 cæcum
 intestine
 jaw
 liver
 lung
 mouth

Aspergillois
Blastomycosis
 of skin
Discomycosis

Favus
Fungoid mycosis
Madura disease
 foot
Mycetoma
Mycosis fungoides
 of pharynx
 tonsil
Parasitic cyst
Pneumomycosis
Sporotrichosis
Streptomycosis

This title does not include: Hydatid cyst or hydatid tumor: of the liver (112), or of the lung (98).—Intestinal parasites (107).—*Diatoma hepaticum* (107).—*Cysticerci* (107).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

26. Pellagra.*This title includes:*

Insanity of pellagra

| Pellagra

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Dermatitis.—Diarrhoea.—Insanity.—Suicide.**27. Beriberi.***This title includes:*

Beriberi

| Neuritis multiplex endemica

Kakké

| Panneuritis endemica

28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.

NOTE.—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved; otherwise to title 35.

This title includes:

Caseous bronchitis

pneumonia

tuberculosis

Catarrhal tuberculosis

Chronic phthisis

pneumonic phthisis

tuberculosis

tuberculosis

tuberculous disease

inflammation

pneumonia

ulcerative tuberculosis

Congenital tuberculosis

Consumption

of lung

throat

Fibroid phthisis

tuberculosis

Infantile phthisis

tuberculosis

Interstitial tuberculosis

Laryngeal phthisis

tuberculosis

Lupus of larynx

Phthisis

of larynx

lung

pulmonalis

Plastic bronchitis

Pneumonic phthisis

tuberculosis

Pulmonary cavity

consumption

phthisis

tuberculosis

Scrofulous bronchitis

consumption

Septic tuberculosis

Specific¹ bronchitisSpecific¹ laryngitis

pneumonia

tuberculosis

Subacute phthisis of larynx

tuberculosis of larynx

Tubercle

of larynx

Tuberculosis

of air passage

bronchi

bronchial gland

larynx

lung

pleura

throat

trachea

pulmonalis

Tuberculous abscess of lung

anæmia

asthma

bronchitis

bronchopneumonia

diathesis

disease (undefined)

emphysema

empyema

hæmoptysis

hydropneumothorax

infection

inflammation

laryngitis

marasmus

phthisis

pleurisy

pneumonia

pneumothorax

pyæmia

Ulcerative tuberculosis

This title does not include: Hæmoptysis (unqualified) (98).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Bronchorrhagia (unqualified) (98).—Apical pneumonia (92).—Pulmonary anthracosis (98).*Frequent complications:* Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Pleurisy.—Diarrhoea.—Pneumothorax.¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Acute bronchopneumonic tuberculosis
 general miliary tuberculosis
 tuberculosis
 miliary tuberculosis
 phthisis
 pneumonic phthisis
 tuberculosis
 pulmonary miliary tuberculosis
 tuberculosis
 tuberculous disease
 inflammation
 pneumonia
 ulcerative tuberculosis

Galloping consumption
 phthisis
 tuberculosis
 General miliary tuberculosis
 Malignant tuberculosis
 Miliary phthisis
 tuberculosis
 Pernicious tuberculosis
 Phthisis florida
 Quick consumption
 Tuberculosis florida
 Typhoid tuberculosis

30. Tuberculous meningitis.

This title includes:

Basilar meningitis
 Caseous meningitis
 Cerebral tuberculosis
 tuberculous meningitis
 Cerebrospinal tuberculosis
 Consumption of brain
 Granular meningitis
 Miliary meningitis
 Neoplastic meningitis
 Purulent basilar meningitis
 Specific¹ meningitis
 Tuberculosis of brain
 cerebellum
 cerebral meninges

Tuberculosis of cerebrospinal meninges
 cerebrum
 membrane of brain
 meninges
 spinal membrane
 meninges
 Tuberculous encephalitis
 hydrocephalus
 inflammation of membrane
 of brain
 meningitis
 of brain
 spinal cord
 tumor of brain

This title does not include: Meningitis (unqualified), even among very young children (61)

31. Abdominal tuberculosis.

This title includes:

Abdominal consumption
 tuberculosis
 Consumption of bowel
 intestine
 Disease of mesenteric gland
 Enteric tuberculosis
 Enteromesenteric fever
 Intestinal tuberculosis
 Mesenteric disease
 fever
 tuberculosis
 Specific¹ peritonitis
 Tabes mesenterica
 Tuberculosis of abdomen
 alimentary canal
 anus
 appendix
 bowel
 digestive tract

Tuberculosis of intestine
 mesenteric gland
 omentum
 peritonæum
 rectum
 stomach
 Tuberculous appendicitis
 ascites
 colitis
 diarrhœa
 dysentery
 enteritis
 gastritis
 gastroenteritis
 ileocolitis
 peritonitis
 proctitis
 ulcer of bowel
 intestine

¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

32. Pott's disease.*This title includes:*

Abscess of spine	Spinal abscess
vertebræ	caries
Caries of spine	disease
vertebræ	tuberculosis
Cerebrospinal caries	Spondylitis (not deformans)
Disease of backbone	Tuberculosis of spinal column
spine	spine
vertebræ	vertebræ
Inflammation of spine	Tuberculous abscess of vertebræ
Lumbar abscess	caries of sacrum
Necrosis of lumbar vertebræ	inflammation of spine
spinal column	lumbar abscess
spine	spondylitis
Polyarthritis of spine	Ulcer of spine
Pott's disease	Vertebral caries
Pressure-atrophy of spine	disease
Psoas abscess	necrosis
and lumbar abscess	polyarthritis

Frequent complications: Cold abscess—Paraplegia.**33. White swellings.***This title includes:*

Abscess of hip	Suppurative hip disease
Articular tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of hip
Coxalgia	joint
Coxitis	knee
Disease of hip joint	Tuberculous abscess of knee
Fungous growth of joint	arthritis
tumor of knee	coxalgia
Hip disease	disease of hip
joint disease	inflammation of knee
Morbus coxarius	swelling of joint
Pulpy degeneration of synovial mem-	synovitis
brane	White swelling
Scapulalgia	tumor

34. Tuberculosis of other organs.*This title includes:*

Caseation of lymphatic gland	Osseous tuberculosis
Caseous epididymitis	Ossifluent abscess
Chronic abscess	Osteal tuberculosis
Cold abscess	Scrofula
Consumption of liver	Scrofulide
Ganglionic tuberculosis	Scrofuloderma
General glandular tuberculosis	Scrofulosis
Genitourinary tuberculosis	Scrofulous abscess
King's evil	adenitis
Lupus	bubo
exedens	diathesis
of conjunctiva	lymphatism
fauces	ulcer
nose	Struma
oesophagus	Strumous abscess
palate	adenitis
pharynx	lymphangitis
vulgaris	ulcer
Lymphatic tuberculosis	Tubercle of bone
Ocular tuberculosis	testicle

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

34. Tuberculosis of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Tuberculide
Tuberculosis of artery
axilla
bladder
bone
breast
bursa
chorioid
conjunctiva
cornea
Cowper's gland
ear
epididymis
eye
Fallopian tube
fauces
femur
gland
gum
heart
kidney
lip
liver
lymph gland
node
lymphatic gland
vessel
mammary gland
middle ear
mouth
muscle
nasal passage
nasopharynx
nerve
nose
oesophagus
ovary
palate
pancreas
pelvis
penis
pericardium
pharynx
prepuce
prostate
reproductive organ
scrotum
skin
spermatic cord

Tuberculosis of spinal cord
spleen
testicle
thymus gland
thyreoid gland
tongue
tonsil
ureter
urethra
uterus
uvula
vagina
vulva
Tuberculous abscess
of breast
gland
perinæum
side
adenitis
cellulitis
cyst of ovary
cystitis
degeneration of pancreas
spinal cord
disease of heart
epididymitis
gangrene
hepatitis
lymphadenitis
lymphangitis
necrosis
nephritis
oophoritis
orchitis
osteitis
of femur
osteomyelitis
otitis
ovaritis
perineal abscess
pharyngitis
prostatitis
pyonephrosis
salpingitis
tonsillitis
tumor
ulcer
Universal scrofulosis

35. Disseminated tuberculosis.

NOTE.—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved; otherwise to title 35.

This title includes:

Chronic general miliary tuberculosis
tuberculosis
miliary tuberculosis
Diffuse tuberculosis
Disseminated tuberculosis
General tuberculosis

General tuberculous infection
Generalized tuberculosis
Multiple tuberculosis
Systemic tuberculosis
Tuberculous degeneration

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

36. Rickets.*This title includes:*

Achondroplasia
 Angular curvature of spine
 deformity of spine
 Anterior curvature of spine
 Curvature of spine
 Cyphosis
 Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
 Kyphoscoliosis
 Kyphosis
 Lateral curvature of spine
 Lordosis

Mollities ossium
 Osteomalacia
 Posterior curvature of spine
 Pulmonary osteoarthropathy
 Rhachitic deformity of chest
 Rhachitis
 Rhachitism
 Rickets
 Scoliosis
 Softening of bone

37. Syphilis.*This title includes:*

Chancre (unqualified)
 of face
 mouth
 Condyloma of anus
 penis
 vulva
 Congenital lues
 specific pemphigus
 syphilis
 syphilitic hepatitis
 Gumma
 of brain
 Gummatous liver
 Hard chancre
 Hereditary lues
 syphilis
 Indurated chancre
 Infecting chancre
 Inherited syphilis
 Lues
 infantum
 venerea
 Morbus Gallicus
 Mucous patches
 Osteocopic pains
 Pox
 Primary lesion
 syphilis
 Pulmonary syphilis

Rupia
 Secondary lesion
 syphilis
 Snuffles
 Specific adenitis
 blood poisoning
 disease
 inanition
 iritis
 lesion
 lichen
 marasmus
 meningoencephalitis
 myelitis
 paralysis
 rhachitis
 ulcer
 Spinal syphilis
 Syphilide
 of newborn
 Syphilis (unqualified, or of any organ or
 part of the body)
 Syphilis insontium
 neonatorum
 Syphilitic (any affection)
 Tertiary lesion
 syphilis
 Tubercular syphilide
 Venereal disease

38. Gonococcus infection.*This title includes:*

Balanitis
 Balanoposthitis
 Balanorrhagia
 Blennorrhagia
 Blennorrhagic (see Gonococcic)
 Blennorrhoea
 Bubo of soft chancre
 Chancroid
 of penis
 vulva
 Chordee
 Clap
 Conjunctivitis of newborn infant
 Gleet

Gonococcic arthritis
 bubo
 conjunctivitis
 cystitis
 disease
 endocarditis
 epididymitis
 infection
 iritis
 metritis
 metrovaginitis
 ophthalmia
 orchitis
 peritonitis
 rheumatism

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

38. *Gonococcus* infection—Continued

This title includes:

Gonococcic urethritis
vaginitis
vulvitis
Gonococcus infection (of any organ)
Gonorrhœa
Gonorrhœal (see Gonococcic)
Infantile conjunctivitis
Inguinal bubo
Ophthalmia neonatorum
Phagedenic abscess
bubo
chancre
ulcer
Purulent conjunctivitis
ophthalmia

Purulent ophthalmia of newborn infant
Simple chancre
Soft chancre
of penis
scrotum
vulva
sore
Specific rheumatism
urethritis
Urethritis
Vaginitis
Venereal adenitis
bubo
Virulent bubo

This title does not include: Chancre, or bubo: infecting or syphilitic (37).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Scrofulous bubo (34).—Suppurating bubo (84).—Bubo of plague (15).—Bubo (unqualified) (84).—Vaginitis (132).—Vaginalitis (127).

Frequent complications: Bubo.—Adenitis.—Cystitis.—Orchitis.—Arthritis.—Ophthalmia.—Epididymitis.—Salpingitis.—Endometritis.

CANCERS AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS.

NOTE.—The term "Cancer," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of malignant neoplasms.

Forms of cancer.

Adenocarcinoma
Alveolar cancer
sarcoma
Angiosarcoma
Cancer
Cancerous new growth
tumor
ulcer
Carcinoma
myxomatodes
Cancroid
Cephaloma
Chondrosarcoma
Colloid carcinoma
tumor
Columnar-celled carcinoma
Cystosarcoma
Encephaloid cancer
carcinoma
tumor
Endothelioma
Epithelioma
Fibrocarcinoma
Fibrosarcoma
Fungus hæmatodes
Giant-celled sarcoma
Glandular cancer
Hæmendothelioma
Heteromorphic tumor
Hypernephroma
Lymphendothelioma
Lymphosarcoma
Malignant degeneration

Malignant disease
endothelioma
fungous tumor
growth
neoplasm
new growth
perithelioma
tumor
ulcer
ulceration
Medullary cancer
fungus
Melanoid tumor
Melanosarcoma
Melanotic cancer
Metastatic cancer
Myeloid sarcoma
Myxosarcoma
Neoplastic tumor (malignant)
Ossifying sarcoma
Osteosarcoma
Papilliferous carcinoma
Plexiform sarcoma
Rose cancer
Round-celled cancer
Sarcoma
Scirrhus
Scirrhus carcinoma
Sclerous carcinoma
Spheroidal-celled carcinoma
Spindle-celled carcinoma
Squamous-celled carcinoma
Superficial cancer
Transitional-celled carcinoma

The location of the cancer, or preferably, as recommended by the Committee of the American Medical Association, the seat of origin of the cancer, if known, should always be stated so that the return may be classified properly under one of the titles 39 to 45. Nonmalignant tumors or "tumors" of uncertain character are classified under the organ or part of the body affected or under title 46.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Buccal cavity
 Cheek
 Gum
 Jaw
 Lip
 Maxilla
 Mouth

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
 Palate
 Salivary gland
 Soft palate
 Tongue
 Tonsil
 Carcinoma linguæ
 Lingual cancer
 Smokers' cancer

40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Bile duct
 Cardia
 Cardiac orifice of stomach
 Gall bladder
 duct
 Liver
 Œsophagus
 Pharynx

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
 Pylorus
 Stomach
 Carcinoma ventriculi
 Gastric tumor
 Gastrocarcinoma
 Hepatic cancer
 Melanosis of liver
 Tumor of stomach

This title does not include: Hæmatemesis (103).**41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum.***This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Abdominal viscera
 Anus
 Appendix
 Cæcum
 Caput coli
 Colon
 Duodenum
 Ileum
 Intestinal gland
 Intestine
 Mesentery
 Omentum

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
 Peritonæum
 Rectum
 Retroperitoneal gland
 Sigmoid flexure
 Cancerous peritonitis
 Carcinoma entericum
 Lymphosarcoma of peritonæum
 Malignant internal stricture
 peritonitis
 stricture of intestine
 ulceration of intestine
 Retroperitoneal cancer

42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—
 Broad ligament
 Cervix
 Falloppian tube
 Female genital organ
 Ovary
 Uterine ligament
 Uterus
 Vagina

Cancer, etc.—Continued.
 Vulva
 Womb
 Cervical cancer
 Chorioepithelioma
 Deciduoma malignum
 Hydatid mole
 Hydatidiform mole
 Neoplasm of uterus
 Syncytioma

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Breast	Nipple
Mammary gland	Cancer en cuirasse
	Neoplasm of breast

44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Auricle (of ear)	Umbilicus
Chin	Cancroid (unqualified)
Connective tissue	Cervicofacial cancer
Ear	Columnar epithelioma
Face	Epithelial tumor (location not indicated)
Head	Epithelioma (location not indicated)
Nose	Noli me tangere
Scalp	Rodent dermatitis
Skin	ulcer

This title does not include: Esthiomene (34).—Lupus (34).

45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified.

NOTE.—This is a residual title that includes all deaths from cancer that can not be assigned to the preceding titles, 39–44, and especially those in which the location or origin of the disease is not stated. Inquiry should be made in such cases and fuller information obtained if possible.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63), with location not stated, or of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Abdomen	Groin
Accessory sinus	Hand
Adrenal	Heart
Anterior mediastinum	Hip
Antrum	Iliac region
Arm	Inguinal gland
Artery	region
Axilla	Iris
Back	Joint
Bladder	Kidney
Body	Lacrimal apparatus
Bone	Larynx
Brain	Leg
Bronchi	Lower extremity
Cervical gland	Lung
Chest	Lymph gland
Chorioid	node
Conjunctiva	Lymphatic gland
Cord	vessel
Cornea	Mediastinal gland
Extremity	Mediastinum
Eye	Membrane of brain
Fauces	spinal cord
Ganglia	Meninges
Genital organ (male)	Muscle
Gland	Nates
Glandular system	Neck
	Nerve
	Orbit

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

45. Cancer of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Pancreas
 Parotid gland
 Pectoral region
 Pelvic viscera
 Pelvis
 Penis
 Pericardium
 Perinæum
 Pleura
 Posterior nares
 Prepuce
 Prostate
 Sacrum
 Scapula
 Scrotum
 Shoulder
 Spinal cord
 Spine
 Spleen
 Sternum
 Suprarenal
 Temporal region
 Testicle
 Thorax
 Throat
 Thymus gland
 Thyreoid gland
 Trachea
 Upper extremity
 Ureter
 Urethra

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Vertebra
 Viscera
 Zygoma
 Cancerous cachexia
 goitre
 humor
 neuritis
 toxæmia
 Carcinomatous septichæmia
 Chimney sweeps' cancer
 Disseminated cancer
 General carcinomatosis
 sarcomatosis
 Intraabdominal cancer
 Lobstein's cancer
 Malignant disease (undefined)
 fistula
 prostatitis
 Miliary carcinosis
 Multiple cancer
 melanosarcomata
 Pelvic cancer
 Pulmonary cancer
 Renal cancer
 Retropharyngeal cancer
 Rhabdomyosarcoma of kidney
 Sarcocele
 Sarcomatosis (unqualified)
 Sarcomatous phlebitis
 Thyrosarcoma

This title does not include: Cancer of œsophagus (40).—Cancer of the anus (41).—Cancer: of the ovary, of the vagina, of the vulva (42).

46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).

NOTE.—The term "Tumor," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of nonmalignant neoplasms.

Forms of tumor.

Adenofibroma
 Adenoma
 Adenomyxoma
 Angioma
 Arterial angioma
 Benign tumor
 Blood tumor
 Cartilaginous tumor
 Cavernous lymphangioma
 nævus
 Chondroma
 Cyst
 Cystadenoma
 Cystic hygroma
 lymphangioma
 tumor
 Cystoma
 Dermoid cyst
 Enchondroma
 Erectile tumor
 Fatty tumor

Fibroid
 tumor
 Fibrolipoma
 Fibroma
 molluscum
 Fibroplastic tumor
 Fibrous tumor
 Fungous tumor
 Ganglionic neuroma
 Glandular cyst
 tumor
 Glioma
 Hæmangioma
 Hæmatoma (nontraumatic)
 Leiomyoma
 Lipoma
 Lymphangioma
 Lymphatic nævus
 Lymphatocele
 Lymphoma
 Mucous cyst

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

46. Other tumors, etc.—Continued.

Forms of tumor—Continued.

Myoma	Papilloma
Myxochondroma	Polypus
Myxofibroma	Retention cyst
Myxoma	Rhabdomyoma
Nævolidpoma	Sebaceous cyst
Neoplasm (nonmalignant or unqualified)	tumor
Neoplastic growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Sequestration dermoid cyst
tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Serous cyst
Neurofibroma	Striped muscle tumor
Neurofibromatosis	Suppurative cystic tumor
New growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Teratoma
	Tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)
	Vascular tumor

The location of the tumor should always be stated. The word "tumor" is frequently used indefinitely and may mean a malignant tumor or cancer (titles 39 to 45); inquiry should always be made on this point and a definite statement of malignancy or nonmalignancy obtained if possible. Title 46 is misleading in its wording because not only are tumors of the female genital organs (uterus, ovary) excepted, but also all other tumors that can be referred to a definite organ or part of the body (see Tumor in Index). The title is a residual one and contains only those tumors for which the location is ill defined or not stated.

This title includes:

Billroth's disease
Myomectomy
Pelvic tumor
Rupture of cyst
Tumor (see forms of tumor above), *with location not stated, or of—*
Abdomen
Axilla
Blood vessel
Chest

Tumor, etc.—Continued.

Connective tissue
Gland
Hip
Mediastinal gland
Mediastinum
Muscle
Neck
Thorax

This title does not include: Cancer and its synonyms (39–45).—Tumor of the stomach (40).—Stereocoral tumor (109).—Tumor of the uterus (129).—Hydatid tumor (112).—Cyst of the ovary (131).—Aneurysmal tumor (81).—Varicose tumor (83).—Polypus of the ear (76).—Polypus of the nasal fossæ, or nasopharynx (86).—Uterine polypus (129)—[and many other "tumors." See CANCER and TUMOR in Index.]

Frequent complication: Purpura.

47. Acute articular rheumatism.

This title includes:

Acute articular rheumatism
inflammatory rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis
endocarditis
fever
neuritis
rheumatism
of joint
spine
rheumatoid arthritis
Articular rheumatism
Congenital rheumatism
Febrile rheumatism
Inflammatory rheumatism
Intercostal rheumatism

Malignant rheumatism
Rheumatic arthritis
carditis
endocarditis
fever
hyperpyrexia
meningitis
myocarditis
pancarditis
pericarditis
peritonitis
pleurisy
vertigo
Rheumatism
of abdomen

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

47. Acute articular rheumatism—Continued.

This title includes:

Rheumatism of brain	Schönlein's disease
heart	Sciatic rheumatism
joint	Septic rheumatism
pericardium	Subacute rheumatic fever
peritonæum	rheumatism
stomach	Visceral rheumatism

This title does not include: Organic disease of rheumatic origin (79, etc.).—Rheumatic iritis (75).—Nodose rheumatism (48).—Blennorrhagic rheumatism (38).

48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.

This title includes:

Arthritis deformans	Heberden's disease
nodosa	nodes
Chronic articular rheumatism	Lithæmia
inflammatory rheumatism	Metastatic rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis	Neuralgic rheumatism
fever	Nodose rheumatism
neuritis	Osteoarthritis
rheumatism	Podagra
of joint	Rheumatic anæmia
spine	diathesis
rheumatoid arthritis	dropsy
Gout	gout
of bone	neuritis
joint	paralysis
Gouty diathesis	Rheumatism of spine
iritis	Rheumatoid arthritis
synovitis	Spondylitis deformans

49. Scurvy.

This title includes:

Barlow's disease	Scurvy
Infantile scurvy	of bone
Scorbutic inflammation of alveoli of teeth	gum
purpura	rickets
Scorbutus	Werlhof's disease

50. Diabetes.

This title includes:

Acetonæmia	Diabetic iritis
Acidosis (diabetic)	Glychæmia
Diabetes	Glycosuria
mellitus	Insanity of diabetes
Diabetic (any condition so qualified)	Pancreatic diabetes
coma	Pentosuria
gangrene	Saccharine diabetes

This title does not include: Diabetes insipidus (55).

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Carbuncle.—Gangrene.—Cerebral hæmorrhage and softening.—Tuberculosis.—Albuminuria.—Furunculosis.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.—Diabetic coma.

51. Exophthalmic goitre.

This title includes:

Basedow's disease	Insanity of Graves's disease
Exophthalmic cachexia	Parry's disease
goitre	Stokes's disease
Graves's disease	

Frequent complications. Hypertrophy of the heart.—Endocarditis.—Cachexia.—Multiple gangrene.—Visceral hæmorrhages.—Tachycardia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

52. Addison's disease.

This title includes:

Addison's disease	Fatty degeneration of adrenal ¹
Adrenal adenoma	Fibrosis of adrenal ¹
melasma	Hyaline degeneration of adrenal ¹
Atrophy of adrenal ¹	Inflammation of adrenal ¹
Bronze disease	Lardaceous degeneration of adrenal ¹
of Addison	Necrosis of adrenal ¹
Brown disease	New growth of adrenal (nonmalignant) ¹
Cloudy swelling of adrenal ¹	Suppuration of adrenal ¹
Cyst of adrenal ¹	Suprarenal melasma
Degeneration of adrenal ¹	Tuberculosis of adrenal ¹
Disease of adrenal ¹	Tumor of adrenal ¹

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Ascites.

53. Leuchæmia.

This title includes:

Adenoleuchæmia	Lymphadenoma of lymphatic gland
Hodgkin's disease	spleen
Infantile pseudoleuchæmia	Lymphadenosis
Leuchæmia	Lymphatic leuchæmia
of spleen	leucocythæmia
Leuchæmic adenia	Lymphocythæmia
adenitis	Malignant lymphadenoma
Leucocythæmia	Multiple lymphadenoma
of liver	Pseudoleuchæmia
lymph gland	Splenolymphatic leuchæmia
lymphatic gland	leucocythæmia
spleen	Splenomedullary leuchæmia
Leucocythæmic liver	leucocythæmia
retinitis	Splenomyelogenous leuchæmia
Lymphadenia	leucocythæmia
Lymphadenoma	

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhage.—Apoplexy.—Cachexia.—Ascites.—Pneumonia.—Anæmia.—Thrombosis.

54. Anæmia, chlorosis.

This title includes.

Addison's anæmia	Impoverished blood
Anæmia	Kala-Azar
Anæmic fever	Malignant progressive anæmia
Banti's disease	Melanæmia
Chlorosis	Pernicious anæmia
Congenital anæmia	of spleen
Green sickness	Progressive anæmia
Griesinger's disease	Simple anæmia
Hæmoglobinanæmia	Spanæmia
Hydræmia	Splenic anæmia
Hysterical chlorosis	

This title does not include: Anæmia, or chlorosis; miners' or Egyptian (106).—Intertropical hyphæmia (106).

¹ Or of suprarenal, adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. The assignment of tuberculosis of adrenals to this title is the only exception to the inclusion of (known) tuberculosis under titles 28 to 35. Addison's disease is perhaps usually tuberculous, so that the entire title can be added to other forms of tuberculosis if desired; the minor inclusions are too few to be of any statistical importance.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

55. Other general diseases.

This title includes:

Acidosis (nondiabetic)	Hæmochromatosis
Acromegaly	Hæmophilia
of jaw	neonatorum (3m+)
Adiposis	Hæmorrhage of skin
dolorosa	Hæmorrhagic diathesis
Albuminoid degeneration	Henoch's purpura
Amyloid degeneration	Infantilism
disease	Infectious fever
Autoinfection	purpura
Autointoxication	Methæmoglobinæmia
Autotoxæmia	Negro lethargy
Bleeder	Obesity
Chronic polycythæmia	Ochronosis
Congenital autotoxæmia (1y+)	Polycythæmia
infection	Ptomaine poisoning (not food poisoning)
Corpulence	Purpura
Cutaneous hæmorrhage	hæmorrhagica
Diabetes insipidus	rheumatica
Diapedesis	Sleeping sickness
Diffuse fatty degeneration	Sulphæmoglobinæmia
Diuresis	Toxæmia
Dwarfism	Toxichæmia
Eruptive fever	Toxinfection
Excessive fat	Trypanosomiasis
Fatness	Uric acid diathesis
Fatty degeneration	poisoning
General amyloid degeneration	Uricacidæmia
disease	Urichæmia
fatty degeneration	Virulent disease (unqualified)
infection	Visceral steatosis
Gigantism	Waxy degeneration

56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).

This title includes:

Absinthe poisoning	Debauchery
Absinthæmia	Delirium tremens
Absinthism	Dipsomania
Alcohol poisoning	Drunkenness
Alcoholic coma	Ethylism
delirium	Inebriety
dementia	Intemperance
gastritis	Intoxication
insanity	psychosis (alcoholic)
intoxication	Mania a potu
mania	Serous alcoholic meningitis
meningitis	Temulentia
Alcoholism	

This title does not include: Alcoholic cirrhosis (113).—General alcoholic paralysis (67).—Atheroma (81), nor any other organic disease attributed to alcoholism.—Amblyopia from intoxication (75).

57. Chronic lead poisoning.

This title includes:

Chronic lead poisoning	Molybdoparesis
Colica pictorum	Morbus pictorum
Lead cachexia	Painters' colic
colic	Plumbism
encephalitis	Saturnine colic
encephalopathy	encephalopathy
insanity	gout
palsy	nephritis
paralysis	paralysis
poisoning (not acute)	Saturnism

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

58. Other chronic occupation poisonings.

NOTE.—Include here mercurial, phosphorous, arsenical, or other chronic intoxications (except from lead, 57) when a special note by the certifying practitioner (or, lacking this, the occupation of the decedent) indicates very clearly that the intoxication was due to the occupation. Hence the need that a full statement of occupation should be given, including both (1) the kind of work and (2) the nature of the industry, as provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death. See also *Poisoning* in Index.

This title includes:

Arsenical oedema (occupational)	Mercurial insanity (occupational)
Brass poisoning (occupational)	ptyalism (occupational)
Chronic arsenical poisoning (occupational)	stomatitis (occupational)
brass poisoning (occupational)	tremor (occupational)
mercurial poisoning (occupational)	Necrosis from phosphorus
phosphorus poisoning	of maxilla (from phosphorus)
poisoning (occupational)	Neuritis from chemical poison (occupational)
Fatty degeneration of liver from phosphorus poisoning	Phosphoric inflammation of alveoli of teeth
Hydrargyrium (occupational)	gum
Maxillary necrosis from phosphorus	necrosis of alveoli of teeth
Mercurial inflammation of gum (occupational)	jawbone
	Phosphorus poisoning
	Poisoning (occupational)
	Tea poisoning (occupational)

59. Other chronic poisonings.

This title includes:

Argyria	Chronic sulphonal poisoning
Arsenical neuritis	tobacco poisoning
cedema	toxic gastritis
Bromide poisoning	gastroenteritis
Chronic acetanilide poisoning	trional poisoning
antipyrine poisoning	veronal poisoning
arsenic poisoning	Cocaine habit
caffeine poisoning	Cocainism
cannabis indica poisoning	Coffee poisoning
chloral hydrate poisoning	Epidemic gangrene
coca poisoning	Ergotism
cocaine poisoning	Hydrargyrium (not occupational)
codeine poisoning	Insanity of haschisch
dionine poisoning	Lathyrism
ergot poisoning	Mercurial salivation
ergotism	stomatitis (not occupational or unqualified)
ether intoxication	Mercury poisoning (not occupational)
poisoning	Morphine habit
etherism	Morphinism
heroin poisoning	Morphinomania
mercury poisoning (not occupational)	Neuritis from chemical poison (not occupational)
morphine poisoning	Nicotine poisoning
morphinism	Nicotinism
nicotine poisoning	Opium habit
opium poisoning	Poisonous maize
paraldehyde poisoning	Tea poisoning
phenacetin poisoning	Tobacco heart
poisoning	poisoning
silver poisoning	

This title does not include: Amblyopia from intoxication (75).—Uræmic poisoning (120).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Ptomaine poisoning (55).—Pellagra (26).—Beriberi (27).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis.

This title includes:

Abscess of brain	Encephalitis
cerebellum	Inflammation of brain
cranium	Intracranial abscess
pons Varolii	Phrenitis
Brain fever	Spurious encephalitis
Cephalitis	Suppuration of brain
Cerebral fever	Suppurative encephalitis
inflammation	Traumatic encephalitis
Cerebritis	inflammation of brain

61. Simple meningitis.

NOTE.—This title is somewhat misleading, since it may cover deaths from Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. An attempt is made by the Census, as indicated below, to distinguish the forms of meningitis so that this important infectious disease may be segregated; but it can not be said that the distinction is clearly drawn at present, nor will it be in future until physicians use more definite terms in their reports of causes of death.

(1) Simple meningitis.

This subtitle includes:

Abscess of meninges	Meningitis of spinal cord
Acute periencephalitis	Meningocerebritis
Arachnitis	Meningoencephalitis
Catarrhal meningitis	Meningomyelitis
Cerebral meningitis	Metastatic meningitis
pachymeningitis	Pachymeningitis
Cerebrocervical meningitis	Periencephalitis
Cervical pachymeningitis	Pneumococcic meningitis
Chronic cerebrospinal meningitis	Postbasic meningitis
Congenital meningitis	Posterior basal meningitis
Congestive meningitis	meningitis
Diffuse meningitis	Postoperative meningitis
Encephalomeningitis	Progressive meningitis
Hydromeningitis	Purulent meningitis
Infantile meningitis	Septic inflammation of membrane of brain
Infection of brain	meningitis
Infectious meningitis	of brain
Inflammation of arachnoid	Serous meningitis
cerebral membrane	Simple cerebral meningitis
dura mater	cerebrospinal meningitis
membrane of brain	meningitis
spinal cord	Spinal fever
meninges	meningitis
pia mater	pachymeningitis
spinal membrane	Subacute meningitis
Internal pachymeningitis	of spinal cord
Leptomeningitis	spinal meningitis
Membranous meningitis	Suppurative inflammation of membrane
Meningeal septicæmia	of brain
Meningitis	meningitis
of brain	

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

61. Simple meningitis—Continued.

(2) Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined).

This subtitle includes:

Acute cerebrospinal meningitis	Cerebrospinal inflammation
Cerebrospinal arachnitis	meningitis
arachnoiditis	

(3) Cerebrospinal fever.

This subtitle includes:

Cerebrospinal fever	Meningococcic cerebrospinal meningitis
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	Spotted fever

This title does not include: Tuberculous meningitis (or any synonym of this term) (30).—Rheumatic meningitis (47).

62. Locomotor ataxia.

This title includes:

Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis	Posterior sclerosis of spinal cord
Ataxia	spinal sclerosis
Charcot's joint disease	Posterolateral sclerosis
Degeneration of lateral and posterior columns of spinal cord	of spinal cord
Duchenne's disease	Progressive ataxia
Locomotor ataxia	locomotor ataxia
Partial ataxia	Spasmodic tabes dorsalis
Posterior sclerosis	Spastic ataxia
	Tabes dorsalis

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.—Diarrhoea.—Cystitis.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.

NOTE.—Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) may be stated separately as a subdivision of this title in case of epidemic prevalence. Exact statistical segregation is extremely difficult owing to the numerous terms used synonymously or without careful discrimination (see Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, p. 24.). Inquiry should be made in regard to every suspicious case, and a definite statement obtained, if possible.

This title includes:

Abscess of spinal cord	Anæmia of spinal cord
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	Anterior poliomyelitis
ascending anterior poliomyelitis	Apoplexy of spinal cord
myelitis	Arthropathy of syringomyelia
poliomyelitis	Ascending neuritis
spinal paralysis	paralysis
atrophic infantile paralysis	Atrophic muscular paralysis
bulbar poliomyelitis	paralysis
infantile paralysis	progressive paralysis
myelitis	spinal paralysis
paralysis of spinal cord	Atrophy of spinal cord
polioencephalomyelitis	Brown-Séquard's paralysis
poliomyelitis	Bulbar paralysis
progressive infantile paralysis	Cephalic poliomyelitis
spinal anterior poliomyelitis	Cerebrospinal sclerosis
paralysis	tumor
Amyloid degeneration of muscle	Charcot's disease
spinal cord	Chronic anterior poliomyelitis
Amyotrophia	myelitis
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	paralysis of spinal cord
paralysis	poliomyelitis
sclerosis	spinal muscular atrophy
Amyotrophy	paralysis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF
SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

This title includes:

Combined sclerosis of spinal cord	Myasthenia
Compression of medulla	gravis
spinal cord	Myelitis
Congenital paralysis	from pressure
Congestion of medulla	of spinal cord
spinal cord	Myelomalacia
Creeping paralysis	Myelomeningitis
Degeneration of anterior cornua of spinal	New growth of membrane of spinal cord
cord	(nonmalignant)
lateral column of spinal	spinal cord (nonmalignant)
cord	Paralysis agitans
spinal cord	of spinal cord
Degenerative sclerosis	Parasitic disease of spinal cord
Descending lateral sclerosis	Parkinson's disease
Disease of bulb	Polioencephalitis
spinal cord	Poliomyelitis
Disseminated cerebrospinal sclerosis	Posterior lateral sclerosis
myelitis	poliomyelitis
sclerosis	Primary lateral sclerosis
of spinal cord	myopathy
Erb's disease	spastic paraplegia
Essential paralysis of infancy	Progressive ascending anterior poliomye-
Family ataxia	litis
Fatty degeneration of muscle	bulbar paralysis
spinal cord	multiple paralysis
Fibrous degeneration of muscle	muscular atrophy
Friedreich's ataxia	dystrophy
disease	myelitis
General sclerosis	myopathy
Hæmatomyelia	paralysis of spinal cord
Hæmatomyelitis	peripheral paresis
Hæmatorrhachis	spinal paralysis
Hæmorrhage of spinal cord	Pseudohypertrophic paralysis
membrane	of muscle
Hereditary ataxia	paresis
spastic paraplegia	Putnam's disease
Hyaline degeneration of muscle	Removal of clot from spinal cord
Infantile hypertrophy	Sclerosis (unqualified)
paralysis	in plaques
paresis	of spinal cord
spinal paralysis	Secondary lateral sclerosis
Infectious paralysis	spastic paraplegia
Inferior nuclear paralysis	Shaking palsy
Inflammation of spinal cord	paralysis
Insular sclerosis	Softening of spinal cord
Intraspinal abscess	Spasmodic dorsal tabes
tumor	Spastic family paralysis
Irritation of spinal cord	paralysis
spine	of spinal cord
Labioglossal paralysis	paraplegia
Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis	spinal paralysis
Labioglossopharyngeal paralysis	Spinal atrophy
Landry's disease	degeneration
paralysis	effusion
Lateral sclerosis	hæmorrhage
Lesion of spinal cord	irritation
Morvan's disease	myelitis
Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis	neuritis
paralysis	paralysis
sclerosis	sclerosis
of spinal cord	tumor
spinal sclerosis	Subacute myelitis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

This title includes:

Subacute poliomyelitis	Trembling paralysis
Symmetrical sclerosis	Tumor of spinal cord
Syringomyelia	meninges
Syringomyelitis	Wasting palsy
Transverse myelitis	paralysis

64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.

This title includes:

Alcoholic apoplexy	Effusion on brain
cerebral apoplexy	meninges
congestion	Epidural hæmorrhage
cedema of brain	Hæmatoma of dura mater
wet brain	meninges
Apoplectic dementia	Hæmorrhage of brain
fit	cerebellum
hemiplegia	cerebrum
pneumonia	medulla
stroke	membrane of brain
Apoplexy	meninges
of brain	pons
meninges	under dura mater
Atheroma of brain	Hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis
Basilar apoplexy	Hyperæmia of brain
hæmorrhage	Intracranial hæmorrhage
Brain-stroke	Meningeal hæmorrhage
Bulbar apoplexy	Miliary hæmorrhage of brain
hæmorrhage	Œdema of brain
Capillary apoplexy	Paralytic shock
Cataplexy	stroke
Cerebral apoplexy	Passive congestion of brain
atheroma	Pontine hæmorrhage
congestion	Progressive apoplexy
effusion	Rupture of blood vessel in brain
hæmorrhage	Sanguineous apoplexy
hyperæmia	Seizure
cedema	Serous apoplexy
Cerebrospinal congestion	Shock of paralysis.
effusion	Stroke
Clot on brain	of apoplexy
Congestion (sudden death)	paralysis
of brain	Subdural hæmorrhage
Congestive apoplexy	Ventricular hæmorrhage
Cranial hæmorrhage	Wet brain
Dementia of apoplexy	

Frequent complication: Arterial sclerosis.

65. Softening of the brain.

This title includes:

Cerebral mollities	Inflammatory softening of brain
necrobiosis	Marasmus of brain
softening	Necrencephalus
Cerebrospinal softening	Necrotic softening of brain
Encephalomalacia	Softening of brain

This title does not include: Senile dementia (154).

Frequent complications: Hemiplegia.—Paralysis.—Pulmonary congestion.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

66. Paralysis without specified cause.

This title includes:

Ataxic paraplegia	Muscle tremor
Bilateral paralysis	Old hemiplegia
Cerebral hemiplegia	Palsy
palsy	of brain
paralysis	Paralysis
Congenital hemiplegia	of brain
Cortical hemiplegia	cranial nerve
Disseminated paralysis	face
Facial paralysis	muscle
General paralysis ¹	old age
Generalized paralysis	spinal nerve
Hemiplegia	Paraplegia
of brain	Progressive paralysis
Lateral paralysis	Pseudoparalysis
Local paralysis	Secondary paralysis
Monoplegia	Senile paralysis
Motor paralysis	tremor

This title does not include: Diphtheritic paralysis (9).—Atrophic muscular paralysis (63).—Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (63).—General paralysis of the insane (67).—Paralytic cachexia or marasmus (67).—Paralytic dementia or insanity (67).—Paralysis; agitans, or trembling (63).—Bulbar paralysis (63).—Ascending paralysis (63).—Essential paralysis of infancy (63).—Labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis (63).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).—Paralysis of the muscles of the eye (75).—Paralysis of the heart (189).

67. General paralysis of the insane.

This title includes:

Alcoholic paralysis	Generalized paralysis (insane)
Bayles's disease	Imbecile paralysis
Chronic alcoholic paralysis	Paralysis of insane
periencephalitis	Paralytic cachexia
Dementia paralytica	dementia
Diffuse meningoencephalitis	insanity
periencephalitis	lunacy
General alcoholic paralysis	marasmus
paralysis ² (insane or reported	Paresis
from asylum)	Paretic dementia
of insane	Progressive dementia
paresis	general paralysis
tabetic paralysis	

This title does not include: Disseminated paralysis (66).

¹ Not general paralysis of the insane (67). See note thereon.

² The assignment of "General paralysis," returned without qualification, to title No. 67, General paralysis of the insane, can not be followed in American returns without including many deaths that are not due to the specific disease, but merely ordinary cases of paralysis of undetermined cause (66). Hence it is the practice by the Census to differentiate such cases, so far as possible, by the distinctions given in parentheses.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

68. Other forms of mental alienation.

This title includes:

Agitated dementia
 melancholia
Alternating insanity
Anergic mental stupor
Apathetic dementia
Bell's mania
Catatonia
Chronic delirium
Circular insanity
Climacteric insanity
 melancholia
Confusional insanity
Crazy
Delirious mania
Delusional insanity
 mental stupor
Delusions of persecution
Dementia
 præcox
Developmental dementia
Exhaustive psychosis
Hallucination
Hebephrenia
Hypochondria
Hypochondriacal melancholia
Hypochondriasis
Impulsive insanity
Infective psychosis
Insanity
Involuntional melancholia
Katatonia
Korsakoff's disease
 syndrome
Lunacy

Lycanthropy
Lypemania
Madness
Mania
Maniacal delirium
Manic depressive psychosis
Megalomania
Melancholia
Mental aberration
 alienation
 disease
 insufficiency
 stupor
Monomania
Nostalgia
Obsessive insanity
Organic dementia
Paranoia
Paranoid state
Postfebrile insanity
Primary dementia
Psychasthenia
Psychosis
Recurrent mania
 melancholia
Secondary dementia
Sitiophobia
Stuporous melancholia
Terminal dementia
Toxic insanity
 psychosis
Traumatic psychosis
Unsoundness of mind

This title does not include: Dementia or delirium: alcoholic (56).—Delirium tremens (56).—Delirium (189).—Uraemic delirium (120).—Apoplectic dementia (64).—Paralytic dementia (67).—Epileptic dementia (69).—Choreic dementia (72).—Senile dementia (154).—Hysteria (73).—Idiocy (74).—Cretinism (74).—Puerperal insanity (140).

69. Epilepsy.

This title includes:

Cerebral epilepsy
Climacteric epilepsy
Congenital epilepsy
Epilepsy
Epileptic coma
 convulsions
 dementia
 fit
 insanity
 mania
 psychosis

Epileptic vertigo
Falling sickness
Fit
Grand mal
Haut mal
Hysteroepilepsy
Morbus comitialis
Petit mal
Senile epilepsy
Status epilepticus

This title does not include: Epileptoid convulsions (70).—Epilepsy: symptomatic, or Jacksonian (74).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal) [5 years and over].

71. Convulsions of infants [under 5 years of age].

NOTE.—These titles relate to mere symptoms of which the causes (epilepsy, nephritis, diarrhœa, etc.) should be ascertained. Assignments of the terms given below are made to titles 70 and 71 according to the age limits stated in brackets, but only when no definite term showing the cause of the "convulsions" is obtainable. When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Convulsions" or "Eclampsia," without further explanation, the certificate should be returned to the certifying physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also p. 117.

These titles include:

Convulsions	Infantile spasms
Cramps	Internal convulsions
Eclampsia	Nervous spasms
Epileptiform convulsions	Reflex convulsions
Epileptoid convulsions	Spasms
Infantile convulsions	Spasmodic convulsions

These titles do not include: Scarlatinal eclampsia (7).—Uræmic eclampsia (120).—Trismus of the newborn (24).

72. Chorea.

This title includes:

Bergeron's disease	Insanity of chorea
Chorea	Paralytic chorea
insaniens	Rheumatic chorea
major	Saint Vitus's dance
minor	Spasmodic chorea
Choreic dementia	Sydenham's chorea

73. Neuralgia and neuritis.

This title includes:

Alcoholic neuritis	Hysterical spasms
polyneuritis	Inflammation of cranial nerve
Anorexia nervosa	nerve
Cerebral neuralgia	Intercostal neuralgia
Degenerative neuritis	Multiple neuritis
Febrile polyneuritis	Neuralgia (of any nerve)
General neuritis	Neuritis (of any nerve)
Hysteria	Peripheral neuritis
Hysterical anorexia	Polyneuritis
asthenia	Sciatic neuritis
colic	Sciatica
contractures	Spasmodic hysteria
convulsions	Tic douloureux
mania	Trigeminal neuralgia
psychosis	

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system.

This title includes:

Acquired hydrocephalus	Diffuse sclerosis of brain
Acute hydrocephalus	Disease of brain
Amentia	cerebellum
Amnesia	nerve
Amyloid degeneration of nervous system	nervous system
Anæmia of brain	Divers' palsy
Angiospastic œdema	paralysis
Aphasia	Division of nerve
Associated nuclear paralysis	Encephalopathy (unqualified)
Ataxia of brain	Enlargement of brain
Ataxic aphasia	Erichsen's disease
Athetosis	Facial hemiatrophy
Atrophy of brain	spasm
Basilar tumor	Fatty degeneration of brain
Bends	nervous system
Boulimia	Fright
Caisson disease	Gastrointestinal neurasthenia
Catalepsy	Gatism
Cephalalgia	General ataxia
Cerebellar tumor	sclerosis of brain
Cerebral anæmia	Glioma of brain
ataxia	cerebellum
atrophy	Hardening of brain
compression (not injury at birth)	Hemicrania
convulsions	Hereditary chorea
cyst	Hernia of brain
degeneration	Hiccough
diplegia of children	Huntington's chorea
dysphagia	disease
glioma	Hydatid of brain
ischæmia	Hypertrophy of brain
lesion	Idiocy
necrosis	Imbecility
pressure (not injury at birth)	Induration of brain
sclerosis	Infantile cerebral diplegia
tumor	paralysis
Cerebrospinal toxæmia	cortical degeneration (of brain)
toxichæmia	disease of brain
Chronic progressive chorea (Huntington's chorea)	imbecility
Cirrhosis of brain	spastic paralysis
Compression of brain (not injury at birth)	Internal hydrocephalus
Congenital imbecility	Intracranial tumor
lesion of brain	Irritation of brain
Craft neurosis	Jacksonian epilepsy
Craniectomy	Lesion of brain
Cretinism	Little's disease
Cyst of brain	Masturbation
cerebellum	Meningeal tumor
membrane of brain	Migraine
Cystic tumor of brain	Miliary sclerosis of brain
Cysticercus of brain	Necrosis of brain
Degeneration of brain	Nervous asthenia
cranial nerve	debility
nerve	disease
nervous system	exhaustion
Dementia from organic brain disease	irritation
Diffuse cerebral sclerosis	lesion
	prostration

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system—Continued.

This title includes:

Nervous shock	Pneumonia
Neurasthenia	Psychosis due to organic brain disease
Neurectomy	Railroad neurosis
Neuroma	Sclerosis of brain
Neurorrhaphy	Section of nerve
Neurosis	Senile atrophy of brain
produced by occupation	cerebral atrophy
Neurotomy	neurosis
New growth of brain (nonmalignant)	Singultus
membrane of brain (non-	Somnambulism
malignant)	Spasm of muscle
nerve (nonmalignant)	tongue
Occupational neurosis	Stretching of nerve
Onanism	Superior nuclear paralysis
Organic dementia (from organic brain dis-	Symptomatic epilepsy
ease)	Tetany
disease of brain	Tic
lesion of brain	Traumatic epilepsy
Paracentesis of cerebral ventricle	neurasthenia
Paralysis of diaphragm	neurosis
gastric nerve	Tumor of brain
phrenic nerve	corpora quadrigemina
pneumogastric nerve	meninges
tongue	of brain
Paramyoclonus multiplex	motor tract
Parasitic disease of brain	nerve
Polioencephalitis inferior	pituitary body
superior	pons Varolii
Pressure on brain (not injury at birth)	Vertigo
Progressive atrophy of brain	Wallerian degeneration
cerebral degeneration	Writers' cramp
degeneration of brain	neuralgia

This title does not include: Dementia, or imbecility, or gatism: senile (154).—Epileptic dementia (69).—Syringomyelia (63).—Myxœdema (88).—Pachydermic cachexia (88).—Hydrocephalus: congenital, or unqualified (150).

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of cornea	Disease of cornea
eye	eye (any part)
eyelid	orbit (except cancer)
lacrimal gland	Ectropion
sac	Emphysema of orbit
orbit	Entropion
Amaurosis	Evisceration of eye
Atrophy of optic nerve	Extraction of lens
Blepharitis	Fistula of cornea
Blepharoconjunctivitis	nasal duct
Blepharoplasty	Foreign body in eye
Canthoplasty	orbit
Cataract (all forms)	Gangrene of cornea
Chorioiditis	Glaucoma
Conjunctivitis	Hæmorrhage of orbit
Cyst of orbit	Inflammation of cornea
Dacryoadenitis	optic nerve
Dacryocystitis	Iridectomy

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Iridochoioiditis	Perforation of cornea
Iridotomy	Postorbital abscess
Iritis	Pseudoglioma
Keratitis	Pterygium
Lacrimal abscess	Ptosis
Neuroretinitis	Pustular conjunctivitis
New growth of conjunctiva (nonmalignant)	Retinitis
cornea (nonmalignant)	Rheumatic iritis
eye (any part) (nonmalignant)	Scleritis
eyelid (nonmalignant)	Sclerochoioiditis
lacrimal gland (nonmalignant)	Scleroconjunctivitis
optic nerve (nonmalignant)	Sclerotitis
orbit (nonmalignant)	Sclerotomy
sclerotic (nonmalignant)	Staphyloma
Obstruction of nasal duct	Stenosis of nasal duct
Edema of conjunctiva	Suppurative keratitis
Ophthalmia	Synechia
Optic neuritis	Trachoma
neuroma	Tumor of eye (any part, nonmalignant or unqualified)
Pannus	orbit (nonmalignant or unqualified)
Parasitic disease of eye	Ulcer of cornea
	eye

This title does not include: Diphtheritic conjunctivitis (9).—Conjunctivitis, or ophthalmia; purulent, or blennorrhagic, or gonorrhoeal (38).—Cancer of the eye (45).—Ocular tuberculosis (34).—Exophthalmic goitre (51).

76. Diseases of the ears.

This title includes:

Abscess of auricle of ear	Myringitis
ear	Necrosis of ear (any part)
external ear	New growth of ear (nonmalignant or unqualified)
middle ear	Ossiculectomy
Caries of external meatus	Ossification of auricle
labyrinth	Otalgia
middle ear	Otic meningitis
ossicle	Otitis
petrous bone	externa
Catarrh of ear	interna
Disease of ear (any part)	media
Eustachian tube	Otorrhoea
tympanum	Parasitic disease of ear
Eustachian salpingitis	Perforation of tympanum
Exostosis of ear	Perichondritis of auricle
Foreign body in ear	Phlegmonous otitis
Hæmatoma of ear	Polypus of ear
Inflammation of ear (any part)	Purulent otitis media
tympanum	Septic inflammation of ear
Labyrinthine suppuration	Suppurative otitis media
vertigo	Tumor of ear
Ménière's disease	Tympanitis
vertigo	

This title does not include: Mastoiditis (146), unless stated to result from disease of the ear.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

77. Pericarditis.*This title includes:*

Adherent pericardium	Inflammation of pericardium.
Adhesion of pericardium	Mediastinopericarditis
Adhesive pericarditis	New growth of pericardium (nonmalignant)
Calcification of pericardium	Paracentesis of pericardium
Cardiac adhesion	Parasitic disease of pericardium
Cardiopericarditis	Pericardial abscess
Dilatation of pericardium	Pericarditis
Dropsy of heart	with effusion
pericardium	Plastic pericarditis
Effusion of pericardium	Pneumopericarditis
Fibrinous pericarditis	Pneumopericardium
Fibrous pericarditis	Purulent pericarditis
Granular pericarditis	Pyopericardium
Hæmopericardium	Pyopneumopericardium
Hæmorrhage of pericardium	Septic pericarditis
Hæmorrhagic pericarditis	Suppurative pericarditis
Hydropericarditis	Tumor of pericardium
Hydropericardium	Water on heart
Hydropneumopericarditis	
Hydropneumopericardium	

This title does not include: Rheumatic pericarditis (47).—Endopericarditis (78).—Pleuropericarditis (93).

78. Acute endocarditis.

NOTE.—Refer to the reporting physicians certificates on which the terms "Endocarditis" or "Myocarditis" appear without statement as to whether acute or chronic. If no further information can be had, classify deaths so returned under title 78 for ages under 60 years and under title 79 for ages of 60 years and over.

This title includes:

Acute endocarditis	Myocarditis (—60y)
interstitial myocarditis	Myoendocarditis (—60y)
mitral endocarditis	Myopericarditis
myocarditis	Periendocarditis
ulcerative endocarditis	Purulent endocarditis
Bouillaud's disease	Septic endocarditis
Congenital endocarditis	Subacute endocarditis
Endocarditis (—60y)	Suppurative endocarditis
Endopericarditis	Toxic myocarditis
Infective endocarditis	Ulcerated heart
Inflammation of myocardium	Ulcerative endocarditis
Malignant endocarditis	Valvular endocarditis
Mycotic endocarditis	Vegetative endocarditis

This title does not include: Rheumatic endocarditis, nor the other acute cardiac affections which follow during the course of a rheumatic attack (47).—Chronic endocarditis (79).

Complications: Cerebral embolism.—Pulmonary embolism.—Splenio.—Renal.—Petechial.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart.

This title includes:

Abscess of heart	Chronic myocarditis
Adenoma of heart.	rheumatic endocarditis
Amyloid degeneration of heart	ulcerative endocarditis
Aneurysm of heart	valvular endocarditis ;
valve of heart	heart disease
Aortic disease	Cirrhosis of heart
incompetency	Clot of heart
insufficiency	Collapse of heart
lesion	Contraction of valve of heart
obstruction	Corrigan's disease
regurgitation	Degeneration of heart
stenosis	muscle
stricture	myocardium
valvular disease of heart	Degenerative myocarditis
Apoplexy of heart	Dilatation of cardiac orifice
Arterial cardiopathy	heart
Asystole	orifice of valve of heart
of heart	ventricle
Atheroma of heart	Dilated heart
valve of heart	Disease of aortic valve
Atheromatous degeneration of heart	bicuspid valve
Atrophy of heart	cardiac valve
myocardium	cavity of heart
Blood clot of heart	heart valve
Brown atrophy of heart	mitral valve
Calcareous degeneration of heart	pulmonary valve
myocardium	tricuspid valve
Calcification of heart	Displacement of heart
Cardiac albuminuria	Effects of strain on heart
apoplexy	Endocarditis (60y+) ¹
ascites	Enlarged fatty heart
asthma	Enlargement of heart
asystole	Excessive growth of fat in heart
atheroma	Failure of compensation
cachexia	Fatty degeneration of heart
degeneration	myocardium
dilatation	heart
disease	myocarditis
dropsy	Fibroid disease of heart
hydrothorax	heart
hypertrophy	myocarditis
insufficiency	Fibrous degeneration of heart
lesion	myocardium
mitral disease	Gouty degeneration of heart
neurasthenia	Granular heart disease
neurosis	Hæmorrhage of heart
stenosis	Heart (all chronic diseases of)
stricture	clot
thrombosis	disease
Cardiectasis	strain
Cardiomalacia	Hyaline degeneration of heart
Cardiopathy	myocardium
Cardiorrhexis	Hypertrophy of heart
Cardiosclerosis	myocardium
Cardiostenosis	Imperfect valvular action
Cardiovascular sclerosis	Incompetency of aortic valve
Carditis	mitral valve
Chronic endocarditis	tricuspid valve
interstitial myocarditis	valve of heart
mitral endocarditis	Inflammation of heart

¹ See note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart—Continued.

This title includes:

Insufficiency of aortic valve	Pulmonary stenosis
mitral valve	valvular disease of heart
tricuspid valve	Pulmonic regurgitation
valve of heart	Regurgitant disease of valve of heart
Interstitial myocarditis	Retraction of valve of heart
Laceration of chordæ of heart	Rheumatic heart disease
valve of heart	valvular disease of heart
Lesion of heart	Rupture of chordæ of heart
valve of heart	heart
Mitral cardiac lesion	valve of heart
disease	Sclerous endocarditis
of heart	myocarditis
incompetency	Senile endocarditis
insufficiency	Softening of heart
lesion	Steatosis of heart
obstruction	Stenosis of cardiac orifice
reflux	heart
regurgitation	orifice of valve of heart
sclerosis	Strain of heart
stenosis	Stricture of aortic valve
stricture	mitral valve
valvular disease of heart	valve of heart
Morbus cordis	Suppurative inflammation of heart
Muscular degeneration of heart	Thickening of mitral valve
heart disease	valve of heart
Myocardial degeneration	Thrombosis of heart
insufficiency	Thrombus of heart
Myocarditis (60y+) ¹	Tricuspid disease
Myoendocarditis (60y+) ¹	incompetency
Necrosis of heart	insufficiency
mitral valve	lesion
New growth of heart (nonmalignant)	regurgitation
Obstruction of valvular orifice	stricture
Obstructive disease of valve of heart	valvular disease of heart
Œdema of heart	Tumor of heart
Organic cardiac disease	Ulceration of valve of heart
lesion	Valvular cardiac disease
disease of heart	lesion
heart disease	collapse
lesion of heart	disease
Ossification of heart	of heart
valve	incompetency
mitral valve	insufficiency
Pancarditis (unqualified)	lesion
Parasitic disease of heart	of heart
Pigmentary degeneration of heart	stenosis
myocardium	stricture
Progressive myocarditis	Valvulitis
Pulmonary insufficiency (ly+)	Vegetation of valve of heart
regurgitation	Vitium cordis

This title does not include: Cardiac symptoms (indeterminate) (85).—Persistence of the foramen of Botallo (160).—Paralysis of the heart (189).

Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Bronchitis and pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Embolism.—Thrombosis.—Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.

¹ See note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

80. Angina pectoris.

This title includes:

Angina of heart
 pectoris
Cardiac angina
 neuralgia
 spasm
Neuralgia of chest

Neuralgia of heart
 pericardium
Spasm of heart
Stenocardia
Sternalgia

81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.

This title includes:

Abdominal aneurysm
Amyloid degeneration of artery
Aneurysm
 by anastomosis
 of aorta
 artery
 brain
 carotid
 lung (of pulmonary artery)
 pulmonary artery
 thorax
Aneurysmal tumor
Angiosclerosis
Annular calcification of artery
Aortic ectasis
 sclerosis
Aortitis
Arterial degeneration
 sclerosis of brain
Arteriectasis
Arterio-capillary fibrosis
Arteriofibrosis
Arteriosclerosis
 of brain
Arteriotomy
Arteriovenous aneurysm
Arteritis
 obliterans
Atheroma
 of artery
Atheromatosis
Atheromatous degeneration
 of artery
 senility
Basilar atheroma
Calcareous degeneration of artery
Calcification of artery
Cerebral arterial sclerosis
 arteriosclerosis
 endarteritis
Cirroid aneurysm
 of artery
Degeneration of aorta
 artery

Diffuse arteriosclerosis
Diffused aneurysm
Dilatation of artery
Disease of artery
 cerebral artery
 coronary artery
Dissecting aneurysm
Endarteritis
 deformans
 obliterans
 of brain
Erosion of artery
Fatty degeneration of artery
Femoral aneurysm
Fusiform aneurysm
General arteriosclerosis
 atheroma
Gull and Sutton's disease
Hardening of artery
Hodgson's disease
Hyaline degeneration of artery
Hypertrophy of artery
Infective endarteritis
 periarteritis
Intrathoracic aneurysm
Lardaceous degeneration of artery
Malignant aneurysm
Miliary aneurysm
 of brain
Obliteration of artery
Obstruction of artery
Ossification of artery
 coronary artery
Periarteritis
Rupture of aorta
 artery
 from disease
Saccular aneurysm
Sclerosis of artery
 coronary artery
Stricture of artery
Subclavian aneurysm
Varicose aneurysm
Vascular sclerosis

This title does not include: Aortic affection (79).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

82. Embolism and thrombosis.

This title includes:

Aortic thrombosis
 Basilar thrombosis
 Cardiac embolism
 Cerebral embolism
 thrombosis
 Embolic abscess
 aneurysm
 apoplexy
 gangrene
 paralysis
 pneumonia
 Embolism
 of artery
 brain
 coronary artery
 heart
 intestine
 kidney
 liver
 lung (pulmonary artery)
 mesenteric artery
 pulmonary artery
 spleen
 thigh
 Embolus
 of heart
 Fat thrombosis of heart
 Fatty embolism of heart
 Femoral embolism

Iliac thrombosis
 Obstruction of artery by clot
 Occlusion of artery by clot
 Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal)
 Pulmonary embolism
 thrombosis
 Septic embolism
 of brain
 thrombosis
 thrombus
 Thrombosis
 of artery
 brain
 cerebral sinus
 eye
 iliac artery
 intestine
 kidney
 lateral sinus
 lung
 mesentery
 portal vein
 pulmonary artery
 spinal cord
 splenic vessel
 uterine vein
 vein
 Thrombotic softening of brain
 Thrombus of meninges

This title does not include: Embolism (puerperal) (139).

83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).

This title includes:

Aneurysmal varix
 Disease of sinus of brain
 vein
 Endophlebitis
 External piles
 Hæmorrhoidal tumor
 Hæmorrhoids
 Infective phlebitis
 Inflammation of portal vein
 vein
 Infusion into vein
 Internal piles
 Ligature of vein
 Mesophlebitis
 Obliteration of vein
 Obstruction of vein
 Parasitic disease of vein
 Periphlebitis
 Phlebitis
 of cavernous sinus
 umbilicus (3m+)
 Phleboliths
 Piles
 Pneumophlebitis

Pyæmic phlebitis
 Pylephlebitis
 Pyophlebitis
 Rupture of varicose vein
 Septic phlebitis
 thrombophlebitis
 Suppurative phlebitis
 Thrombophlebitis
 Ulcerated varicose vein
 Varices
 Varicocele
 Varicose tumor
 ulcer
 vein
 Varix
 of bladder
 broad ligament
 œsophagus
 ovary
 pelvis
 pharynx
 uterine ligament
 vulva
 Venous angioma

This title does not include: Puerperal phlebitis (139).—Tumor: vascular, or erectile (46).—Angioma (40).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).

This title includes:

Abscess of axilla	Inflammation of lymphatic vessel
groin	thymus gland
lymph node	Inguinal adenitis
lymphatic gland	lymphadenitis
Adenitis (unqualified)	Lardaceous degeneration of lymph gland
of ganglia	lymphatic
inguinal region	gland
neck	Lymph fistula
Adenopathy	scrotum
Adenophlegmon	Lymphadenitis
Angioleucitis	Lymphangiectasis
Atrophy of thymus gland	of scrotum
Axillary adenitis	Lymphangitic abscess
Bubo	Lymphangitis
Calcification of lymphatic gland	Lymphatic abscess
Cervical adenitis	Lymphatism
Chyle cyst of mesentery	Lymphorrhœa
Chylothorax	Necrosis of lymphatic gland
Compression of lymphatic vessel	thymus gland
Cyst arising in lymphatic space	New growth of lymphatic gland
of lymphatic gland	vessel
vessel	thymus gland
thymus gland	Nonfilarial chylocele
Dilatation of lymphatic vessel	chyloous ascites
Disease of absorbent system	Obliteration of lymphatic vessel
gland	Parasitic disease of lymphatic gland
lymphatic	vessel
gland	Persistent thymus gland
system	Pigmentary infiltration of lymphatic
vessel	gland
thymus gland	Polyadenitis
Enlargement of gland	Rupture of cervical gland
thymus gland	lymphatic vessel (nontrau-
Erosion of lymphatic vessel	matic)
Fatty degeneration of thymus gland	Sclerosis of gland
infiltration of thymus gland	Septic adenitis
Fibrosis of lymphatic gland	Status lymphaticus
thymus gland	thymicus
Gangrenous lymphangitis	Suppurating adenitis
Hæmorrhage of lymphatic gland	bubo
thymus gland	Suppuration of lymphatic gland
Hyaline degeneration of lymphatic gland	vessel
Hyperplasia of cervical gland	thymus gland
Hypertrophy of gland	Suppurative adenitis
lymphatic gland	cervical adenitis
thymus gland	cranial adenitis
Infectious adenitis	lymphadenitis
Inflammation of gland	Thymic asthma
lymphatic gland	Tumor of thymus gland

This title does not include: Leucæmic adenia (53).—Lymphatism [in sense of "scrofula"] (34).—Adenoma (46).—Lymphoma (46).—Lymphadenoma (53).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system.

This title includes:

Adams-Stokes disease	Hæmorrhagic anæmia
Angiectasis	Heart block
Angiectopia	Internal hæmorrhage
Arrhythmia cordis	Intraabdominal hæmorrhage
Bleeding	Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (male)
Brachycardia	Irregular action of heart
Bradycardia	Lardaceous degeneration of capillaries
Cardiac palpitation	Ligature of artery
Degeneration of capillaries	vessel for hæmorrhage
Dilatation of capillaries	Omphalorrhagia (3m+)
Disease of blood vessel	Palpitation of heart
capillaries	Paroxysmal tachycardia
circulatory system	Phlebotomy
Epistaxis	Plugging of nares
Fatty degeneration of capillaries	Popliteal hæmorrhage
Functional disease of heart	Postoperative hæmorrhage
Hæmorrhage	Rupture of blood vessel
of abdomen	capillaries
adrenal	vena cava
artery	Secondary hæmorrhage
breast	Spontaneous hæmorrhage
navel (3m+)	Stokes-Adams disease
nose	Stomatorrhagia
penis	Subcutaneous hæmorrhage
peritonæum	Suprarenal hæmorrhage
scalp (not injury at birth)	Suture of artery
suprarenal gland	Tachycardia
throat	Tamponing of nasal fossa
umbilicus (3m+)	Teleangiectasis
viscera (3m+)	Ulcerous hæmorrhage

This title does not include: Hæmorrhage: cerebral, or cerebellar, or bulbar (64).—Meningeal hæmorrhage (64).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Hæmoptysis (98).—Hæmatemesis (103).—Intestinal hæmorrhage (110).—Hæmaturia of warm countries (121).—Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Uterine hæmorrhage (135 or 128, according to whether puerperal or nonpuerperal).—Metrorrhagia (135 or 128).—Umbilical hæmorrhage (—3m) (152).—Traumatic hæmorrhage (from 155 to 186, according to the nature of the traumatism; if not given (186).—Vascular nævus (150).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ.

This title includes:

Abscess of nasal fossa	Disease of nose
septum	Ecchondrosis of nose
nose	Exostosis of nose
Adenoid growth	Fibroma of nasal fossa
vegetations	Foreign body in nose
of nasal fossa	Hæmatoma of nasal septum
Adenoids	Hypertrophic rhinitis
Atrophic rhinitis	Hypertrophy of nose
Caries of nose	pharyngeal tonsil
Catarrh of nose	Inflammation of nasopharynx
Cerebrospinal rhinorrhœa	nose
Cold (coryza)	Nasal catarrh
Coryza	growth
of newborn	polypus
Deviation of nasal septum	Nasopharyngeal catarrh
Disease of nasal fossa	fibroma
septum	growth
nasopharynx	polypus

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ—Continued.

This title includes:

Necrosis of nose	Polypus of nose
New growth of nasopharynx (nonmalignant)	Postnasal abscess
nose (nonmalignant)	Rhinitis
Ozæna	Rhinolith
Parasitic disease of nose	Rhinoplasty
Perforation of septum of nose	Rhinoscleroma
Perichondritis of nose	Suppurative inflammation of nose
Periostitis of nose	Tumor of nasal passage
Polypus of nasal fossa	nose
nasopharynx	Ulcer of nasal passage
	Vasomotor rhinitis

This title does not include: Epistaxis (85).—Syphilitic coryza (37).

87. Diseases of the larynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of larynx	Ossification of larynx
Adhesion of epiglottis	Pachydermia verrucosa
Calcification of larynx	Papilloma of larynx
Catarrh of larynx	Paralysis of glottis
throat	larynx
Catarrhal croup	Parasitic disease of larynx
laryngitis	Passive cedema of larynx
Congestion of glottis	Perichondritis of larynx
Curetting of larynx	Phlegmonous laryngitis
Disease of glottis	Polypus of larynx
larynx	Postlaryngeal abscess
Epiglottiditis	Pseudocroup
Erysipelatous laryngitis	Retrolaryngeal abscess
False croup	Sclerosis of larynx
Fibrous tumor of larynx	Septic laryngitis
Fistula of larynx	pharyngolaryngitis
Gangrenous laryngitis	Spasm of glottis
Growth in larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Infective laryngitis	Spasmodic croup
Inflammation of larynx	laryngitis
Intubation of larynx	Stenosis of larynx
Laryngismus stridulus	Stricture of larynx
Laryngitis	Stridulous croup
Laryngotomy	laryngitis
Laryngotracheotomy	Subglottic laryngitis
Narrowing of larynx	Suppurative laryngitis
Necrosis of larynx	Suprathyroid laryngotomy
Neuralgia of larynx	Thyrectomy
Neurosis of larynx	Tumor of epiglottis
New growth of larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Obstruction of larynx	Ulcer of epiglottis
Obstructive laryngitis	larynx
Edema glottidis	Ulceration of epiglottis
of glottis	glottis
larynx	larynx
Edematous laryngitis	Ulcerative laryngitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous laryngitis (28).—Laryngeal tuberculosis (28).—Croup (9).—Diphtheritic laryngitis and its synonyms (9).—Foreign body in the larynx (186).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

88. Diseases of the thyroid body.

This title includes:

Abscess of thyroid gland	Internal goitre
Adenoma of thyroid gland	Lardaceous degeneration of thyroid body
Adenomatous goitre	disease of thyroid gland
Atrophy of thyroid gland	Myxœdema
Bronchocele	of thyroid gland
Cachectic pachydermia	New growth of thyroid gland (nonmalignant)
Colloid goitre	Pachydermic cachexia
Cyst of thyroid gland	Parasitic disease of thyroid gland
Cystic goitre	Parenchymatous goitre
Disease of thyroid body	Pulsating goitre
gland	Suppuration of thyroid gland
Displaced thyroid	Thyreoceles
Enlargement of thyroid gland	Thyroid tumor
Fibrous goitre	Thyroidectomy
Gangrene of thyroid gland	Thyroidism
Goitre	Thyroiditis
Hæmorrhage of thyroid gland	Thyreogenous psychosis
Hyperthyroidism	Thyreolinguar cyst
Hypothyroidism	Tumor of parathyroid gland
Inflammation of thyroid gland	thyroid body
Injection of bronchocele	gland
Insanity of myxœdema	

89. Acute bronchitis.

NOTE.—Deaths from bronchitis should be definitely reported as *Acute bronchitis* or as *Chronic bronchitis*, thus permitting proper assignment to this or the following title. When not so qualified, and when the registrar is unable to obtain a specific statement, deaths under 5 years of age are compiled under (89) and deaths of persons aged 5 years and over are compiled under (90).

This title includes:

Acute bronchitis	Croupous bronchitis
bronchorrhœa	Cynanche trachealis
capillary bronchitis	Diffuse bronchitis (—5y)
catarrh	Fibrinous bronchitis
of lung	Infantile tracheitis
catarrhal bronchitis	Inflammation of bronchi
pulmonary catarrh	trachea
purulent bronchitis	Inflammatory bronchitis
Bronchitis (—5y)	Plastic tracheitis
Bronchoalveolitis	Purulent bronchitis (—5y)
Capillary bronchitis	Septic bronchitis
Catarrhal bronchitis (—60y)	Simple bronchitis
tracheitis	Subacute capillary bronchitis
Cold on lung	Suffocating bronchitis
Congestion of bronchi	Tracheal cynanche
bronchial tube	Tracheitis
trachea	Tracheobronchitis

This title does not include: Bronchopneumonia (91).—Specific bronchitis, or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lung. (See this word under title 28.)—Summer bronchitis (98).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

90. Chronic bronchitis.

NOTE.—See statement under preceding title.

This title includes:

Abscess of bronchi	Chronic pulmonary catarrh
Alveolar catarrh	Cyst of bronchi
Asthmatic catarrh	Diffuse bronchitis (5y+)
Bronchial catarrh	Dilatation of bronchi
Bronchiectasis	Disease of air tube
Bronchitis (5y+)	bronchi
Bronchorrhœa	trachea
Catarrh (unqualified)	Fœtid bronchitis
of bronchi	Hypostatic bronchitis
bronchial tube	Moulders' bronchitis
lung	Nasobronchial catarrh
respiratory organ	Paralysis of bronchi
on chest	Peribronchitis
Catarrhal anæmia	Pituitous bronchitis
bronchitis (60y+)	catarrh
congestion	Pulmonary catarrh
hæmorrhage	Purulent bronchitis (5y+)
Chronic bronchitis	bronchorrhœa
bronchorrhœa	Senile bronchitis
capillary bronchitis	Subacute bronchitis
catarrh	Suffocating catarrh
of lung	Ulcerative bronchitis
catarrhal bronchitis	

This title does not include: Tuberculous bronchitis (28).

91. Bronchopneumonia.

This title includes:

Aspiration pneumonia	Deglutition pneumonia
Asthmatic pneumonia	Infantile pneumonia
Bronchial pneumonia	Inhalation pneumonia
Bronchopneumonia	Inspiration pneumonia
Bronchopulmonitis	Insular pneumonia
Capillary pneumonia	Lobular pneumonia
Catarrhal inflammation of lung	Septic bronchopneumonia
lung fever	Typhoid bronchopneumonia
pneumonia	Vesicular pneumonia
Croupous bronchopneumonia	

This title does not include: Capillary bronchitis (89).

92. Pneumonia.

This title includes:

Acute congestive pneumonia	Apex pneumonia
hepatization of lung	Apical pneumonia
inflammation of lung	Asthenic pneumonia
interstitial pneumonia	Bilateral lobar pneumonia
pleuropneumonia	pneumonia
pneumonia	Central pneumonia
pneumonitis	Circumscribed pneumonia
pulmonitis	Congestive pneumonia
Adynamic pneumonia	Consolidation of lung
Alcoholic pneumonia	Croupous pneumonia
pneumonitis	Diplococcus pneumonia

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

92. Pneumonia—Continued.*This title includes:*

Double pleuropneumonia
 pneumonia
 Epidemic pneumonia
 Fibrinous pneumonia
 Fungoid pneumonia
 Gangrenous pneumonia
 Hepatization of lung
 Infectious pneumonia
 Inflammation of chest
 Inflammation of lung
 Intermittent pneumonia
 Latent pneumonia
 Lobar pneumonia
 Lung fever
 Metastatic pneumonia
 Migratory pneumonia
 Peripneumonia
 Pleuroperipneumonia
 Pleuropneumonia
 Pneumococchæmia

Pneumococcus infection (unqualified)
 Pneumonia
 Pneumonic congestion
 fever
 Pneumonitis
 Pneumopleurisy
 Pneumopleuritis
 Progressive pneumonia
 Pulmonitis
 Senile pneumonia
 Septic pleuropneumonia
 pneumonia
 Solidification of lung
 Splenopneumonia
 Suppurative pneumonia
 Surgical pneumonia
 Traumatic pneumonia
 Typhoid pneumonia
 Unresolved pneumonia

This title does not include: Pneumonia: caseous (28), or specific (28), or bacillary (28), or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lungs (see title 28).—Catarrhal pneumonia (91).—Interstitial pneumonia (98).—Pulmonary congestion (94).—Hypostatic pneumonia (94).—Pneumatosis (189).
Complications: Suppurative pleurisy.—Pericarditis.

93. Pleurisy.*This title includes:*

Abscess of pleura
 thorax
 Adhesion of lung
 pleura
 Calcification of pleura
 Chylous hydrothorax
 Diaphragmatic pleurisy
 Disease of pleura
 Double empyema
 hydrothorax
 pleuritis
 Dropsy of chest
 Effusion on pleura
 thorax
 Empyema
 Exudative pleurisy
 pleuritis
 Fibrinous pleurisy
 Fibrous pleurisy
 Hæmopneumothorax
 Hæmothorax
 Hydropneumothorax
 Hydrothorax
 Inflammation of pleura
 Intercostal fistula
 Paracentesis of pleura
 Parasitic disease of pleura
 Plastic pleurisy
 Pleural congestion

Pleural effusion
 fever
 Pleurisy
 with effusion
 Pleuritic adhesion
 effusion
 Pleuritis
 Pleuropericarditis
 Pleurorrhœa
 Pneumopyothorax
 Pneumothorax
 Pulmonary adhesion
 Purulent pleurisy
 pleuritis
 Pyopneumothorax
 Pyothorax
 Septic pleurisy
 Serofibrinous pleurisy
 Seropurulent pleurisy
 Subacute pleurisy
 Suppurative pleurisy
 pleuritis
 Thickening of pleura
 Thoracentesis
 Thoracic effusion
 fistula
 Thoracoplasty
 Unresolved pleurisy
 Water on chest

This title does not include: Pleurodynia (98).

94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.

- Active congestion of lung
- Apoplexy of lung
- Collapse of lung (3m+)
- Congestion of lung
- Dropsy of lung
- Engorgement of lung
- Hyperæmia of lung
- Hypostatic congestion of lung
- pneumonia
- Infarction of lung
- Infiltration of lung
- Œdema of lung
- Passive congestion of lung

Passive pneumonia
Pulmonary anasarca
apoplexy
collapse (3m+)
congestion
engorgement
hyperæmia
infarction
œdema
stasis
Static pneumonia
Stripe pneumonia
Terminal pneumonia

Gangrene of lung
Mortification of lung

Pulmonary gangrene

Asthma
Asthmatic bronchitis
dropsy
Bronchial asthma

Catarrhal asthma
Curschmann's disease
Infantile asthma
Spasmodic asthma

97. Pulmonary emphysema.

Atrophic emphysema
Congenital emphysema
Emphysema
of lung
Hypertrophic emphysema

- Interlobular emphysema
- Pulmonary emphysema
- Senile emphysema
- Subpleural emphysema
- Vesicular emphysema

98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).

Abscess of lung
 trachea
Alcoholic cirrhosis of lung
Anthraxosis
 of lung
Aspergillosis of lung
Atelectasis (3m+)
Atresia of lung (1y+)
Atrophy of lung
Axe-grinders' disease

Black induration of lung
Bronchopulmonary hæmorrhage
Bronchorrhagia
Brown induration of lung
Calcification of bronchi
 trachea
Calculus of lung
Chronic congestive pneumonia
 hepatization of lung
 inflammation of lung

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)—Continued.*This title includes:*

Chronic interstitial inflammation of lung	Organic lesion of lung
pneumonia	Ossification of bronchi
pleuropneumonia	trachea
pneumonia	Paralysis of lung (1y+)
pneumonitis	Parasitic disease of bronchi
pulmonitis	lung
Cirrhosis of lung	trachea
Cirrhotic pneumonia	Pleurodynia
Colliers' lung	Pneumoconiosis
phthisis	Pneumectomy
Contraction of bronchi	Pneumopathy
Cough	Pneumorrhagia
Disease of chest	Potters' asthma
lung	Pulmonary abscess
respiratory system (unqualified)	anthracosis
Exploration of lung	atresia (1y+)
Extravasation of lung (1y+)	calculus
Fibroid disease of lung	cirrhosis
induration of lung	disease
of lung	extravasation (1y+)
pneumonia	fibrosis
Fibrosis of lung	hæmorrhage
Fistula of trachea	infection
Grinders' asthma	lesion
consumption	sclerosis
phthisis	silicosis
Hæmoptysis	toxæmia
Hæmorrhage of bronchial tube	tumor
lung	Pyæmia of lung
Hay asthma	Respiratory paralysis
fever	Rupture of bronchial gland
Hernia of lung	lung
Hydatid cyst of lung	pulmonary artery
of lung	Sclerosis of lung
tumor of lung	Septicæmia of lung
Hypertrophic pneumonia	Silicosis
Imperfect inflation of lung (3m+)	Spitting of blood
Induration of lung	Stenosis of bronchi
Infection of lung	trachea
Interstitial pneumonia	Stonemasons' lung
Iron-gray induration of lung	Stricture of bronchi
Lesion of lung	trachea
Lithosis	Summer bronchitis
Metal polishers' phthisis	catarrh
Miners' asthma	Suppuration of lung
complaint	Tracheal obstruction
consumption	Tracheocele
phthisis	Tracheostenosis
Necrosis of bronchi	Tracheotomy
trachea	Tumor of lung
New growth of bronchi (nonmalignant)	pleura
lung (nonmalignant)	trachea
pleura (nonmalignant)	Ulcer of bronchi
trachea (nonmalignant)	lung
Obstruction of bronchi	trachea
Organic disease of lung	Undeveloped lung (3m+)
	Vomica of lung

This title does not include: Cancer of the lung (45).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of buccal cavity
parotid gland
salivary gland
submaxillary gland
tongue

Alveolar abscess
Alveolodental periostitis
Angioma of mouth
Aphthae (thrush)
Aphthous stomatitis
Black tongue
Buccal ulceration
Catarrhal inflammation of mouth
stomatitis

Cheiloplasty
Chronic parotiditis
Concretion of salivary gland
Cyst of lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Dental caries
Disease of alveoli of teeth
gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
teeth
tongue

Division of frenum of tongue
Enlargement of lingual tonsil
Epulis
Fissure of lip
Fistula of salivary gland
Gaseous tumor of parotid
Gingivitis
Glossitis
Hæmorrhage of gum
Infected salivary gland
Infection of parotid gland
Inflammation of gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Leucoplakia
Lingual abscess
hæmatoma
Macrocheilia
Macroglossia
Malignant stomatitis
Mikulicz's disease
Muguet

New growth of gum (nonmalignant)
mouth (nonmalignant)
salivary gland (nonmalignant)
tongue (nonmalignant)

Nursing sore mouth
Odontalgia
Odontoma
Oidium albicans
Parasitic disease of mouth
stomatitis

Parotid tumor
Parotiditis (not mumps)
Parotitis (not mumps)
Ptyalism
Pyorrhœa alveolaris
Ranula
Riggs's disease
Salivary calculus
fistula

Salivation
Septic parotiditis
Sore mouth
Sprue (thrush)
Staphylitis
Staphyloplasty
Staphylorrhaphy
Stomatitis
Stomatomycosis
Sublingual abscess
Submaxillary abscess
Suppuration of gum
parotid gland
salivary gland

Suppurative parotiditis
Thrush
Toothache
Tumor of gum
lip
mouth
parotid gland
salivary gland
tongue

Tylosis linguæ
Ulcer of gum
lip
mouth
tongue
Ulcerative stomatitis
Ulorrhagia
Uranoplasty

This title does not include: Cancer: of the lips or tongue (39).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Noma (142).—Mumps (19).—Gangrene of the mouth (142).—Diseases of the palate (146).—Fracture of the maxilla (185).—Necrosis of the maxilla (146).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

100. Diseases of the pharynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of fauces
 pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 Amygdalitis
 Amygdalolith
 Angina
 Ludovici
 of tonsil
 Aphthous angina
 Catarrhal angina
 inflammation of fauces
 pharyngitis
 Cellulitis of pharynx
 Chronic exudative angina
 Cynanche tonsillaris
 Dilatation of pharynx
 stricture of pharynx
 Disease of fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 throat
 Elongation of uvula
 Enlargement of tonsil
 Erysipelatous angina
 Erythematous angina
 Follicular amygdalitis
 inflammation of pharynx
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Foreign body impacted in pharynx
 Gangrene of pharynx
 throat
 Gangrenous angina
 Glandular angina
 Granular angina
 inflammation of pharynx
 pharyngitis
 pharynx
 Herpetic angina
 Hypertrophy of tonsil
 Inflammation of pharynx
 tonsil
 throat
 Lacunar tonsillitis
 Ludwig's angina
 disease
 Mortification of throat
 Nasopharyngeal abscess
 Neuralgia of throat
 Neurosis of pharynx
 New growth of fauces (nonmalignant)
 pharynx (nonmalignant)

New growth of tonsil (nonmalignant)
 Papillary angina
 Paralysis of deglutition
 fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 soft palate
 throat
 velum palati
 Parenchymatous tonsillitis
 Perforation of pharynx
 Peritonsillar abscess
 ulcer
 Pharyngitis
 Pharyngotomy
 Phlegmon of throat
 Phlegmonous angina
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Postpharyngeal abscess
 Pultaceous angina
 Quinsy
 Retropharyngeal abscess
 gangrene
 Rupture of tonsil
 Septic disease of throat
 sore throat
 Simple angina
 Sore throat
 Spasm of pharynx
 Specific¹ growth in throat
 Streptococcic angina
 Stricture of pharynx
 Stridulous angina
 Subhyoid pharyngotomy
 Suppuration of tonsil
 Suppurative tonsillitis
 Tonsillitic angina
 Tonsillitis
 Tonsillopharyngeal abscess
 Tumor of pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 uvula
 Ulcer of fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 Ulcerative pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Vincent's angina

This title does not include: Angina pectoris (80).—Cardiac angina (80).—Scarlatinal angina (7).—Diphtheritic paralysis (9).

¹ When "specific" means *sphilitic*, assign to (37).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

101. Diseases of the œsophagus.

This title includes:

Abscess of œsophagus	Œsophagostomy
Dilatation of œsophagus	Œsophagotomy
Disease of œsophagus	Paralysis of œsophagus
Diverticulum of œsophagus	Perforation of œsophagus
Dysphagia	Rupture of œsophagus
Foreign body in œsophagus	Spasm of œsophagus
Inflammation of œsophagus	Spontaneous rupture of œsophagus
Necrotic œsophagitis	Stenosis of œsophagus
New growth of œsophagus (nonmalignant)	Stricture of œsophagus
Obstruction of œsophagus	Tumor of œsophagus
Œsophagismus	Ulcer of œsophagus
Œsophagitis	

This title does not include: Cancer of the œsophagus (40).—Syphilitic stricture of the œsophagus (37).

102. Ulcer of the stomach.

This title includes:

Erosion of stomach	Perforating ulcer of stomach
Gastric erosion	Round ulcer
ulcer	of stomach
ulceration	Ulcer of peptic gland
Gastroduodenal ulcer	pylorus
Gastroœsophageal ulcer	stomach
Peptic ulcer	Ulcus rotundum
Perforating gastric ulcer	ventriculi

Frequent complications: Hæmatemesis.—Perforation of the stomach.—Peritonitis.—Subphrenic abscess.

103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of pyloric valve	Degeneration of stomach
stomach	Derangement of stomach
Amylaceous dyspepsia (2y+)	Dilatation of stomach
Apepsia	Disease of stomach
Atonic dyspepsia	Displacement of stomach
Atony of stomach	Dyspepsia (2y+)
Atrophy of stomach	Engorgement of stomach
Bilious gastritis	Enlargement of stomach
indigestion	Eruclation
vomiting	Excessive appetite
Canker of stomach	Fermentation of stomach
Cardialgia	Fistula of stomach
Cardiospasm	Foreign body in stomach
Catarrh of stomach	Gangrene of stomach
Catarrhal dyspepsia (2y+)	Gastralgia
gastritis	Gastreclasis
gastrohepatitis	Gastrectomy
indigestion	Gastric atrophy
inflammation of stomach	catarrh
Cirrhosis of stomach	colic
Colic of stomach	convulsions
Concretion of stomach	derangement
Congenital dyspepsia (2y+)	disease
Congestion of stomach	fermentation
Contraction of pylorus	fistula
stomach	hæmorrhage
Deformity of stomach (acquired)	indigestion

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

103. Other diseases of the stomach, etc.—Continued.

This title includes:

Gastric necrosis	Necrosis of pylorus
neuralgia	Necrosis of stomach
neurasthenia	Nervous dyspepsia
toxæmia	indigestion
vertigo	Neuralgia of stomach
Gastritis	Neurotic dyspepsia
Gastrodynia	New growth of stomach (nonmalignant)
Gastroenterostomy	Obstruction of pylorus
Gastrogastrostomy	Organic disease of stomach
Gastrohepatic catarrh	lesion of stomach
inflammation	Paralysis of stomach
Gastrohepatitis	Parasitic disease of stomach
Gastromalacia	Paresis of stomach
Gastroplasty	Perforation of stomach (nontraumatic)
Gastroptosis	Pernicious vomiting (female, -15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhagia	(male)
Gastrorrhaphy	Persistent vomiting (female, -15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhoea	(male)
Gastrostenosis	Perversion of appetite
Gastrostomy	Phlegmonous gastritis
Gastrotomy	Pica
Glandular gastritis	Pylorectomy
Hæmatemesis	Pyloric incontinence
Hæmorrhage of stomach	Pyloroplasty
Hæmorrhagic gastritis	Pylorospasm
Heartburn	Pyrosis
Hour glass stomach	Regurgitation from stomach
Hyperæmia of stomach	Rupture of stomach
Hyperchlorhydria	Sclerosis of stomach
Hyperchylia gastrica	Sclerotic gastritis
Hyperemesis (unqualified)	Septic gastritis
Hypertrophic stenosis of pylorus	Softening of stomach
Hypertrophy of stomach	Spasm of stomach
Hypochlorhydria	Stenosis of pylorus
Indigestion	Stricture of cardia of stomach
Induration of stomach	pylorus
Inertia of stomach	stomach
Inflammation of stomach	Suppurative gastritis
Irritation of stomach	Ulcerative gastritis
Laceration of stomach (not external violence)	Uncontrollable vomiting (female, -15y, 45y+)
Lardaceous disease of stomach	(male)
Loss of appetite	Vomiting
Nausea	of blood

This title does not include: Gastroenteritis (104 or 105 according to age). Uncontrollable vomiting in cases of women between 15 and 45 years of age (134).

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

NOTE.—As the terms included under titles 104 and 105 are substantially identical, the distinction being with respect to the ages of decedents as *under* or *over* two years of age, it is unnecessary to give separate lists.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).

105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).

For the following terms included under the above titles, compile deaths of infants under 2 years of age under title No. 104 and deaths of persons aged 2 years and over under title No. 105:

Amylaceous dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	Epidemic diarrhoea
Athrepsia	enteritis
Bilious colic	gastroenteritis
diarrhoea	Erosion of intestine
Bloody diarrhoea	Exudative colitis
Bowel complaint	Fermental diarrhoea
Catarrh of abdomen	enteritis
bowel	Fermentation in intestine
intestine	Flagellate diarrhoea
Catarrhal colitis	Flatulent colic
diarrhoea	Follicular enteritis
dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	ileocolitis
enteritis	Gangrenous colitis
gastroduodenitis	enteritis
gastroenteritis	Gastrocolitis
ileocolitis	Gastroduodenal catarrh
Cholera infantum	Gastroduodenitis
Choleraic diarrhoea ¹	Gastroenteric catarrh
Choleric form diarrhoea ¹	infection
enteritis ¹	Gastroenteritis
Chronic cholera	Gastrointestinal atrophy
Colic	catarrh
of abdomen	convulsions
intestine	dyspepsia
Colitis	indigestion
Coloenteritis	infection
Congenital dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	inflammation
Congestion of bowel	intoxication
intestine	irritation
Congestive enteritis	toxoinfection
gastroenteritis	ulceration
Croupous colitis	Green diarrhoea
enteritis	stools
Diarrhoea	Hæmorrhagic colitis
due to food	enteritis
Diarrhoeal enteritis	gastroenteritis
gastritis	Hyperæmia of intestine
Dry colic	Ileocolitis
Duodenal ulcer	Infantile athrepsia
Duodenitis	colic
Dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	diarrhoea
Dyspeptic diarrhoea	enteritis
Endemic diarrhoea	Infection of intestine
Enteric catarrh	Infective diarrhoea
convulsions	enteritis
infection	gastroenteritis
intoxication	Inflammation of alimentary canal
Enteritis	bowel
Enterocolitis	colon
Enterogastritis	intestine
Enteroperitonitis	Inflammatory colic

¹ "Dyspepsia" is regularly included under title No. 103, but when returned for infants under 2 years (usually intestinal indigestion), is assigned to title 104. Similarly, "choleric form" diarrhoea and enteritis are assigned to title No. 13 for ages over 2 years.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

Inflammatory diarrhoea	Septic diarrhoea
Intestinal autointoxication (—2y)	enteritis
colic	gastroenteritis
convulsions	Sigmoiditis
cramps	Simple enteritis
dyspepsia	Spasmodic colic
indigestion	Specific enteritis
infection ¹	Sporadic diarrhoea
intoxication	Spurious hydrocephalus
marasmus	Subacute enteritis
rhachitis	enterocolitis
spasms	inflammation of bowel
toxæmia	intestine
toxinfection	milk infection
Irritation of bowel	Summer complaint
intestine	diarrhoea
Membranous colitis	Ulcer of colon
enteritis	duodenum
enterocolitis	intestine
ileocolitis	Ulceration of bowel
Milk infection	colon
Mucoenteritis	ileum
Mucous colitis	intestine
disease	Ulcerative colitis
enteritis	enteritis
Mycotic diarrhoea	enterocolitis
Necrotic colitis	ileocolitis
Perforating ulcer of intestine	perforation of intestine
Phlegmonous enteritis	Uncontrollable diarrhoea
Purging	Zymotic diarrhoea
Sarcinal infection	enteritis
Senile diarrhoea	gastroenteritis
Septic colitis	

These titles do not include: Tuberculous enteritis (31).

106. Ankylostomiasis.

This title includes:

Ankylostomiasis	Miners' anæmia
Egyptian chlorosis	chlorosis
Epidemic anæmia	Necatoriasis
Hookworm disease	Uncinariasis

107. Intestinal parasites.

This title includes:

Ascariasis	Rectal bilharziasis
Ascaris lumbricoides	Round worm
Bilharziasis	Tænia mediocanellata
Bothriocephalus latus	solium
Cestodes	Tæniasis
Coccidiasis	Tapeworm
Distoma hepaticum	Trematodes
Distomiasis	Trichiniasis
Helminthiasis	Trichinosis
Parasite of appendix	Trichocephalus
intestinal wall	dispar
intestine	Worm colic
Parasitic disease of intestine	fever
rectum	Worms in intestine

¹ This term can not, in American practice, be given the assignment of the French Manual, title No. 110. As used in this country, it is assignable to 104 or 105, according to age. The great majority of the deaths ascribed to this cause in the United States are those of children under 2 years of age, occurring during the heated season.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.

This title includes:

Abscess of appendix
 iliac fossa
 vermiform appendix
 Appendectomy
 Appendicitis
 Appendicular abscess
 Cæcitis
 Catarrhal appendicitis
 Fulminating appendicitis
 Gangrenous appendicitis
 Iliac phlegmon
 Inflammation of appendix
 cæcum
 Perforative appendicitis

Pericæcal abscess
 Perityphlitic abscess
 Perityphlitis
 Phlegmon of iliac fossa
 Postcæcal abscess
 Recurrent appendicitis
 Ruptured appendix
 Septic thrombosis of appendix
 Sloughing appendix
 Suppurative appendicitis
 Tumor of appendix
 Typhlitis
 Typhlodidilitis

This title does not include: Abscess of the pelvis in the male (144).—Abscess of the pelvis in the female (130).—Periuterine abscess (130).—Pelvic suppuration in the male (144).—Pelvic suppuration in the female (130).

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided as indicated below.

(1) **Hernia.**

This subtitle includes:

Adhesion of hernial sac
 Breach
 Bubonocoele
 Congenital hernia
 inguinal hernia
 rupture
 Diaphragmatic hernia
 of stomach
 Direct inguinal hernia
 Double inguinal hernia
 Dropsy of hernial sac
 Enterocoele
 Epigastric hernia
 Epiplocele
 External hernia
 inguinal hernia
 Femoral hernia
 Funicular inguinal hernia
 Gangrenous hernia
 Hernia
 of intestine
 scrotum
 spleen
 stomach
 umbilicus
 Hernial cholera
 colic
 gangrene
 Herniotomy
 Incarcerated hernia
 Infantile inguinal hernia
 Inflammation of hernial sac
 Inguinal hernia
 (hubonocoele)
 Internal hernia
 inguinal hernia
 Interstitial hernia
 Intestinal hernia
 Intraabdominal hernia

Intraparietal hernia
 Irreducible hernia
 Ischiadic hernia
 Ischiorectal hernia
 Kelotomy
 Laceration of hernial sac
 Lumbar hernia
 Merocele
 Oblique inguinal hernia
 Obturator hernia
 Omental hernia
 Perineal hernia
 Pudendal hernia
 Retroperitoneal hernia
 Rupture
 of bowel
 diaphragm
 intestine
 Sarcepipllocele
 Sarcepiplomphalocoele
 Sarcocapipllocele
 Sciatic hernia
 Scrotal hernia
 Strangulated epigastric hernia
 femoral hernia
 hernia
 inguinal hernia
 internal hernia
 ischiadic hernia
 ischioirectal hernia
 lumbar hernia
 obturator hernia
 umbilical hernia
 ventral hernia
 Suppuration of hernial sac
 Umbilical hernia
 Vaginal hernia
 Ventral hernia

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction—Continued.**(2) Intestinal obstruction.***This subtitle includes:*

Artificial anus
 Constriction of intestine
 Contraction of bowel
 intestine
 Enterostenosis
 Ileus
 Infarction of bowel
 intestine
 Internal strangulation
 Intestinal obstruction
 Intussusception
 of bowel
 intestine
 viscera
 Invagination
 of bowel
 intestine
 Obstruction of alimentary canal
 bowel
 intestine
 Occlusion of bowel
 intestine

Stenosis of bowel
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Stercoral tumor
 vomiting
 Stoppage of bowel
 intestine
 Strangulation of bowel
 intestine
 Stricture of bowel
 colon
 duodenum
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Telescoped bowel
 intestine
 Twist of bowel
 Unnatural anus
 Volvulus
 of intestine
 Vomiting of faecal matter

*This subtitle does not include: Laparotomy (unqualified) (189).**Frequent complication: Peritonitis.***110. Other diseases of the intestines.***This title includes:*

Abdominal neuralgia
 tyimpanites
 Abscess of anus
 bowel
 colon
 intestine
 Meckel's diverticulum
 rectum
 Acquired diverticulum of intestine
 Adenitis of intestine
 Adhesion of intestine
 Anal ulcer
 Atony of intestine
 Atresia of rectum
 Atrophy of intestine
 Calculus of intestine
 Cellulitis of anus
 Colectomy
 Colibacillosis
 Colotomy
 Compression of intestine (nontraumatic)
 Concretion of intestine
 Constipation
 Copraemia
 Coprostasis
 Costiveness
 Degeneration of intestine

Dilatation of colon
 intestine
 sphincter ani
 Disease of alimentary canal
 anus
 bowel
 intestine
 rectum
 Diverticulitis
 Diverticulum of intestine
 Enlargement of rectum
 Enteralgia
 Enterectomy
 Enteric paralysis
 Enterolith
 Enteroptosis
 Enterorrhagia
 Enterorrhaphy
 Enterostomy
 Enterotomy
 Faecal abscess
 fistula
 impaction
 obstruction
 Fissure of anus
 Fistula in ano
 of intestine

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

110. Other diseases of the intestines—Continued.

This title includes:

Fistula of ischiorectal fossa
 rectum
 Foreign body in alimentary canal
 appendix
 intestine
 rectum
 Gangrene of anus
 bowel
 intestine
 rectum
 Gastroenteric hæmorrhage
 Gastrointestinal hæmorrhage
 Glénard's disease
 Hæmorrhage of anus
 bowel
 intestine
 rectum
 Hypertrophy of intestine
 Impacted fæces
 Impaction of bowel
 colon
 fæces
 intestine
 rectum
 Inflammation of anus
 rectum
 Intestinal anastomosis
 autointoxication (2y+)
 neurosis
 Intestinouterine fistula
 Intraperitoneal hæmorrhage
 Ischial abscess
 Ischiorectal abscess.
 fistula
 hæmatocele
 Laceration of anus
 intestine
 rectum
 Lardaceous degeneration of intestine
 disease of intestine
 Malignant cedema of rectum
 Melæna
 neonatorum (3m+)
 Meteorism
 Mortification of bowel
 intestine
 Neuralgia of bowel
 intestine
 New growth of anus (nonmalignant)
 rectum (nonmalignant)
 Obstipation
 Organic disease of intestine

Organic lesion of intestine
 Paralysis of bowel
 colon
 digestive organs
 intestine
 Paresis of bowel
 intestine
 Perforation of bowel
 intestine
 Periproctitis
 Perirectal abscess
 cellulitis
 Polypus of rectum
 Procidentia recti
 Proctalgia
 Proctectomy
 Proctitis
 Proctocoele
 Proctoptosis
 Prolapse of anus
 rectum
 Pseudomembranous enteritis
 Psilosis
 Rectitis
 Rectocele
 Rectovaginal fistula
 Resection of bowel
 intestine
 Rupture of duodenum
 rectum
 Sloughing of rectum
 Spasm of rectum
 Splanchnoptosis
 Sprue (psilosis)
 Stercoræmia
 Stercoral fever
 fistula
 infiltration
 Stricture of anus
 rectum
 Suppuration of bowel
 intestine
 Suture of intestine
 Tumor of anus
 intestine
 rectum
 Tympanites
 of intestine
 Ulceration of anus
 rectum
 Uterofæcal fistula
 Uterointestinal fistula

This title does not include: Urinary fistulas even when they affect the rectum (125).—Artificial anus (109).—Unnatural anus (109).—Imperforate anus (150).—Stercoral tumor (109).—Intestinal invagination or its synonyms (109).—Typhilitis (108).—Perityphilitis (108).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.*This title includes:*

Acute atrophy of liver	Parenchymatous hepatitis
infective jaundice	Pernicious icterus
parenchymatous hepatitis	Weil's disease
yellow atrophy of liver	Yellow atrophy of liver
Icterus gravis	
Malignant hepatitis (1y+)	
icterus (1y+)	
jaundice (1y+)	

This title does not include: Icterus (unqualified) (115).—Chronic icterus (115).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.*This title includes:*

Cysticercus cellulosa	Hydatid cyst of liver
of liver	disease
Echinococcus	of liver
cyst of liver	tumor
of liver	of liver
Hydatid (unqualified)	
cyst	

113. Cirrhosis of the liver.*This title includes:*

Alcoholic cirrhosis	Fatty degeneration of liver
of liver	liver
hepatitis	Fibroid liver
liver	Granular liver
Amyloid degeneration of liver	Hanot's disease
liver	Hepatic ascites
Atrophic cirrhosis	cirrhosis
of liver	sclerosis
Biliary cirrhosis	Hobnail liver
Chronic atrophy of liver	Hypertrophic cirrhosis
catarrhal hepatitis	of liver
cirrhosis of liver	Induration of liver
enlargement of liver.	Interstitial cirrhosis
fibrous hepatitis	of liver
hepatitis.	hepatitis
hypertrophic hepatitis	Lardaceous degeneration of liver
induration of liver	liver
inflammation of liver	Large waxy liver
interstitial hepatitis	Malarial cirrhosis
Cirrhosis (unqualified)	Portal cirrhosis
of Laënnec	Sclerosis of liver
liver	Slow atrophy of liver
Congenital cirrhosis of liver (1y+)	Steatosis of liver
hepatic cirrhosis (1y+)	Waxy degeneration of liver
Contracted liver	liver

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the liver (115).—Hypertrophy of the liver (115).
Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

114. Biliary calculi.

This title includes:

Biliary calculus	Gall stones
colic	in intestine
lithiasis	Hepatic calculus
Calculus of gall bladder	colic
liver.	Impacted calculus of liver
Cholæmic gall stones	gall stones
Cholelithiasis	Impaction of gall bladder
Colic from gall stones	

115. Other diseases of the liver.

This title includes:

Abscess of gall bladder	Cyst of gall bladder
liver	duct
Acholia	liver
Acquired deformity of liver	Degeneration of liver
Acute catarrhal hepatitis (1y+)	Diffuse hepatitis
jaundice (1y+)	suppurative hepatitis
cirrhosis of liver	Dilatation of gall bladder
enlargement of liver	duct
fibrous hepatitis	Disease of liver
hepatitis (1y+)	Displacement of liver
hypertrophic hepatitis	Dropsy of liver
induration of liver	Empyema of gall bladder
inflammation of liver	Enlargement of liver
interstitial hepatitis	Fibroid tumor of liver
Adhesion of gall bladder	Gangrene of gall bladder
Amœbic abscess of liver	duct
Angiocholecystitis	Gastrohepatic congestion
Angiocholitis	disease
Atrophy of gall bladder	Hæmatogenous icterus (1y+)
liver	jaundice (1y+)
Biliary fistula	Hæmorrhage of liver
obstruction	Hæmorrhagic icterus (1y+)
poisoning	jaundice (1y+)
toxæmia	Hepatalgia
Black jaundice (1y+)	Hepatectomy
Catarrh of bile duct	Hepatic abscess
liver	catarrh
Catarrhal cholangitis	congestion
cholecystitis	disease
hepatitis (1y+)	dropsy
icterus (1y+)	fever
jaundice (1y+)	hypertrophy
Cholæmia	obstruction
Cholangitis	ulcer
Cholecystectomy	Hepatitis (1y+)
Cholecystenterostomy	Hepatocystitis
Cholecystitis	Hepatoptosis
Cholecystotomy	Hyperæmia of liver
Choledochitis	Hypertrophic hepatitis
Choledochotomy	Hypertrophy of gall bladder
Cholesteræmia	duct
Choluria	liver
Chronic catarrhal jaundice	Icterus (1y+)
Congenital icterus (1y+)	Infectious cholecystitis
Congestion of liver	Inflammation of bile duct
Contraction of gall bladder	capsule of liver
duct	gall bladder

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

115. Other diseases of the liver—Continued.

This title includes:

Inflammation of gall duct hepatic duct liver	Pigmentary degeneration of liver Plugging of gall bladder duct
Jaundice (ly+)	Portal obstruction phlebitis
Liver complaint trouble	Prolapse of liver
Morbus regius	Pyæmia of liver
Necrosis of gall bladder liver	Result of tight lacing on liver
New growth of gall bladder (nonmalignant) duct (nonmalignant) liver (nonmalignant)	Rupture of bile duct gall bladder duct
Nutmeg liver	Septic hepatitis jaundice (ly+)
Obstruction of bile duct common duct gall bladder duct liver portal circulation vein	Stenosis of bile duct gall duct
Obstructive cholecystitis icterus (ly+) jaundice (ly+)	Stricture of common duct gall bladder duct
Occlusion of bile duct gall duct	Subhepatic abscess
Organic disease of liver lesion of liver	Suppuration of gall bladder
Paralysis of liver	Suppurative cholangitis cholecystitis choledochitis hepatitis inflammation of liver
Parasitic disease of gall bladder duct liver	Suture of liver
Perforation of bile duct gall bladder duct	Torpid liver
Pericholecystitis	Toxic jaundice
Perihepatitis	Tropical abscess of liver
Pick's disease	Tumefaction of liver
	Tumor of bile duct gall bladder duct liver
	Ulcer of gall bladder duct liver
	Yellow jaundice (ly+)

This title does not include: Icterus gravis (111).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

116. Diseases of the spleen.

This title includes:

Abscess of spleen	Infection of spleen
Amyloid degeneration of spleen spleen	Inflammation of capsule of spleen spleen
Apoplexy of spleen	Interstitial splenitis
Atrophy of spleen	Lardaceous degeneration of spleen disease of spleen
Congestion of spleen	Megalosplenias
Cyst of spleen	Necrosis of spleen
Disease of accessory spleen spleen	New growth of spleen (nonmalignant)
Displacement of spleen	Organic disease of spleen lesion of spleen
Enlargement of spleen	Parasitic disease of spleen
Erosion of spleen	Perisplenitis
Fibroid growth of spleen	Rupture of spleen
Fibrosis of spleen	Splenectomy
Hæmorrhage of spleen	Splenitis
Hydatid cyst of spleen	Splenocele
Hypertrophy of spleen	Splenopathy
Infarction of spleen	

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

116. Diseases of the spleen—Continued.

This title includes:

Splenoptosis
Splenotomy
Spontaneous rupture of spleen

Tumor of spleen
Wandering spleen
Waxy spleen

This title does not include: Diseases of the spleen due to leucæmia (53) or to malarial cachexia (4) Banti's disease (54).—Tuberculosis (34), or cancer (45): of the spleen.

117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Peritonitis," without further explanation, return the certificate to the physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Abdominal adhesion
Abscess of Douglas's cul-de-sac
 omentum
 peritonæum
Adhesion of peritonæum
 stomach
Adhesive peritonitis
Congenital peritonitis (3m+)
Cyst of peritonæum
Diffuse peritonitis
Disseminated peritonitis
Epiploitis
Fibrinous peritonitis
Fibropurulent peritonitis
Foreign body in peritonæum
Gangrene of omentum
General peritonitis
 purulent peritonitis
 septic peritonitis
Hæmorrhagic peritonitis
Inflammation of peritonæum
Local peritonitis

Mesenteric abscess
Metroperitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Multiple septic peritonitis
Parasitic disease of peritonæum
Pelvic lymphangitis
 peritonitis
Pelviperitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Perforative peritonitis
Peritoneal infection (nonpuerperal or un-
 qualified)
 septicæmia
Peritonitis
 from perforation
Phlegmonous peritonitis
Postoperative peritonitis
Purulent peritonitis
Septic peritonitis
Serofibrinous peritonitis
Simple peritonitis (not puerperal)
Subacute general peritonitis
Suppurative peritonitis
Traumatic peritonitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous peritonitis (31).—Cancer of the peritonæum (41).—Puerperal peritonitis (137).—Rheumatic peritonitis (47).

118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abdominal abscess
Abscess of abdomen
 pancreas
Apoplectic pancreatitis
Apoplexy of pancreas
Atrophy of pancreas
Calculus of pancreas
Cirrhosis of pancreas
Cyst of pancreas
Cystic pancreatitis
Degeneration of pancreas
Dilatation of duct of pancreas
Disease of digestive system (unqualified)
 pancreas
Fibrous pancreatitis
Gangrene of pancreas
Gangrenous pancreatitis

Hæmorrhage of pancreas
Hæmorrhagic cyst of pancreas
 pancreatitis
Inflammation of pancreas
Interstitial pancreatitis
Necrosis of pancreas
New growth of pancreas (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of pancreatic duct
Pancreatitis
Parasitic disease of pancreas
Stone in pancreatic duct
Subacute pancreatitis
Subdiaphragmatic abscess
Subphrenic abscess
Suppuration of pancreas
Suppurative pancreatitis
Tumor of pancreas

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

119. Acute nephritis.

NOTE.—When acute nephritis is a sequel of an infective disease, e. g., scarlet fever, the disease causing the nephritis should be stated as the cause of death. Terminal symptoms of a chronic nephritis should not be reported as acute nephritis. In the lists under (119) and (120) the expression “inflammation of the kidney” may be understood wherever the word “nephritis” occurs.

This title includes:

Acute albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
desquamative nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney

Acute interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
renal dropsy
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Desquamative nephritis
Glomerular nephritis
Glomerulonephritis
Infantile nephritis
Infectious nephritis
Subacute nephritis

This title does not include: Scarlatinal nephritis (7).—Chronic nephritis (120).—Tuberculous nephritis (34).—Puerperal nephritis (138).—Nephritis from lead poisoning (57).
Complications: Anasarca.—Convulsions.

120. Bright's disease.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Albuminous nephritis
Albuminuria
Albuminuric retinitis
Alcoholic nephritis
Amyloid degeneration of kidney
kidney
Atrophy of kidney
Bright's disease
Cardiorenal sclerosis
Catarrhal nephritis
Chalazonephritis
Chronic albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney
interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Cirrhosis of kidney
Cirrhotic Bright's disease
Contracted kidney
Contracting granular kidney

Croupous nephritis
Degeneration of kidney
Diffuse nephritis
interstitial nephritis
Epithelial nephritis
Exudative nephritis
Fatty degeneration of kidney
Fibrosis of kidney
Gouty kidney
Granular kidney
Hæmorrhagic nephritis
Hypertrophic interstitial nephritis
Inflammation of kidney
Interstitial nephritis
Lardaceous degeneration of kidney
kidney
Large white kidney
of nephritis
Nephritis
Parenchymatous nephritis
Postoperative nephritis
uræmia
Posturæmic abscess
Purulent nephritis
Renal albuminuria
asthma
cirrhosis
dropsy
retinitis
sclerosis
Rheumatic inflammation of kidney

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

120. Bright's disease—Continued.

This title includes:

Sclerosis of kidney	Uræmic dropsy
Septic nephritis	dyspnoea
uræmia	eclampsia
Steatosis of kidney	fever
Tubal nephritis	intoxication
Tubular nephritis	mania
Uræmia	paralysis
Uræmic aphasia	poisoning
apoplexy	toxæmia
coma	vomiting
convulsions	Waxy degeneration of kidney
delirium	kidney
dementia	

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the kidneys (122).—Puerperal uræmia (138).—Cardiac albuminuria (79).

Frequent complications: Anasarca.—Dropsy.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Cerebral apoplexy.—Pneumonia.

121. Chyluria.

This title includes:

Chyluria	Milky urine
Galacturia	Nonfilarial chyluria
Hæmatochyluria	Piarrhæmia
Lipæmia	Tropical hæmaturia
Lipuria	

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of kidney	Hæmoglobinuria
Albumosuria	Hæmorrhage of kidney
Alkaptonuria	Hydatid cyst of kidney
Anuria	Hydronephrosis
Ascending nephritis	Hyperæmia of kidney
Catarrh of kidney	Hypertrophy of kidney
Congestion of kidney	Inaction of kidney
Consecutive nephritis	Infarct of kidney
Cyst of kidney	Intermittent hæmaturia
Cystic degeneration of kidney	Ischuria
disease of kidney	Lithuria
Cystinuria	Melanuria
Cystopyelitis	Movable kidney
Decapsulation of kidney	Necrosis of kidney
Disease of kidney	Nephralgia
ureter	Nephrectomy
Displaced kidney	Nephritic abscess
Disseminated suppurative nephritis	paralysis
Double pyonephrosis	Nephroplegia
Ectopic kidney	Nephroptosis
Fistula of kidney	Nephropoysis
Floating kidney	Nephrorrhagia
Hæmatinuria	Nephrorrhaphy
Hæmatonephrosis	Nephrotomy
Hæmatoporphyrinuria	New growth of kidney (nonmalignant)
Hæmaturia	Obstruction of kidney

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Organic disease of kidney
 lesion of kidney
Oxaluria
Paralysis of kidney
Paranephric tumor
Parasitic disease of kidney
Paroxysmal hæmatinuria
 hæmaturia
 hæmoglobinuria
Perinephric abscess
 phlegmon
 tumor
Perinephritic abscess
Perinephritis
Perirenal abscess
Phosphaturia
Polycystic kidney
Puncture of kidney (nontraumatic)
Purulent perinephritis
Pyelitic uræmia
Pyelitis
Pyelonephritis
Pyonephritis

Pyonephrosis
Renal abscess
 cachexia
 catarrh
 congestion
 cyst
 disease
 ectopia
 hæmaturia
 hyperæmia
 insufficiency
Septic kidney
Stoppage of urine
Suppression of urine
Suppurative nephritis
 pyelitis
Surgical kidney
Suture of kidney
Tumor of kidney
Ulceration of kidney
Uric acid infarction (ly+)
Urinary suppression
Urodialysis

This title does not include: Diseases of the suprarenal glands (52).

123. Calculi of the urinary passages.

This title includes:

Calculous disease
 pyelitis
 pyelonephritis
 pyonephrosis
Calculus
 of bladder
 kidney
 pelvis of kidney
 ureter
 urethra
 urinary duct
 passage
 tract
Cystic calculus
Gravel (urinary)
Impacted calculus of kidney
 ureter
 urethra
 renal calculus

Lithiasis
Lithoclasty
Lithotomy
Lithotripsy
Nephritic calculus
 colic
Nephrolithiasis
Nephrolithotomy
Pyonephrosis from calculus
Renal calculus
 colic
Stone
 in bladder
 kidney
Ureteral colic
Ureterolithotomy
Urinary calculus
 lithiasis
Vesical calculus

This title does not include: Prostatic calculi (126).

124. Diseases of the bladder.

This title includes:

Abscess of bladder
Acquired deformity of bladder
Atony of bladder
Bacteriuria
Catarrh of bladder
Catarrhal cystitis
Cyst of ureter
Cystic uræmia
Cystitis
Cystocele

Cystoplegia
Cystoptosis
Cystorrhagia
Cystoscopy
Cystostomy
Disease of bladder
 urinary bladder
Distention of bladder
Dysuria
Epicystotomy

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

124. Diseases of the bladder—Continued.

This title includes:

Fibroma of bladder
Foreign body in bladder
Gangrene of bladder
Gangrenous cystitis
Hæmorrhage of bladder
Hernia of bladder
Hypertrophy of bladder
Incontinence of urine
Inertia of bladder
Inflammation of bladder
Inversion of bladder
Malignant cystitis
Neuralgia of bladder
Neurosis of bladder
New growth of bladder (nonmalignant)
Papilloma of bladder
Paralysis of bladder
Parasitic disease of bladder
Paresis of bladder
Periureteritis
Perivesical inflammation
Prolapse of bladder
Puncture of bladder
Purulent cystitis
Pyocystitis
Pyuria
Rectovesical abscess

Retention of urine
Rupture of bladder
Section of bladder
Septic cystitis
Sloughing of bladder
Spasm of bladder
Specific cystitis
Suppuration of bladder
Suppurative cystitis
Suprapubic cystotomy
Suture of bladder
Tapping of bladder
Tumor of bladder
Ulceration of bladder
Urethral catarrh
Urinary fever
 obstruction
 sepsis
Vesical abscess
 catarrh
 hæmorrhage
 inertia
 infection
 paralysis
 paresis
Villous tumor of bladder (nonmalignant)

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Urinary fistulas even when they involve the bladder (125).—Cystosarcoma (45).

125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.

This title includes:

Abscess of urethra
Ankylurethria
Caruncle of urethra
Dilatation of stricture of urethra
Disease of urethra (unqualified)
 urinary organ
 tract
External urethrotomy
Extravasation of urine
Fistula of bladder
 perinæum
 urethra
 vagina
Foreign body in urethra
Hæmorrhage of urethra
Ileovesical fistula
Infiltration of urine
Internal urethrotomy
Intestino-vesical fistula
Laceration of urethra (not external violence)
New growth of urethra (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of urinary organs
Organic stricture of urethra
Perineal section
Periurethral abscess
 phlegmon
Prolapse of urethra
Rectourethral fistula

Rectovesical fistula
Rupture of urethra
Stricture (unqualified)
 of urethra
Traumatic stricture of urethra
 urethral fever
Tumor of urethra
Ulcer of urethra
Urethral fever
Urethralgia
Urethritis (not gonorrhœal)
Urethroplasty
Urethrectal fistula
Urethrorrhagia
Urethrorrhaphy
Urethrotomy
Urethrovaginal fistula
Urethrovesical fistula
Urinæmia
Urinary abscess
 fistula
 infection
 infiltration
 intoxication
 toxæmia
Uterovesical fistula
Vesicometrorectal fistula
Vesicoperineal fistula
Vesicovaginal fistula

This title does not include: Urethral catarrh (124).—Retention of urine (124).—Urinæmia (120).

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

126. Diseases of the prostate.

This title includes:

Abscess of prostate
Adenoma of prostate
Calculus of prostate
Cyst of prostate
Disease of prostate
Enlargement of prostate
Fibroma of prostate
Hæmorrhage of prostate

Hypertrophy of prostate
Inflammation of prostate
New growth of prostate (nonmalignant)
Prostatectomy
Prostatitis
Prostatotomy
Prostatocystitis
Tumor of prostate

This title does not include: Cancer of the prostate (45).—Tuberculosis of the prostate (34).

127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.

This title includes:

Abscess of Cowper's gland
epididymis
genital organ (male)
penis
scrotum
seminal vesicle
spermatic cord
testicle
Acquired deformity of penis
Amputation of penis
Castration (male)
Cellulitis of scrotum
Chylous hydrocele
Circumcision
Cyst of epididymis
testicle
Dermoid cyst of testicle
Diffuse hæmatocele of spermatic cord
Disease of genital organ (male) (non-venereal)
scrotum
testicle
Encysted hydrocele
Epididymitis
Fistula of scrotum
Fungus of testicle
Funiculitis
Granuloma pudendorum (male)
Hæmatocele (male)
of cord
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis

Hæmatoma of spermatic cord (nontraumatic)
Hernia of testicle
Hydrocele
of spermatic cord
tunica vaginalis
Infantile hydrocele
Inflammation of penis
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis
Malassez's disease
New growth of penis (nonmalignant)
scrotum (nonmalignant)
spermatic cord (nonmalignant)
testicle (nonmalignant)
Nonfilarial elephantiasis of scrotum
Orchidectomy
Orchitis
Paraphimosis
Pelvic hæmatocele (male)
Periorchitis
Phimosis (not congenital)
Septic orchitis
Sloughing of scrotum
Spermatocele
Traumatic orchitis
Tumor of penis
scrotum
testicle
Ulcer of penis
Vaginalitis

This title does not include: Cancer of the testicle (45).—Tuberculosis of the testicle (34).—Sarcocydocele (45).—Syphilitic sarcocele (37).—Varicocele (83).

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VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

130. Other diseases of the uterus—Continued.

This title includes:

Lateroversion of uterus	Precocious menstruation
Leucorrhœa	Precocity
Malposition of uterus	Procidentia of uterus
Membranous dysmenorrhœa	uteri
menstruation	Prolapse of uterus
Menopause	vagina
Metritis	Prolapsus (female)
Metrotomy	Purulent endometritis
Obstruction of uterus	Pyometra
Occlusion of cervical canal	Repair of lacerated cervix uteri
uterus	Retained menses
Old laceration of cervix uteri	Retrocession of uterus
Organic disease of uterus	Retroflexion of uterus
lesion of uterus	Retrouterine abscess
Painful menstruation	phlegmon
Paramenia	Retroversion of uterus
Parametritis	Rupture of uterus (nonpuerperal)
Parasitic disease of uterus	Scanty menstruation
Parauterine abscess (nonpuerperal)	Septic endometritis
Pelvic abscess (female)	metritis
cellulitis (female)	phlebitis of uterus
inflammation (female)	Stricture of cervical canal
phlegmon (female)	uterus
Perforation of uterus	Suppression of menstruation
Perimetric abscess	Suppurative metritis
Perimetritic abscess	Suprapelvic abscess
phlegmon	Supravaginal amputation of cervix
Perimetritis	hysterectomy
Periuterine abscess	Traumatic metritis
cellulitis	Ulcer of cervix uteri
inflammation	neck of uterus
phlegmon	uterus
Phlebitis of uterus	Uterovaginal fistula
Plugging of cervix uteri	Vaginal hysterectomy
uterus	Whites

This title does not include: Puerperal diseases (134 to 141).—Pelvic peritonitis (117).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Uterovesical fistula (125).—Uterofœcal fistula (110).

131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.

This title includes:

Castration (female)	Oophorectomy
Cyst of ovary	Ovarian cyst
Cystic ovary	dropsy
Cystoma of ovary	tumor
Dermoid cyst of ovary	Ovariectomy
Dropsy of ovary	Papilloma of ovary
Encysted dropsy	Paracentesis of cyst of ovary
Fibroid of ovary	parovarian cyst
Hæmatoma of ovary	Parasitic disease of ovary
Multilocular cyst	Parovarian cyst
New growth of ovary (nonmalignant)	Tumor of ovary

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.

This title includes:

Abscess of Bartholin's gland	Inflammation of Falloppian tube
broad ligament	ovary
Fallopian tube	uterine ligament
genital organs (female)	vagina
labium majus	vulva
minus	Intraligamentous cyst
ovary	Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (female)
vagina	Lymphangitis of uterine ligament
vulva	Metrosalpingitis
vulvovaginal gland	Metrovaginitis
Amputation of clitoris	New growth of Fallopian tube (nonma-
Annexitis	lignant)
Atresia of vagina	uterine ligament (nonma-
Bartholinitis	lignant)
Catarrhal salpingitis	vagina (nonmalignant)
Cellulitis of vulva	vulva (nonmalignant)
Chronic vaginitis (not gonorrhœal)	Nonfilarial elephantiasis of vulva
vulvitis	Occlusion of Fallopian tube
Colpocele	vagina
Colporrhaphy	vulva
Cyst of accessory Fallopian tube	Old laceration of pelvic floor
Bartholin's gland	Oophoritis
broad ligament	Ovarian cirrhosis
Fallopian tube	Ovaritis
uterine ligament	Parametric abscess
vagina	Parasitic disease of vulva
vulva	Pelvic hæmatocele (female)
vulvovaginal gland	Perimetrosalpingitis
Cystic oophoritis	Periuterine hæmatocele
ovaritis	Phlegmon of broad ligament (nonpuer-
Disease of Fallopian tube	peral or unqualified)
genital organs (female) (un-	Prolapse of anterior vaginal wall
qualified)	ovary
ovary	posterior vaginal wall
tube	Purulent salpingitis
Displacement of ovary	Pus tube
Dropsy of broad ligament	Pyo-oophoritis
Fallopian tube	Pyosalpingitis
tube	Pyosalpinx
Evacuation of retained menstrual fluid	Retrouterine hæmatocele
Granuloma pudendorum (female)	Rupture of Fallopian tube
Hæmatocele (female)	pus tube
of ovary	tubal abscess
uterine ligament	tube
Hæmatoma of broad ligament	Ruptured pyosalpinx
uterine ligament	Salpingectomy
vulva	Salpingitis
Hæmatosalpinx	Salpingo-oophorectomy
Hæmorrhage of ovary	Salpingo-oophoritis
Hernia of Fallopian tube	Salpingo-ovaritis
ovary	Salpingoperitonitis
Hydrocele of round ligament	Sclerosis of ovary
vulva	Septic salpingitis
Hydrosalpinx	

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Shortening of round ligament	Tuboovarian cyst
Stricture of Falloppian tube	infection
vagina	Tumor of broad ligament
Suppurating annexitis	vagina
bartholinitis	vulva
hæmatoma of broad ligament	Ulceration of labium majus
Suppuration of Falloppian tube	minus
Thrombus of vulva	ovary
Tubal abscess	vulva
disease	Vaginismus
inflammation	Vaginitis (not gonorrhœal)
Tuboovarian abscess	Vulvitis

This title does not include: Urinary fistulæ (125) and stercoral fistulæ (110) even when they involve the genital organs.—Gangrene of the vulva (142).

133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of breast	Mammary abscess
mammary gland	Mammitis
nipple	Mastitis
Amputation of breast	Neurosis of mammary gland
Cyst of breast	New growth of breast (nonmalignant)
mammary gland	mammary gland (nonma-
Diffuse mastitis	lignant)
Disease of breast	nipple (nonmalignant)
nipple	Paget's disease of nipple
Fibrous induration of breast	Parasitic disease of breast
Fistula of breast (nonpuerperal)	mammary gland
mammary gland	nipple
Galactophoritis	Reclus's cystic disease
Hydatid cyst of breast	disease
Hypertrophy of breast	Submammary abscess
mammary gland	Suppuration of breast
Inflammation of breast	mammary gland
mammary gland	Tumor of breast (nonmalignant or unquali-
nipple	fied)
Lobular mastitis	mammary gland
Mamillary abscess	Ulcer of breast
Mamillitis	

This title does not include: Fistula of the breast: puerperal, or unqualified (141).—Cancerous tumor of the breast (43).

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

NOTE.—The purpose of this group of titles (134 to 141) is to include all deaths of women due more or less directly to childbearing. The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense to include all affections dependent upon pregnancy, parturition, and also diseases of the breast during lactation. It is to be understood as a qualification of every term included in this group, and is so expressed in the Index for many terms that might or might not be puerperal. The fact that childbirth occurred within a month of death should always be stated even though it may not have been a cause of death. It is preferable to show the direct connection, when it exists, as by writing "Puerperal septichæmia," "Peritonitis following labor," etc., but the separately stated joint causes "Childbirth" and "Septichæmia" or "Parturition" and "Peritonitis" would lead, by interpretation, to the same statistical assignment. Whenever a woman of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years), especially if married, is reported to have died from any of the following causes which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should endeavor to secure a definite statement from the reporting physician:

Abscess of the breast
Albuminuria
Cellulitis
Coma
Convulsions
Eclampsia
Embolism
Gastritis
Hæmorrhage (uterine or unqualified)
Lymphangitis
Metritis

Metroperitonitis
Metrorrhagia
Pelvipерitonitis
Phlegmasia alba dolens
Phlebitis
Pyæmia
Septichæmia
Sudden death
Tetanus
Thrombosis

The diseases included under titles 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, and 133 are understood to be nonpuerperal (or unqualified). Many deaths so compiled are, in fact, due to puerperal conditions, hence the importance of a definite statement in all cases concerning which there can be a reasonable doubt. The proportion of the "unqualified" should diminish with fuller cooperation of physicians and more effective administration of registration offices.

The terms under the following titles are to be understood in all cases as applying to the death of the mother. Certain terms may also designate the causes of death of the child, which are, of course, elsewhere compiled (see Index).

134. Accidents of pregnancy.

This title includes:

Abdominal pregnancy
 Ablation of pregnant tube
 Abortion
 Accident of pregnancy
 Accidental abortion
 hæmorrhage of pregnancy
 Ante partum hæmorrhage
 Autointoxication of pregnancy
 Carneous mole connected with pregnancy
 Cornual pregnancy
 Cyesis
 Displacement of pregnant uterus
 Dropsy of amnion
 Ectopic gestation
 pregnancy
 Emesis gravidarum
 Evacuation of uterus
 Extrauterine gestation
 pregnancy
 Gestation
 Hæmorrhage of pregnancy
 Hæmorrhagic mole

Hydramnios
 Hydrops amnii
 Hydrorrhœa gravidarum
 in pregnancy
 Hyperemesis gravidarum
 of pregnancy
 Hysteralgia of pregnant uterus
 Immature birth
 Immaturity
 Induction of abortion
 premature labor
 Interstitial pregnancy
 Menstruation during pregnancy
 Miscarriage
 Missed abortion
 labor
 Molar pregnancy
 Mole (pregnancy, not hydatidiform)
 Multiple pregnancy
 Neuralgia of pregnant uterus
 Pernicious vomiting (female, 15y-44y)
 Persistent vomiting (pregnancy)

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

134. Accidents of pregnancy—Continued.

This title includes:

Pregnancy in abnormally formed uterus	Spurious labor pains
Premature birth	Tubal abortion
delivery	gestation
Prolapse of pregnant uterus	pregnancy
Puerperal vomiting	Uncontrollable vomiting (female, 15y-44y) of pregnancy
Retention of dead ovum	
Retroversion of pregnant uterus	Vesicular mole
Rupture of sac (tubal pregnancy)	Vomiting of pregnancy
(ectopic gestation)	

This title does not include: Puerperal septicæmia during the course of pregnancy (137).—Nephritis of pregnancy (138).

135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.

This title includes:

Accidental hæmorrhage of parturition	Hæmorrhage (puerperium)
puerperium	Malposition of placenta
Adherent placenta	Placenta prævia
Apoplexy of placenta	Postpartum hæmorrhage
Detachment of placenta	Puerperal hæmorrhage
Hæmorrhage after labor	metrorrhagia
during parturition	uterine hæmorrhage
from detachment of placenta	Retained membranes
uterus after parturition	placenta
uterus during parturition	secundines
	Retention of placenta
	Separation of placenta
	Vicious insertion of placenta

136. Other accidents of labor.

This title includes:

Abnormal labor	Forceps operation
parturition	Hæmatoma of vulva, puerperium
Accident of labor	Hebeotomy
Accouchement	Inertia of uterus
Application of forceps	Injury in delivery
Atony of uterus during parturition	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation (mother)	Inversion of uterus during parturition
Cæsarean section	Labor (unqualified)
Cephalotomy	Laceration of cervix
Cephalotripsy	perinæum
Childbed	(parturition)
Childbirth	peritonæum
Confinement	(parturition)
Consequence of labor	urinary bladder (parturition)
Craniotomy	uterus (parturition)
Deformed pelvis (female, 15y-44y)	vagina (parturition)
Delayed delivery	vulva (parturition)
Difficult labor	
Diruptio uteri	Laparoelytrotomy
Disease of placenta	Malpresentation
Dystocia	Metrorrhæxia
Embryotomy	Multiple birth
Faulty presentation	parturition
Fistula from parturition	Parturition
Foot presentation	Perinæorrhaphy
Forced delivery	Porro's operation

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

136. Other accidents of labor—Continued.

This title includes:

Postpartum curettement	Rupture of perinæum (parturition)
Prolonged labor	uterus (parturition)
Protracted labor (mother)	vagina (parturition)
Puerperal apoplexy	vulva (parturition)
hæmatoma of vulva	Shock of birth
metrorrhæxis	Subinvolution of uterus
perforation of uterus	Symphysiotomy
Retarded labor	Transverse presentation
Rupture of bladder (parturition)	Version (during labor)

137. Puerperal septichæmia.

This title includes:

Childbed fever	Puerperal ¹ pelviperitonitis
Decidual endometritis	perimetritis
Infected tubal pregnancy	perimetrosalpingitis
Milk fever (female)	peritoneal infection
Postabortive sepsis	peritonitis
Postpartum pyæmia	periuterine cellulitis
sepsis	phlegmon of broad ligament
septichæmia	purulent endometritis
Puerperal ¹ abscess	pyæmia
of broad ligament	pyohæmia
cellulitis	pyrexia
endometritis	salpingitis
erysipelas	sapræmia
fever	sepsis
infection	septic endometritis
inflammation of uterus	fever
lymphangitis	infection
metritis	intoxication
metroperitonitis	metritis
metrosalpingitis	peritonitis
parauterine abscess	septichæmia
pelvic cellulitis	suppurative metritis
peritonitis	

This title does not include: Septichæmia (unqualified) [except in connection with childbirth] (20) — Puerperal scarlatina (7).

138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.

This title includes:

Albuminuria of pregnancy	Puerperal eclampsia
Chorea of pregnancy	nephritis
Eclampsia gravidarum	spasms
of labor	tetanus
pregnancy	toxæmia
Nephritis of pregnancy	uræmia
Postpartum eclampsia	uræmic convulsions
Postpuerperal nephritis	coma
Puerperal albuminuria	delirium
anuria	dementia
Bright's disease	eclampsia
coma	intoxication
convulsions	poisoning
cramps	Toxæmia of pregnancy
dropsy	Uræmia of pregnancy

This title does not include: Puerperal scarlatina (7).

¹ Any of the conditions following are compiled as puerperal when returned in connection with abortion, miscarriage, childbirth, labor, etc., even if not definitely so stated.

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.*This title includes:*

Milk leg (female)	Sudden death from embolism after delivery
Puerperal embolism	entrance of air into vein after delivery
of lung	nervous exhaustion after delivery
phlebitis	pulmonary embolism after delivery
phlegmasia alba dolens	pulmonary thrombosis after delivery
pulmonary embolism	shock after delivery
sudden death	thrombosis after delivery
syncope	in puerperium
thrombosis	Venous thrombosis consequent on parturition
Sudden death after delivery	White leg (female, 15y–44y)
from cardiac embolism	
after delivery	
cardiac thrombosis	
after delivery	
cerebral hæmorrhage	
after delivery	

This title does not include: Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal) (82).*Frequent complications:* Gangrene.—Embolism.**140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).***This title includes:*

Following childbirth	Puerperal displacement of uterus
Puerperal accident	state
insanity	Puerperium
mania	Result of labor (without further explanation)
melancholia	

This title does not include: Nonpuerperal sudden death (188).—Puerperal scarlatina (7).**141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.***This title includes:*

Abscess of breast following parturition	Puerperal diffuse mastitis
Fissure of nipple, puerperium	fissure of nipple
Fistula of breast (puerperal or unqualified)	fistula of breast
Galactocoele	mammary gland
Galactorrhoea	galactophoritis
Mammary fistula	inflammation of breast
Puerperal abscess of breast	mammary abscess
mammary gland	mammitis
disease of breast	mastitis

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

142. Gangrene.

This title includes:

Acute infective gangrene
Cancrum oris
Canker
Dermatitis gangrænosa
Dropsical gangrene
Dry gangrene
Erythromelalgia
Eschar
Gangrene
 of abdomen
 alveoli
 connective tissue
 extremity
 face
 foot
 gum
 leg
 mouth
 old age
 penis
 scrotum
 skin
 spine
 tendon
 testicle
 vulva

Gangrenous anæmia
 cellulitis
 dermatitis
 glossitis
 pemphigus
 septicæmia
 stomatitis
 ulcer
Infective gangrene
Malignant œdema
Moist gangrene
Mortification (see Gangrene)
Noma
 of mouth
 vulva
 pudendi
Phagedæna
 of penis
 vulva
Raynaud's disease
Senile gangrene
Septic gangrene
Sloughing phagedæna
Sphacelus
Symmetrical gangrene
Tropical phagedæna

This title does not include: Gangrene of the throat (100).—Gangrene of the lung (95).—Hernial gangrene (109).—Gangrenous erysipelas (18).—Diabetic gangrene (50).

143. Furuncle.

This title includes:

Boil
Carbuncle
Furuncle

Furunculosis
Malignant carbuncle
Multiple carbuncle

144. Acute abscess.

This title includes:

Abscess (unqualified)
 of abdominal wall
 arm
 buttock
 cervical gland
 connective tissue
 gland
 hand
 head
 leg
 loin
 mediastinum
 nates
 neck
 perinæum
 scalp
 side
 thigh
 umbilicus

Acute abscess (see Abscess)
Cellulitis (see Abscess)
Cervical abscess
 cellulitis
Diffuse cellulitis
 pelvic cellulitis (male)
 phlegmon
 suppuration
Femoral abscess
 phlegmon
Fistulous abscess
Glandular abscess
Gluteal abscess
Inflammation of connective tissue
Inguinal abscess
Internal abscess
Malignant abscess
 cellulitis
Metastatic abscess

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

144. Acute abscess—Continued.

This title includes:

Multiple abscess
 Panaris
 Paronychia
 Pectoral abscess
 Pelvic abscess (male)
 cellulitis (male)
 phlegmon (male)
 suppuration (male)
 Pericellulitis
 Pericranial suppuration
 Pernicious abscess
 Phlegmon (see Abscess)

Phlegmonous abscess
 cellulitis
 tumor
 Pus cavity
 Retroperitoneal abscess
 Ruptured abscess
 Scapular abscess
 Sloughing abscess
 Suppuration of muscle
 Suppurative cellulitis
 Ulcer of groin
 Whitlow

This title does not include: Abscess: cold, or bacillary, or ossifluent, or by congestion (34).—Adenophlegmon (34).—Suppurating adenitis (34).—Bubo: suppurating, or unqualified (34).—Abscess: lymphangitic, or of the groin, or of the axilla (34).—Abscess: of the pharynx, or of the throat, or retropharyngeal (100).—Abscess of the liver (115).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Abscess of the pelvis in females (130).—Periuterine abscess (130).—Abscess of the prostate (126).—Perinephric abscess (122).—Abscess: urinary, or perirethral or perineal (125).—Abscess of the breast (nonpuerperal) (133).—Abscess of the breast (puerperal) (141).—Angioleucitis (34).—Phlegmonous erysipelas (18).—Erysipelatous phlegmon (18).—Abscess: of the frontal sinus, or of the maxillary sinus, etc. (146).

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.

This title includes:

Acne
 Angiokeratoma
 Atrophic ulcer
 Autoplasty
 Bedsore
 Cheloid
 Chilblain
 Chloasma
 Chronic ulcer
 Clavus
 Congenital ichthyosis
 sclerema (1y+)
 Corn
 Crural ulcer
 Crusta lactea
 Dermatitis
 venenata
 Dermatosi
 Diffuse scleroderma
 of cellular tissue
 skin
 Division of cicatricial adhesions
 Ecthyma
 Eczema
 Elephantiasis (nonfilarial)
 Arabum
 of connective tissue
 leg
 lymphatic vessel
 penis
 scrotum
 vulva
 Emphysema of cellular tissue
 connective tissue
 Erythema
 Exfoliative dermatitis
 Fistulous ulcer

General dermatitis
 Grafting skin
 Hebra's prurigo
 Herpes
 zoster
 Ichthyosis
 Impetigo
 Infantile eczema
 Ingrown nail
 Intertrigo
 Itch
 Keloid
 Keratosis
 Lichen
 Lupus erythematosus
 Malignant pemphigus
 Melanoderma
 Melasma
 Miliaria
 Milk crust
 Molluscum contagiosum
 fibrosum
 Morphoea
 Myiasis
 Nonfilarial elephantiasis
 Onychia
 Onychoma
 Onyxia
 Pachydermatitis
 Pachydermia
 Parasitic disease of connective tissue
 skin
 Pemphigus
 neonatorum
 of infants
 Pernio

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Pityriasis	Surgical emphysema
Polysarcia	Sycosis
Prurigo	Trophoneurosis
Pruritus	Tumor of nail
Psoriasis	skin
Ringworm	Ulcer (unqualified)
Rosacea	of leg
Salt rheum	neck
Scabies	perinæum
Scalped head	Ulceration
Sclerema (ly+)	Urticaria
Sclerodermia	Verruca
Serpiginous ulcer	Vicious cicatrix
Shingles	Wardrop's disease
Skin parasites	Wart
Sloughing ulcer	Zona
Subcutaneous emphysema	Zoster

This title does not include: Pachydermic cachexia (88).—Elephantiasis Græcorum (17).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abcess of antrum of Highmore	Foreign body in frontal sinus (and other
bone	sinuses)
ethmoidal sinus	maxillary sinus
frontal sinus	Fragilitas ossium
jaw	Frontal sinusitis
mastoid process	Gangrene of bone
maxillary sinus	General necrosis
periosteum	Grafting bone
sphenoidal sinus	Hypertrophy of bone
Caries	Infective necrosis
of bone	osteomyelitis
orbit	periostitis
Circumscribed periostitis	Inflammation of accessory sinus
Correction of deformity of bone by fracture	bone
Craniotabes	jaw
Cyst of bone	Leontiasis ossea
jaw	Mastoid abcess
Depressed bone of skull	disease
Diffuse periostitis	fistula
Disease of accessory sinus	Mastoiditis
bone	Maxillary sinusitis
frontal sinus	Myelomatosis
mastoid cell	Necrosis
periosteum	of antrum
Empyema of accessory sinus	bone
frontal sinus	femur
mastoid process	jaw
Epiphysitis of bone	mastoid
Ethmoidal sinusitis	maxilla
Ethmoiditis	orbit
Exostosis	pelvis
Faulty union of bone	New growth of accessory sinus (nonmalignant)
Fever sore	bone (nonmalignant)
Foreign body in accessory sinus	jaw (nonmalignant)
antrum	spine (nonmalignant)
of Highmore	

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

146. Diseases of the bones—Continued.

This title includes:

Node	Perforation of palatine vault
Nonunion of fractured bone	Periosteal abscess
Osseous tumor	Periostitis
Osteitis	Periostosis
deformans	Purulent osteitis
Osteochondroma	Sacrococcygeal tumor
Osteoclasia	Sequestrum
Osteodynia	Sinusitis
Osteoma	Sphenoidal sinusitis
Osteomyelitis	Sphenoiditis
Osteoperiostitis	Spinal osteoarthritis
of palate	Spontaneous fracture of bone
Osteoplastic resection (of skull)	spine
Osteotomy	Suppuration of frontal sinus
Pansinusitis	Suppurative osteomyelitis
Parasitic disease of accessory sinus	periostitis
bone	Symmetrical exostosis
frontal sinus	osteoma
jaw	Tumor of bone
maxillary sinus	cranium
spine	skull
Perforation of mastoid antrum	Ununited fracture
cell	

This title does not include: Abscess: ossifluent, or by congestion (34).—Osteocopic pains (37).—Osteosarcoma (45).—Phosphoric necrosis (58).—Caries of the petrous bone (76).—Dental caries (99).—Fractures (185).

147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism
excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of joint	General ankylosis
Ankylosis	Genu extorsum
of joint	recurvatum
spine	valgum
Arthralgia	varum
Arthrectomy	Hæmorrhage of joint (nontraumatic)
Arthritis	Hydrarthrosis
Arthrocele	Infective synovitis
Arthrodesis	Inflammation of joint
Arthrodynia	Loose body in joint
Arthropathy	cartilage
Arthrophyte	Necrosis of hip
Arthropyosis	Neuropathic joint disease
Bow-leg (nourhachitic)	New growth of joint (nonmalignant)
Chondromalacia	Oseous ankylosis of joint
Contracture of joint	Polyarthritis (non vertebral)
Coxa valga	Purulent arthritis
vara	synovitis
Cyst of joint	Septic arthritis
Disease of joint	Spondylolisthesis
Dislocation of bone (nontraumatic)	Suppuration of joint
intraarticular cartilage (dis-	Suppurative synovitis
ease)	Synostosis of joint
joint (nontraumatic)	spine
Epiphysitis of hip	Synovitis
Fibrous ankylosis of joint	Tapping joint
Foreign body in joint	Villous synovitis

This title does not include: Rheumatic arthritis (47).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

148. Amputations.

NOTE.—The cause for which the amputation was made should always be stated. This will enable the death to be classified elsewhere, as a rule.

This title includes:

Amputation
Disarticulation

Resection (unqualified)

This title does not include: Amputation of the breast (133).—Amputation of the penis (127).
Complications: Septicæmia.—Erysipelas.—Tetanus.—Hæmorrhage.

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.

This title includes:

Abscess of bursa
 muscle
 tendon
Adhesion of tendon
Ainhum
Amyotonia congenita
Atrophy of muscle
Bunion
Bursal cyst
Bursitis
Chondritis
Club foot (not congenital)
 hand (not congenital)
Contracted palmar fascia
Contraction of fascia
 tendon
Contracture of muscle
Cramp of muscle
Crepitating synovitis
Deformity of foot (acquired)
 hand (acquired)
 limb (acquired)
Degeneration of muscle
Dermatomyositis
Diastasis of muscle
Diffused ganglion
Disease of aponeuroses
 tendon
Division of fascia
Dupuytren's contraction
 disease
Fatty infiltration of muscle
Flat foot
Ganglion
Grafting tendon
Hæmorrhagic polymyositis
Hallux valgus
 varus
Hammer toe
Hernia of muscle
Housemaids' knee
Hygroma
Hypertrophy of muscle
Infective myositis
Inflammation of bursa
 fascia
 muscle
 sheath of tendon
 tendon

Intercostal myalgia
Loose body in sheath of tendon
Lumbago
Mallet finger
Metatarsalgia
Muscular dystrophy
 rheumatism
Myalgia
 of muscle
Myodiastasis
Myositis
 fibrosa
 ossificans
Myotomy
Myotonia congenita
Neuromyositis
New growth of bursa (nonmalignant)
 tendon (nonmalignant)
Ossification of cartilage
 muscle
Painful flat foot
 talipes valgus
Parasitic disease of muscle
Perichondritis
Pes cavus
 planus
 valgus
Polymyositis
Progressive ossifying myositis
Psoriasis
Retraction of finger
 palmar fascia
Rheumatism of muscle
Rupture of muscle
 tendon
Shortening of tendon
Spasmodic torticollis
Talipes
 calcaneovalgus
 calcaneus
 cavus
 equinovalgus
 equinovarus
 valgus
 varus
Tarsalgia
Tenosynovitis
Tenophyte
Tenorrhaphy

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion—Contd.

This title includes:

Tenosynovitis	Tumor of bursa
Tenotomy	cartilage
Thecal abscess	fascia
Thomsen's disease	sheath of tendon
Torticollis	tendon
Traumatic ossifying myositis	Union of divided tendon

X.—MALFORMATIONS.

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).

NOTE.—All malformations or deformities acquired after birth are classified under the diseases of the organ or part involved. This title may be subdivided as follows, only those malformations of sufficient importance to be returned as causes of death being considered:

(1) Hydrocephalus.

This subtitle includes:

Chronic hydrocephalus	Hydrocephalus (unqualified)
Congenital cerebral tumor	of brain
hydrocephalus	Megalocephalus
tumor of brain	Natal hydrocephalus
Dropsy of brain	Water on brain
Ependymitis	in head

This subtitle does not include: Acquired hydrocephalus (74).—Hydrocephalus from tuberculous meningitis (30).

(2) Congenital malformations of the heart.

This subtitle includes:

Aortic malformation	Imperfect closure of foramen ovale
Atelocardia	development of heart
Blue baby	heart
disease	Intrauterine malformation of heart
Cardiac deformity	septum
Congenital aortic stenosis	Malformation of heart
disease of heart	Morbus cæruleus
malformation of heart	Nonclosure of Eustachian valve
mitral stenosis	foramen of Botallo
pulmonary stenosis	ovale
valvular heart disease	Open foramen ovale
vitium cordis	Patent ductus arteriosus
Cyanosis (due to malformation of heart)	foramen ovale
(persistence of foramen ovale)	Persistence of foramen of Botallo
from nonclosure of foramen of	ovale
Botallo	Pervious ductus arteriosus
Deformity of heart	Premature valvular disease of heart

X.—MALFORMATIONS—Continued.

150. Congenital malformations—Continued.

(3) Other congenital malformations.

This subtitle includes:

Abnormality
 Abnormity
 Adenoids (congenital)
 Anaspidias
 Arrest of development
 Branchial cyst
 Cerebral hernia (congenital)
 meningocele.
 Cleft palate
 Congenital abnormality
 abnormity
 amputation
 atresia (of any part of body)
 club foot
 cystic disease of kidney
 deformity
 dislocation
 fracture
 imperforate urethra
 intestinal obstruction
 laryngeal stenosis
 malformation (stillbirth not
 included, see also Malforma-
 tion)
 obstruction
 of intestine
 pyloric stenosis
 spina bifida
 stenosis
 of intestine
 larynx
 talipes
 tumor
 Deformity
 Ectopia
 of bladder
 vesicae
 Encephalocele
 Epispadias
 Exomphalos
 Extrophy of bladder
 Extroversion of bladder
 Fissure of lip (harelip)
 malformation
 palate
 spinal column
 Harelip
 Hemicephalus
 Hydrencephalocele
 Hydromyelia
 Hydromyelocele
 Hydrorrhachis
 Hypospadias
 Imperfect development
 intestinal canal

Imperforate anus
 pharynx
 rectum
 Malformation
 of abdominal wall
 anus
 artery
 bladder
 bone
 brain
 digestive system
 intestine
 jaw
 larynx
 lip
 lymphatic system
 membrane of brain
 spinal
 cord
 (menin-
 gocele)
 nervous system
 oesophagus
 palate
 rectum
 skull
 spinal column
 cord
 membrane
 spine
 Meningocele
 Meningomyelocele
 Microcephaly
 Monster
 Myelocele
 Nævus
 of skin
 pigmentosus
 Nondevelopment of brain
 Occlusion of anus (infant)
 Omphalocele
 Phimosis
 Podencephalus
 Prematural birth
 Spina bifida
 Spinal hernia
 meningocele
 Syndactylism
 Siringomyelocele
 Torsion of penis
 Ulcerating spina bifida
 Urachal cyst
 Vascular nævus
 of skin

This subtitle does not include: Coloboma (75).—Painful valgus flatfoot (149).—Acquired hydrocephalus (74).

XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema.

NOTE.—Formerly this title included only infants under 3 months of age, as is still the case with the other titles (152 and 153) of this group. This direction has now been withdrawn and no other substituted. In the United States and in England this title will be restricted to deaths of children under 1 year of age. It is desirable to subdivide this title in order to segregate the very important group of deaths reported as due to "premature birth."

(1) Premature birth (not stillborn).¹

This subtitle includes:

Accidental abortion	Nondevelopment
Immature birth	Nonviability
Immaturity	Partus intempestivus
Incomplete gestation	Premature birth
Injury of mother causing premature birth.	Prematurity
Miscarriage	Puerperal eclampsia

(2) Congenital debility.

This subtitle includes:

Acute catarrhal hepatitis (-1y)	Exhaustion (-1y)
jaundice (-1y)	Extravasation of lung (-1y)
hepatitis (-1y)	Failure of circulation (-1y)
Artificial feeding (-1y)	respiration (-1y)
Asthenia (-1y)	Feeble constitution (-1y)
Atony (-1y)	infant (-1y)
Atresia of lung (-1y)	General atrophy (-1y)
Atrophy (-1y)	breaking down (-1y)
Black jaundice (-1y)	debility (-1y)
Bottle feeding (-1y)	decline (-1y)
Buhl's disease	marasmus (-1y)
Cachexia (-1y)	oedema (-1y)
Catarrhal hepatitis (-1y)	weakness (-1y)
icterus (-1y)	Gradual decline (-1y)
jaundice (-1y)	Hæmatogenous icterus (-1y)
Congenital (-1y)	jaundice (-1y)
ascites (-1y)	Hæmorrhagic icterus (-1y)
asthenia (-1y)	jaundice (-1y)
autotoxæmia (-1y)	Hepatitis (-1y)
cirrhosis of liver (-1y)	of newborn
debility (-1y)	Hydrops neonatorum
dyspnœa (-1y)	Icterus (-1y)
hepatic cirrhosis (-1y)	neonatorum
icterus (-1y)	of newborn
insufficiency (-1y)	Ill-development
malnutrition (-1y)	Imperfect circulation (-1y)
sclerema (-1y)	Improper food (-1y)
uræmia (-1y)	Inanition from disease, (-1y)
weakness (-1y)	Infancy (-1y)
Constitutional weakness (-1y)	Infantile atrophy (-1y)
Debility (-1y)	dropsy (-1y)
Decline (-1y)	heart failure (-1y)
Emaciation (-1y)	

¹ Deaths are compiled under *Premature birth* only when decedents are infants under 1 year of age. For those at or over that age, deaths are charged to title 189 unless another cause is stated in connection with the fact of prematurity. The fact of prematurity is sometimes inferred from the statements of cause of death of mother (e. g., "abortion," "miscarriage"), and it is of course necessary to apply such statement only to children born alive. Stillbirths are not included among deaths at all, no matter what the cause of death prior to birth (complete separation from body of mother) may have been. On the other hand, it is not permissible to exclude deaths of children prematurely born alive from the compilation of deaths.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema—Contd.

(2) Congenital debility—Continued.

This subtitle includes:

Infantile inertia (—1y)	Progressive asthenia (—1y)
tabes (—1y)	weakness (—1y)
Infirmity (—1y)	Prostration (—1y)
Inviability	Pulmonary atresia (—1y)
Jaundice (—1y)	extravasation (—1y)
of newborn	insufficiency (—1y)
Malassimilation (—1y)	Sclerema (—1y)
Maldevelopment	neonatorum
Malignant hepatitis (—1y)	Septic jaundice (—1y)
icterus (—1y)	Sick from birth (—1y)
jaundice (—1y)	Spasmodic asthenia (—1y)
Malnutrition (—1y)	Tabes (infants)
Marasmus (—1y)	Uric acid infarction (—1y)
Multiple birth (child)	Vital degeneration (—1y)
Newborn	Want of breast milk
Obstructive icterus (—1y)	vitality (—1y)
jaundice (—1y)	Wasting (—1y)
Œdema (—1y)	disease (infants)
neonatorum	Weakness (—1y)
of newborn	Worn out (—1y)
Pædatrophia (—1y)	Yellow jaundice (—1y)
Paralysis of lung (—1y)	

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

(1) Injuries at birth (not stillborn).

This subtitle includes:

Abnormal labor	Hæmorrhage of scalp (injury at birth)
parturition	Injury at birth
Accident of labor	in delivery
Accidental suffocation in labor (—3m)	Inspiration of vaginal mucus
Apoplexy neonatorum	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation	Malpresentation
Cæsarean operation	Placenta prævia
Cephalæmatoma	Podalic version
Cephalic hæmorrhage (at birth)	Pressure during birth
Cerebral compression (injury at birth)	of funis
hæmorrhage (injury at birth)	on brain (injury at birth)
pressure (injury at birth)	Prolapse of funis
Compression during birth	umbilical cord
of brain (injury at birth)	Prolonged labor
umbilical cord	Protracted dry birth
Consequence of labor	labor
Delayed confinement	Puncture of foetal membrane
delivery	Retarded labor
Difficult birth	Rupture of brain (incident to birth)
labor	Shock of birth
Dystocia	Strangulation of umbilical cord
Excessive pressure in delivery	Suffocation in childbirth (—3m) ¹
Foot presentation	of foetus during parturition ¹
Forced delivery	Transverse presentation
Forceps operation	Traumatism of birth
Hæmatoma of brain	Vectis (use of)
Hæmorrhage before birth	Version
parturition	

¹ But not resulting in death before complete separation of the body of the child from the mother.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy—Continued.**(2) Other causes peculiar to early infancy.¹***This subtitle includes:*

Apnoea (—3m)	Hæmorrhage of umbilical cord
neonatorum	umbilicus
Asphyxia ²	viscera
neonatorum	Hereditary sepsis
of newborn	Imperfect inflation of lung (—3m)
pallida	Infantile derangement
Atelectasis	disease
neonatorum	Infected navel
of newborn	umbilicus
Cellulitis of umbilicus (—3m)	Infectious omphalitis
Collapse of lung	Inflammation of navel
Congenital atelectasis	umbilical cord
cyanosis	umbilicus
peritonitis	Malæna neonatorum
Congestive asphyxia	Mortification of umbilical cord
Cyanopathy	Omphalitis
Cyanosis	Omphalorrhagia
(not due to malformation of	Phlebitis of umbilicus
heart, —3m)	Postnatal asphyxia
neonatorum	Sepsis of umbilicus
of newborn	Septic infection of umbilicus
Disease of navel	umbilical cord
umbilicus	Septichæmia from navel
Gangrene of umbilical cord	of umbilicus
Hæmoglobinuria neonatorum	Simple apnoea
Hæmophilia neonatorum	Ulcer of navel cord
Hæmorrhage of funis	Undeveloped lung (—3m)
navel	Winckel's disease
newborn	

153. Lack of care.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

This title includes:

Bad treatment (newborn)	Lack of care (newborn)
Desertion (newborn)	clothing (newborn)
Exposure	Neglect
to cold	Uncleanliness (newborn)
Lack of care	

¹ Exclusive of injuries at birth.² The very indefinite term "asphyxia" is sometimes returned by physicians with no statement as to disease or condition causing it. When no definite information can be secured, death is compiled under title No. 152 for infants under 3 months of age and under title No. 189 for persons above that age.

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility.

This title includes:

Age (70y+)
 Asthenia (70y+)
 Atony (70y+)
 Atrophy (70y+)
 of old age
 Cachexia (70y+)
 of old age
 Debility (70y+)
 of old age
 Decline (70y+)
 Degeneration (70y+)
 Dementia of old age
 Euthanasia (70y+)
 Exhaustion (70y+)
 of old age
 General atrophy (70y+)
 breaking down (70y+)
 debility (70y+)
 decline (70y+)
 marasmus (70y+)
 senile failure
 weakness (70y+)
 Gradual decline (70y+)
 Imbecility of old age
 Inanition (from disease, 70y+)
 Infirmary (70y+)
 Malassimilation (70y+)
 Malnutrition (70y+)
 Marasmus (70y+)
 of old age
 Morbus senilis
 Old age

Progressive asthenia (70y+)
 weakness (70y+)
 Prostration (70y+)
 Senectus
 Senile asthenia
 atrophy
 cachexia
 debility
 decay
 degeneration
 dementia
 exhaustion
 fibrosis
 heart
 imbecility
 insanity
 mania
 marasmus
 melancholia
 paresis
 prostration
 psychosis
 softening
 vascular degeneration
 weakness
 Senility
 Vital degeneration (70y+)
 Want of vitality (70y+)
 Wasting (70y+)
 Weakness (70y+)
 Worn out (70y+)

This title does not include: Senile gangrene (142).—Senile paralysis (66).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

NOTE.—Under suicide should be classed only those deaths in which suicide or attempt at suicide is proved. In collective suicides, only adults should be classed under suicide and minors should be considered as the victims of murder (182-184).

155. Suicide by poison.

This title includes:

Poisoning (suicidal) ¹	Voluntary poisoning
Suicide by poison (any solid or liquid) ¹	

This title does not include: Morphinism (59).—Cocainism (59).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Of course any poison not included in list, if taken with suicidal intent, should be included under this title (155), unless a gas or vapor killing by inhalation (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

156. Suicide by asphyxia.*This title includes:*

Suicide by asphyxia (any gas or vapor) ¹	Suicide by inhalation of gas (any gas or vapor) ¹
carbon monoxide	vapor) ¹
chloroform (vapor)	suffocation (any gas or vapor) ¹
gas (any gas) ¹	vapor (any vapor)
illuminating gas	

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.*This title includes:*

Suicide by hanging	Suicide by strangulation
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158. Suicide by drowning.*This title includes:*

Suicide by drowning	Suicide by submersion
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159. Suicide by firearms.*This title includes:*

Suicide by firearms	Suicide by shooting
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160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.*This title includes:*

Suicide by cutting instrument throat	Suicide by piercing instrument
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161. Suicide by jumping from high places.*This title includes:*

Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing.*This title includes:*

Suicide by crushing jumping before train	Suicide by jumping before other vehicles.
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163. Other suicides.*This title includes:*

Felo de se	Suicide by burns
Suicidal wound	fire
Suicide (unqualified)	scalds

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index, with alternative references to 155 or 156, accordingly as certain poisonous agents may be used, with suicidal intent, in either the solid or liquid forms (155) or as a vapor by inhalation (156). When the form is not known, preference is given to the usual method, e. g., suicide by chloroform (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

164. Poisoning by food.

This title includes:

Acute food poisoning	Milk poisoning
Botulism	Mouldy bread poisoning
Cheese poisoning	Mushroom poisoning
Cretoxismus	Mussel poisoning
Damaged meat poisoning	Poisonous food
Diseased food	Pork poisoning
Egg albumen poisoning	Potato poisoning
Fish poisoning	Ptomaine poisoning (food poisoning)
Food poisoning (unqualified)	Sausage poisoning
Ichthyotoxicon poisoning	Shell fish poisoning
Meat poisoning	Tyrototoxicon poisoning

165. Other acute poisonings.

This title includes:

Accidental poisoning	Poisoned wound
Acute ergotism	Poisoning ¹
poisoning	Serum intoxication
toxic gastritis	poisoning
gastroenteritis	Snake bite
Antimonial cholera	Toxic gastritis
Antitoxin poisoning	gastroenteritis
Bite of insect	meningitis
venomous serpent	Venom of animal
viper	centipede
Opium narcosis	Venomous bite

This title does not include: Saturnism (57).—Hydrargyris, etc. (58 or 59, according to circumstances).—Morphinism, Chronic ergotism, etc. (59).—Intoxication by ptomaines (autointoxication) (55).—Autointoxication (55).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Uraemic intoxication (120).—Poisoning by food (164).—Suicide by poisoning (155).—Homicidal poisoning (184).

166. Conflagration.

This title includes:

Conflagration (to include all injuries of whatsoever nature resulting therefrom)	Inhalation of smoke (burning building)
Crushed at fire (conflagration)	Jumped from burning building
Fire (in sense of conflagration)	Suffocation (burning building)

167. Burns (conflagration excepted).

This title includes:

Burn (conflagration excepted, of any organ or part)	Burn by vitriol
by boiling liquid	Dermatitis actinica
water	ambustionis
coal oil	Effects of corrosives
corrosive substance	radium
fire	x rays
gasoline	Explosion of lamp
kerosene	Lamp accident
petroleum	Scald (of any part of body)
steam	by steam
sulphuric acid	Sunburn

This title does not include: Conflagration (166).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Solid or liquid poisons not known to be used with suicidal or homicidal intent (accidental or probably accidental), and not included under chronic occupational poisoning (57 or 58), habit poisoning (59), or food poisoning (164), belong under this title.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).*This title includes:*

Accidental asphyxia	Ether (vapor)
Acetylene poisoning	Gas
Acute etherism	Hydrogen sulphide
Ammonia poisoning	Illuminating gas
Amyl nitrite poisoning	Inhalation of gas
Anæsthesia chloroform	Kiln vapors
Anæsthetic	Laughing gas
for operation (unqualified)	Marsh gas
Asphyxia (accidental)	Nitrous oxide
by fumes	Noxious vapors or effluvia (including those produced by explosives)
gas (accidental)	Overlain
smoke (conflagration excepted)	Poisoning (gas or vapor) ¹
stove	Poisonous gas
vapor	vapor
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning	Sewer gas poisoning
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	poisoning
dioxide poisoning	Suffocation (unqualified)
monoxide poisoning	(by abnormal atmospheric pressure)
Charcoal fumes	(by gas or vapor)
Chloroform (vapor)	by gas, poisonous
Choke damp poisoning (not in mines)	smoke (conflagration excepted)
Coal gas poisoning	in bed
Cordite poisoning (vapor)	Sulphuretted hydrogen
Cyanogen poisoning	Water gas
Delayed chloroform poisoning (vapor)	
Deleterious gas	

This title does not include: Asphyxia of an adult (without further statement) (189).—Chronic etherism (59).—Suicide by asphyxia (156).—Homicidal gas poisoning (184).

169. Accidental drowning.

NOTE.—This title includes all drowning not definitely stated to be suicidal (158) or homicidal (184) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental drowning	Found drowned (open verdict).
submersion	Lost at sea
Asphyxia by drowning	Suffocation by drowning
Cramp while bathing	submersion
Drowning (unqualified)	

170. Traumatism by firearms.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries by firearms not definitely stated to be suicidal (159) or homicidal (182) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental wound by firearms (of any part of body)	Shooting
Firearms	Shot
Gunshot	Traumatism by firearms
Pistol wound	Wound by firearms

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries of this character, except those definitely stated to be due to suicide (160) or homicide (183).

This title includes:

Cut (of any part of body)	Traumatism by cutting instrument
Incised wound (of any part of body)	piercing instrument
Knife cut	Wound by cutting instrument (of any
stab (accidental)	part of body)
Punctured wound (of any part of body).	piercing instrument (of any
Stab wound (of any part of body, acci-	part of body)
dental)	

172. Traumatism by fall.

This title includes:

Accidental fall	Fall into hold (ship, etc.)
Fall down stairs	Injury by diving
from horse	from fall
in ship	Traumatism by falling

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.

NOTE.—The exact nature of the accident and the particular employment of all persons killed in or about the mine or quarry should be stated; also the kind of mine. The title should be subdivided to show the data for mines and quarries separately, or even by kind of mine, if sufficiently important.

This title includes:

Accident in mine	Injury by mining machinery
quarry	wagon in mine
Asphyxia by gas in mine	in mine
Choke damp (unqualified)	quarry
Explosion of fire damp	Mining accident
Fall in pit (mine or quarry)	Traumatism in mine
shaft (mine)	quarry
of coal (mine)	Violent death in mine
stone (quarry)	quarry

174. Traumatism by machines.

This title includes:

Accidental fall of machinery	Injury by machinery
Caught in shafting	Traumatism by machinery
Crushed by traveling crane	passenger elevator
Elevator accident	

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.).

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided to show important groups, such as railroad accidents, etc. The nature of the industry in which the machinery was employed should be noted, as "agricultural machinery," "machinery in woolen mill," etc.

This title includes:

Automobile accident	Run over by automobile car (any vehicle)
Bicycle accident	Runaway accident
injury	Street car accident
Collision	railway accident
Crushing	Struck by automobile
by bumpers	car or engine
Cycle accident	Subway accident
Derailment	Surface car accident
Earthquake	Thrown from automobile
Electric railway accident	Traumatism by aeroplane
Elevated railway accident	automobile
Fall from car or engine	balloon
carriage	crushing
or with aeroplane	electric railroad
balloon	landslide
parachute	other crushing
Found dead on railroad	railroad
Injury getting off car or engine	street railroad
Interurban railway accident	vehicle (carriage, wagon, bicycle, etc.)
Killed on railroad	
Landslide	Trolley accident
Motor cycle accident	Wound by crushing
Railroad accident	

176. Injuries by animals.

This title includes:

Bite (of any animal)	Injury by any animal (due to viciousness)
Dog bite	Kick (by horse or other animal)
Gored	Traumatism by horses (due to viciousness)

177. Starvation.

This title includes.

Deprivation of water	Misery
Destitution	Overexertion
Fatigue	Privation
Hunger	Starvation ¹
Inanition (starvation)	Thirst
Insufficient nourishment	

This title does not include: Lack of care (newborn infants) (153).—Insufficient nourishment (newborn infants) (153).—Sitiophobia (68).—Hysterical anorexia (73)

¹ The words "starvation" and "inanition" are sometimes used, in the United States, to denote exhaustion from defective nourishment, due to disease or to senile or congenital debility. Only where death was caused by actual privation should assignment be made to International title No. 177.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

178. Excessive cold.

This title includes:

Congelation
Effects of cold (temperature)
Exposure to cold (3m+)

Freezing
Frostbite
Frozen

This title does not include: Cold (of the newborn) (153).

179. Effects of heat.

This title includes:

Atmospheric pyrexia
Effects of heat
 in engine rooms,
 laundries, etc.
Excessive heat
Heat
 apoplexy
 cramps
 exhaustion
 fever
 prostration

Heat stroke
Hot weather
Hyperthermia
Insolation
Overheated
Sunstroke
Thermic fever
Thermonosus
Thermoplegia

180. Lightning.

This title includes:

Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted).

This title includes:

Accidental electric shock
 electrocution
Electric shock

Electricity (lightning excepted)
Injury by electric shock

182. Homicide by firearms.

This title includes:

Assassination by firearms
Gunshot (homicidal)
Homicide by firearms
 gunshot
Shooting (homicidal)

Shot (homicidal)
 by burglar
 in duel
Wound by firearms (homicidal)

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.

This title includes:

Assassination by cutting or piercing
 instrument
Cut (homicidal)
Homicide by cutting instrument

Homicide by piercing instrument
Knife cut (homicidal)
 stab
Wound by cutting instrument (homicidal)

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

184. Homicide by other means.

This title includes:

Assassination (without further explanation)	Infanticide (unqualified)
Bite of human being	Killed in fight
Criminal abortion (death of mother or child)	Lynching
Duel	Manslaughter
Homicidal poisoning	Murder (unqualified)
wound	Throwing of sulphuric acid
Homicide (unqualified)	vitriol
Incendiarism	Traumatism (homicidal)
	Wound (homicidal)

185. Fractures (cause not specified).

NOTE.—This is an indefinite title. The cause of the fracture should be stated so that the death can be classified according to the means of death (railroad accident, fall of elevator, etc.).

This title includes:

Avulsion of bone	Laceration of ligament of joint
Compound fracture	Luxation
Detachment of epiphyses	of spine
Dislocation (any bone or cartilage)	vertebra
Fracture (any bone)	Separation of epiphyses
Green stick fracture	Subluxation
Impacted fracture	Wiring fractured bone

186. Other external violence.

NOTE.—This is the residual title for external causes. Many indefinite returns found here could be assigned elsewhere if the means of death and the character of violence (accidental, suicidal, or homicidal) were stated. Deaths from legal execution and war are also included, and may be stated separately if deemed desirable.

This title includes:

Abrasion (of any part of body)	Entrance of air into vein
Accident	Evisceration
Accidental wound	Execution
Air embolism	Explosion
Asphyxia by vomiting	Exposure (3m+)
Avulsion (unqualified)	External causes
Bad treatment (of a child)	Foot ball accident
Battle	Foreign body in abdominal cavity
Blow (unqualified)	wall
Bruise (of any part of body)	air passage
Brushburn	brain
Capital punishment	bronchi
Casualty	larynx
Choked while vomiting	lung
Compression of chest	nasal passage
Concussion of brain	pharynx
spinal cord	pleural cavity
spine	trachea
Contusion (of any part of body)	vagina
Decapitation	Friction-burn
Division of vein	Gangrene of wound
Electrocution (legal execution only)	Hæmorrhage from wound

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

186. Other external violence—Continued.

This title includes:

Hanging (legal execution only)
 Ill treatment (of child)
 Injury (of any part of body)
 by falling body
 Inspiration of foreign material
 Killed
 in cyclone
 Laceration (of any part of body)
 Malpractice
 Obstructive laryngitis (foreign body)
 Perforation of abdomen (cause not indicated)
 chest (cause not indicated)
 cranium (cause not indicated)
 skull (cause not indicated)
 thoracic cavity (cause not indicated)
 thorax (cause not indicated)
 Puncture of vein
 Rupture of bladder (traumatic)
 liver (traumatic)
 Septic wound
 Severed extremity
 Severing of artery
 Strangulation
 Suffocation by plugging of air passage
 strangulation
 Suture of heart

Traumatic abscess of liver
 amputation
 aneurysm
 cellulitis
 cerebral meningitis
 cerebritis
 compression of brain
 spinal cord
 convulsions
 delirium
 emphysema
 eventration
 fever
 gangrene
 meningeal hæmorrhage
 meningitis
 nephritis
 paralysis
 perforation (of any organ)
 pleuritis
 pyæmia
 rupture of heart
 muscle
 uterus
 septicæmia
 shock¹
 Traumatism (of any organ or part of body)
 Violence
 Wound (of any organ or part of body)

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.

NOTE.—The following titles relate chiefly to diseases not well defined by the physician, either because his means of information were not sufficient, because the disease was lacking in distinctive features, or, perhaps, because he failed to make a complete diagnosis. There are also included (under title 189) some cases in which the cause of death is entirely unspecified or reported as "Unknown," sometimes on account of the absence of medical attendance. Registrars should not accept any returns compiled under these titles if it is possible to secure more definite statements.

187. Ill defined organic disease.

This title includes:

Anasarca
 Ascites
 Congenital ascites (1y+)
 Dropsy
 of abdomen
 bowel
 foot
 intestine
 peritonæum

General anasarca
 cedema (1y+)
 Hydroperitonæum
 Hydrops
 Infantile dropsy (1y+)
 Œdema (1y+)
 of connective tissue
 extremity
 Universal hydrops

This title does not include: Œdema of the newborn (151).—Œdema of the glottis (87).—Œdema of the lungs (94).—Œdema of the brain (64).

¹ Although this term is an inclusion of title No. 175 in the French manual (index only), it is the Census practice to compile such deaths under International title No. 186 in agreement with the assignment of *Traumatism* (unqualified). Both are indefinite and unsatisfactory returns.

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

188. Sudden death.

This title includes:

Cardiac syncope
Died suddenly
Dropped dead
Fainting fit

Sudden death (nonpuerperal)
Syncope (fatal)
of heart

This title does not include: Puerperal sudden death (139), nor "sudden death" with an explanatory expression, such as "due to diabetes" (50), or "caused by apoplexy" (64), etc.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined.

This title includes:

Abdominal disease
 section
Acute delirious mania
 delirium
Anorexia
Apnoea (3m+)
Artificial feeding (1y+)
Asphyxia (3m+) (not violence)
Asthenia (1y-69y)
 of heart
Asthenic delirium
 fever
Atony (1y-69y)
Atrophy (1y-69y)
Bilious
 catarrh
 fever
Bottle feeding (1y+)
Cachexia (1y-69y)
Capillary congestion
Carbon dioxide poisoning (pathological)
Cardiac asthenia
 exhaustion
 failure
 paralysis
Carpology
Catarrhal fever
 inflammation
 sclerosis
"Chronic"
Coeliotomy
Collapse (unqualified)
Colliquative fever
Coma
Complication of diseases
Congenital (1y+)
 asthenia (1y+)
 debility (1y+)
 dyspnoea (1y+)
 insufficiency (1y+)
 malnutrition (1y+)
 weakness (1y+)
Congestion
 of heart
 vein
Congestive asphyxia (3m+)
 chill
 fever

Constitutional weakness (1y+)
Cyanosis (not due to malformation of
 heart, 3m+)
 (without further qualification,
 3m+)
Cystic degeneration
Debility (1y-69y)
Decline (1y-69y)
Degeneration (1y-69y)
Delirium
Dentition
Diathesis
Dilatation
Disease of head
 navel (3m+)
Distention of abdomen
Dyspnoea
Effusion
Emaciation (1y+)
Ephemeral fever
Exacerbation
Exhaustion (1y-69y)
Failure of circulation (1y+)
 respiration (1y+)
Feeble constitution (1y+)
 infant (1y+)
Fever (undefined)
 of unknown cause
Fistula
Found dead
Gastric fever
Gastrointestinal fever
General atrophy (1y-69y)
 breaking down (1y-69y)
 catarrh
 collapse
 congestion
 debility (1y-69y)
 decline (1y-69y)
 marasmus (1y-69y)
 weakness (1y-69y)
Gradual decline (1y-69y)
Hæmorrhagic fever
Headache
Heart exhaustion
 failure
Hyperæmia
Hyperpyrexia

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

This title includes:

Hypertrophy	Progressive weakness (1y-69y)
Immature birth (child, 1y+)	Prostration (1y-69y)
Immaturity (child, 1y+)	Pyrexia (of uncertain origin)
Imperfect circulation (1y+)	Rash
Improper food (1y+)	Rupture of viscera
Inanition (from disease, 1y-69y)	Seasickness
Infancy (1y+)	Section of abdomen
Infantile atrophy (1y+)	Shock
derangement (3m+)	Sick from birth (1y+)
disease (3m+)	Simple continued fever
fever	Slow fever
heart failure (1y+)	Softening
inertia (1y+)	Sore
tabes (1y+)	Stenosis
Infection	Stupor
Infectious disease	Subdelirium
Infirmity (1y-69y)	Suppuration
Inflammation	Surgical apoplexy
of abdomen	exhaustion
Inflammatory fever	mania
Inquest pending	operation
Insomnia	shock
Laparotomy	Synochal fever
Malassimilation (1y-69y)	Tabes
Malignant fever	Tapping of abdomen
Malnutrition (1y-69y)	Teething
Marasmus (1y-69y)	Transfusion of blood
Natural causes	Trepanning
Neglect (3m+)	Trephining
Nervous fever	of skull
No disease	Typhomania
"Noncontagious"	Undetermined
Obstruction	Unknown
Operation	cause
Overwork	disease
Paracentesis	Unspecified
Paralysis cordis	Venous congestion
of heart.	Violent fever
Paresis of heart	Visitation of God
Perforation	Vital degeneration (1y-69y)
Polyuria	Want of vitality (1y-69y)
Postoperative shock	Wasting (1y-69y)
Premature birth (child, 1y+)	Weak heart
Prematurity (child, 1y+)	Weakness (1y-69y)
Progressive asthenia (1y-69y)	Worn out (1y-69y)

This title does not include: Congenital debility (151).—Exhaustion, cachexia, or debility: in old persons (154).—Fever: ataxo-dynamic (1), or continued (1), or summer (98), or hay (98).—Asphyxia from external cause (156 or 168).—Cyanosis of the newborn (152).

INDEX.

SUGGESTIONS ON USE OF INDEX.

References are to the titles of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, Second Decennial Revision (1909), as shown in the preceding Tabular List. For use with abridged lists, see p. 34.

Terms are to be understood with the qualifications indicated only. The expression "not otherwise defined" may be considered as implied in each assignment.

The names of organs or parts of the body and also of diseases are shown with the adjective form in parentheses, as "Abdomen (abdominal)," "Heart (cardiac)," "Kidney (renal)," "Tuberculosis (tuberculous)," etc. Either word may be read with the indented list of words following, as "Abscess of abdomen" or "Abdominal abscess," etc., as may be necessary to identify the form returned.

Stillbirths are not included in deaths. Reference may be made to the heads "Stillbirth" and "Premature birth" for certain terms that require a distinction in this respect.

Symbols are used for age limits that govern the reference to certain titles, especially 70, 71, 89, 90, 104, 105, 151, 152, 153, 154, and 189:

Under 3 months (-3m)	Under 15 years and 45 years and over
3 months and over (3m+)	(-15y, 45y+)
Under 1 year (-1y)	1 to 69 years, both inclusive (1y-69y)
1 year and over (1y+)	Under 60 years (-60y)
Under 5 years (-5y)	60 years and over (60y+)
5 years and over (5y+)	70 years and over (70y+)
15 to 44 years, both inclusive (15y-44y)	

The words "Cancer" and "Tumor" are used as general terms for all varieties of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively; for lists of forms, see pages 63 and 66. See also "Injury" or "Wound" for the general assignment of terms denoting external violence, and "Poisoning" for the distinctions involved in the assignment of poisonings and intoxications. Under "Arm" may be found assignments applicable to leg, thigh, extremity, etc.; under "Bone," those of any particular bone; and under "Joint," the general references for any articulation.

INDEX OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

A

Abdomen (abdominal)

- abscess 118
- adhesion 117
- aneurysm 81
- cancer 45
- catarrh
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- colic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- consumption 31
- disease 189
- distention 189
- dropsy 187
- fever 1
- fistula 189
- foreign body 186
- gangrene 142
- hæmorrhage 85
- hysterectomy 130
- inflammation 189
- neuralgia 110
- paracentesis 189
- perforation 186
- pregnancy 134
- rheumatism 47
- section 189
- tapping 189
- tuberculosis 31
- tumor 46
- tympanites 110
- typhoid 1
- typhus 1
- wound 186

Abdominal (*see* Abdomen)

- cavity, foreign body 186
- muscle, rupture 186
- viscera

- cancer 41
- rupture 186
- tumor 46
- wound 186

wall

- abscess 144
- burn 167
- congenital malformation 150
- foreign body 186
- hæmatoma 186
- injury 186
- wound 186

Aberration, mental 68

Ablation

- pregnant tube 134
- uterus 130

Abnormal

- atmospheric pressure, suffocation 168
- labor

- (child) 152
- (mother) 136

parturition

- (child) 152
- (mother) 136

Abnormality 150

- congenital 150

Abnormally formed uterus, pregnancy 134

Abnormity 150

- congenital 150

Abortion

- (child) 151
- (mother) 134

accidental

- (child) 151
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- (mother) 134

criminal 184

induced 134

missed 134

septicæmia 137

tubal 134

Abortive typhoid 1

Abrasion (*see* Wound) 186

Abscess 144

abdomen 118

abdominal wall 144

acute 144

alveolar 99

amœbic, liver 115

antrum, Highmore 146

anus 110

appendix 108

areola

- (nonpuerperal) 133

- (puerperal) 141

arm 144

auricle, ear 76

axilla 84

Bartholin's gland 132

bladder 124

bone 146

bowel 110

brain 60

breast

- (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133

- (puerperal) 141

broad ligament

- (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132

- (puerperal) 137

bronchi 90

Abscess—Continued.

buccal cavity 99
 bursa 149
 buttock 144
 cerebellum 60
 cerebral 60
 cervical 144
 gland 144
 chest wall 144
 chronic 34
 cold 34
 colon 110
 connective tissue 144
 cornea 75
 Cowper's gland 127
 cranium 60
 Douglas's cul-de-sac 117
 ear 76
 embolic 82
 epididymis 127
 ethmoidal sinus 146
 external ear 76
 eye 75
 eyelid 75
 faecal 110
 Falloppian tube 132
 fauces 100
 femoral 144
 fistulous 144
 frontal sinus 146
 gall bladder 115
 gastric 103
 genital
 (female) 132
 (male) 127
 gland 144
 gluteal 144
 groin 84
 hand 144
 head 144
 heart 79
 hepatic 115
 hip 33
 iliac fossa 108
 inguinal 144
 internal 144
 intestine 110
 intracranial 60
 intraspinal 63
 ischial 110
 ischio-rectal 110
 jaw 146
 joint 147
 kidney 122
 labium
 majus 132
 minus 132
 lacrimal
 gland 75
 sac 75
 larynx 87
 leg 144
 lingual 99
 liver 115
 loin 144
 lumbar 32

Abscess—Continued.

lung 98
 lymph node 84
 lymphangitic 84
 lymphatic 84
 gland 84
 malignant 144
 mamillary 133
 mammary gland
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 133
 (puerperal) 141
 mastoid process 146
 maxillary sinus 146
 Meckel's diverticulum 110
 mediastinum 144
 meninges 61
 mesenteric 117
 metastatic 144
 middle ear 76
 multiple 144
 muscle 149
 nasal
 fossa 86
 septum 86
 nasopharyngeal 100
 nates 144
 neck 144
 uterus 130
 nephritic 122
 nipple 133
 nose 86
 oesophagus 101
 omentum 117
 orbit 75
 ossifluent 34
 ovary 132
 pancreas 118
 parametric 132
 parauterine
 (nonpuerperal) 130
 (puerperal) 137
 parotid gland 99
 pectoral 144
 pelvic
 (female) 130
 (male) 144
 penis 127
 pericæcal 108
 pericardial 77
 perimetric 130
 perimetritic 130
 perinæum 144
 perinephric 122
 perinephritic 122
 periosteum 146
 perirectal 110
 perirenal 122
 peritonæum 117
 peritonsillar 100
 perityphlitic 108
 periurethral 125
 periuterine 130
 pernicious 144
 phagedenic 38
 pharynx 100

Abscess—Continued.

phlegmonous 144
 pleura 93
 pons Varolii 60
 postcæcal 108
 postlaryngeal 87
 postnasal 86
 postorbital 75
 postpharyngeal 100
 posttyphoid 1
 posturæmic 120
 prostate 126
 psoas 32
 puerperal 137
 pulmonary 98
 pyæmic 20
 pyloric valve 103
 rectovesical 124
 rectum 110
 renal 122
 retrolaryngeal 87
 retroperitoneal 144
 retropharyngeal 100
 retrouterine 130
 ruptured 144
 salivary gland 99
 scalp 144
 scapular 144
 scrofulous 34
 scrotum 127
 seminal vesicle 127
 side 144
 sloughing 144
 spermatic cord 127
 sphenoidal sinus 146
 spinal 32
 cord 63
 spine 32
 spleen 116
 stomach 103
 strumous 34
 subdiaphragmatic 118
 subhepatic 115
 sublingual 99
 submammary 133
 submaxillary 99
 gland 99
 subphrenic 118
 suprapelvic 130
 tendon 149
 testicle 127
 thecal 149
 thigh 144
 thorax 93
 throat 100
 thyroid gland 88
 tongue 99
 tonsil 100
 tonsillopharyngeal 100
 trachea 98
 traumatic 186
 tropical, liver 115
 tubal 132
 tuberculous 34
 breast 34
 gland 34
 knee 33

Abscess—Continued.

tuberculous—Continued.
 lung 28
 perinæum 34
 side 34
 vertebra 32
 tuboovarian 132
 umbilicus 144
 urethra 125
 urinary 125
 uterine ligament 130
 uterus 130
 vagina 132
 vermiform appendix 108
 vertebra 32
 tuberculous 32
 vesical 124
 vulva 132
 vulvovaginal gland 132

Absent

(any organ or part) (*see* Malformation)
 menstruation 130

Absinthæmia 56

Absinthism 56

Absorbent system, disease 84

Absorption, pus 20

Acardiac foetus (*see* Stillbirth)

Accessory sinus

cancer 45
 disease 146
 empyema 146
 foreign body 146
 inflammation 146
 parasitic disease 146
 tumor 146

Accident (accidental) 186

abortion

(child, —1y) 151
 (mother) 134

asphyxia 168

automobile 175

bicycle 175

car or engine

falling from 175
 injury, getting on or off 175
 run over by 175
 struck by 175

cycle 175

drowning 169

electric railway 175

electric shock 181

electrocution 181

elevated railway 175

elevator 174

fall 172

machinery 174

football 186

haemorrhage 186

puerperal 135

horses

(due to viciousness) 176
 (fall from, etc.) 172

interurban railway 175

labor

(child) 152
 (mother) 136

Accident—Continued.

- lamp 167
- mining 173
- motorcycle 175
- poisoning 165
- pregnancy 134
- puerperal 140
- quarry 173
- railroad 175
 - electric 175
 - elevated 175
 - interurban 175
 - steam 175
 - street 175
 - underground 175
- runaway 175
- street
 - car 175
 - (elevated) 175
 - (surface) 175
 - (underground) 175
 - railway 175
 - subway 175
 - submersion 169
 - suffocation, childbirth (—3m) 152
 - surface car 175
 - trolley 175
 - wound 186
 - firearms (any part of body) 170

Accidental (*see* Accident)Accouchement (*see* Birth) 136

Acetonæmia 50

Achohia 115

Achondroplasia 36

Acidosis

(diabetic) 50

(nondiabetic) 55

Acne 145

Acromous foetus (*see* Stillbirth)

Acquired

deformity

bladder 124

liver 115

penis 127

diverticulum, intestine 110

hydrocephalus 74

Acrania (*see* Stillbirth)

Acrodynia 19

Acromegaly 55

Actinomycosis 25

bone 25

cæcum 25

intestine 25

jaw 25

liver 25

lung 25

mouth 25

Active congestion, lung 94

Acute

abscess (*see* Abscess) 144

albuminous nephritis 119

albuminuria 119

alcoholic nephritis 119

anterior poliomyelitis 63

articular rheumatism 47

Acute—Continued.

ascending

anterior poliomyelitis 63

myelitis 63

poliomyelitis 63

spinal paralysis 63

asthmatic bronchitis 96

atrophic infantile paralysis 63

atrophy, liver 111

Bright's disease 119

bronchitis 89

bronchopneumonic tuberculosis 29

bronchorrhoea 89

bulbar poliomyelitis 63

capillary bronchitis 89

catarrh 89

lung 89

catarrhal

bronchitis 89

hepatitis

(-ly) 151

(ly+) 115

jaundice

(-ly) 151

(ly+) 115

nephritis 119

cerebrospinal meningitis 61

cholera 13

cirrhosis, liver 115

congestive pneumonia 92

consumption 29

delirious mania 189

delirium 189

desquamative nephritis 119

diffuse nephritis 119

endocarditis 78

enlargement, liver 115

epithelial nephritis 119

ergotism 165

etherism 168

exudative

angina 9

nephritis 119

fibrous hepatitis 115

general

miliary tuberculosis 29

tuberculosis 29

glomerulonephritis 119

hæmorrhagic nephritis 119

hepatitis

(-ly) 151

(ly+) 115

hepatization, lung 92

hydrocephalus 74

hypertrophic hepatitis 115

induration, liver 115

infantile paralysis 63

infective

gangrene 142

jaundice 111

inflammation

kidney 119

liver 115

lung 92

inflammatory rheumatism 47

Acute—Continued.

- interstitial
 - hepatitis 115
 - myocarditis 78
 - nephritis 119
 - pneumonia 92
- miliary tuberculosis 29
- mitral endocarditis 78
- morphinism 165
- myelitis 63
- myocarditis 78
- nephritis 119
- opium poisoning 165
- paralysis, spinal cord 63
- parenchymatous
 - hepatitis 111
 - nephritis 119
- parotiditis 19
- parotitis 19
- pericnecephalitis 61
- phthisis 29
 - pulmonalis 29
- pleuropneumonia 92
- pneumonia 92
- pneumonic
 - phthisis 29
 - tuberculosis 29
- pneumonitis 92
- polioencephalomyelitis 63
- poliomyelitis 63
- progressive infantile paralysis 63
- pulmonary
 - catarrh 89
 - consumption 29
 - miliary tuberculosis 29
 - phthisis 29
 - tuberculosis 29
- pulmonitis 92
- purulent bronchitis 89
- renal dropsy 119
- rheumatic
 - arthritis 47
 - endocarditis 47
 - fever 47
 - neuritis 47
- rheumatism 47
 - joint 47
 - spine 47
- rheumatoid arthritis 47
- spinal
 - anterior poliomyelitis 63
 - paralysis 63
- suppurative nephritis 122
- toxic
 - gastritis 165
 - gastroenteritis 165
- tubal
 - inflammation, kidney 119
 - nephritis 119
- tuberculosis 29
 - lung 29
- tuberculous
 - disease 29
 - inflammation 29
 - pneumonia 29
- tubular nephritis 119

Acute—Continued.

- ulcerative
 - endocarditis 78
 - tuberculosis 29
 - yellow atrophy, liver 111
- Adams-Stokes disease 85
- Addison, bronze disease 52
- Addison's
 - anæmia 54
 - disease 52
- Adenia, leucæmic 53
- Adenitis 84
 - axillary 84
 - cervical 84
 - suppurative 84
 - cranial, suppurative 84
 - ganglia 84
 - infectious 84
 - inguinal 84
 - region 84
 - intestine 110
 - leucæmic 53
 - neck 84
 - scrofulous 34
 - septic 84
 - specific 37
 - strumous 34
 - suppurating 84
 - suppurative 84
 - tuberculous 34
 - venereal 38
- Adenocarcinoma (*see* Cancer)
- Adenofibroma (*see* Tumor)
- Adenoid
 - growth 86
 - vegetations 86
 - nasal fossa 86
- Adenoids 86
 - (congenital) 150
- Adenoleucæmia 53
- Adenoma (*see* Tumor)
- Adenomatous goitre 88
- Adenomyxoma (*see* Tumor)
- Adenopathy 84
- Adenophlegmon 84
- Adenosclerosis 46
- Adherent
 - pericardium 77
 - placenta 135
- Adhesion
 - abdominal 117
 - cardiac 77
 - cicatricial, division 145
 - epiglottis 87
 - gall bladder 115
 - hernial sac 109
 - intestine 110
 - lung 93
 - pericardium 77
 - peritonæum 117
 - pleura 93
 - pulmonary 93
 - stomach 117
 - tendon 149
- Adhesive
 - pericarditis 77
 - peritonitis 117

- Adiposis 55
 dolorosa 55
 Adrenal (suprarenal)
 absent 150
 atrophy 52
 cancer 45
 cloudy swelling 52
 cyst 52
 degeneration 52
 fatty 52
 hyaline 52
 lardaceous 52
 disease 52
 fibrosis 52
 hæmorrhage 85
 inflammation 52
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 melasma 52
 necrosis 52
 suppuration 52
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 52
 tumor 52
 Adynamic pneumonia 92
 Adyogenes capsulatus infection 20
 Aeroplane, traumatism 175
 Aestivoautumnal
 fever 4
 malaria 4
 Affection (*see* Disease)
 Age
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 old 154
 Agitated
 dementia 68
 melancholia 68
 Ague 4
 and fever 4
 dumb 4
 fever 4
 Ainhum 149
 Air
 embolism 186
 entrance, into vein 186
 passage
 foreign body 186
 suffocation from plugging 186
 tuberculosis 28
 tube, disease 90
 Albuminoid degeneration 55
 Albuminous nephritis 120
 acute 119
 chronic 120
 Albuminuria 120
 acute 119
 cardiac 79
 chronic 120
 pregnancy 138
 puerperal 138
 renal 120
 scarlatinal 7
 Albuminuric retinitis 120
 Albumosuria 122
 Alcohol poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 Alcoholic
 apoplexy 64
 cerebral
 apoplexy 64
 congestion 64
 cirrhosis 113
 liver 113
 lung 98
 coma 56
 delirium 56
 dementia 56
 gastritis 56
 hepatitis 113
 insanity 56
 intoxication 56
 liver 113
 mania 56
 meningitis 56
 serous 56
 nephritis 120
 acute 119
 chronic 120
 neuritis 73
 oedema, brain 64
 paralysis 67
 chronic 67
 general 67
 pneumonia 92
 pneumonitis 92
 polyneuritis 73
 wet brain 64
 Alcoholism 56
 Algid fever 189
 Alienation, mental 68
 Alimentary canal
 disease 110
 foreign body 110
 inflammation
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 obstruction 109
 tuberculosis 31
 Alkaptonuria 122
 Alternating insanity 68
 Alveolar (*see* Alveoli)
 sarcoma (*see* Cancer)
 Alveoli (alveolar)
 abscess 99
 catarrh 90
 gangrene 142
 injury 186
 teeth
 disease 99
 inflammation
 phosphoric 58
 scorbutic 49
 necrosis, phosphoric 58
 syphilis 37
 wound 186
 Alveolodental periostitis 99
 Amaurosis 75
 Ambulant typhoid 1
 Amenorrhœa 130
 Amentia 74
 Ametropia 75

- Amnesia 74
 Amnion, dropsy 134
 Amœbic
 abscess, liver 115
 dysentery 14
 enteritis 14
 Amputation 148
 breast 133
 cervix 130
 clitoris 132
 congenital 150
 penis 127
 traumatic 186
 extremity 186
 Amygdalitis 100
 follicular 100
 syphilitic 37
 Amygdalolith 100
 Amylaceous dyspepsia
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 103
 Amyloid
 degeneration 55
 artery 81
 general 55
 heart 79
 kidney 120
 liver 113
 muscle 63
 nervous system 74
 spinal cord 63
 spleen 116
 disease 55
 kidney 120
 liver 113
 spleen 116
 Amyotonia congenita 149
 Amyotrophia 63
 Amyotrophic
 lateral sclerosis 63
 paralysis 63
 sclerosis 63
 Amyotrophy 63
 Anæmia 54
 Addison's 54
 brain 74
 catarrhal 90
 cerebral 74
 congenital 54
 diphtheritic 9
 epidemic 106
 gangrenous 142
 hæmorrhagic 85
 hookworm 106
 malarial 4
 marsh 4
 miners' 106
 paludal 4
 pernicious 54
 progressive 54
 malignant 54
 rheumatic 48
 simple 54
 spinal cord 63
 splenic 54
 pernicious 54
 Anæmia—Continued.
 tuberculous 28
 Anæmic fever 54
 Anæsthesia 168
 chloroform 168
 ether 168
 Anæsthetic (*see* Poisoning)
 (unqualified) 168
 leprosy 17
 Anal (*see* Anus)
 Anasarca 187
 general 187
 pulmonary 94
 Anaspadias 150
 Anastomosis
 aneurysm 81
 intestinal 110
 Anatomical wound 20
 Anemia (*see* Anæmia)
 Anencephalus (*see* Stillbirth)
 Anergic mental stupor 68
 Anesthesia (*see* Anæsthesia)
 Aneurism (*see* Aneurysm)
 Aneurysm 81
 abdominal 81
 anastomosis 81
 aorta 81
 arteriovenous 81
 artery 81
 traumatic 186
 brain 81
 miliary 81
 carotid 81
 cirroid 81
 artery 81
 diffused 81
 dissecting 81
 embolic 82
 femoral 81
 fusiform 81
 heart 79
 intrathoracic 81
 lung (pulmonary artery) 81
 malignant 81
 miliary 81
 pulmonary artery (branches of) 81
 saccular 81
 subclavian 81
 thorax 81
 traumatic 186
 valve, heart 79
 varicose 81
 Aneurysmal
 tumor 81
 varix 83
 Angeio- (*see* Angio-)
 Angiectasis 85
 Angiectopia 85
 Angina 100
 aphthous 100
 cardiac 80
 catarrhal 100
 croupous 9
 diphtheritic 9
 erysipelatus 100
 erythematous 100

Angina—Continued.

- exudative 9
- acute 9
- chronic 100
- gangrenous
 - (nondiphtheritic) 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- glandular 100
- granular 100
- heart 80
- herpetic 100
- infectious 9
- Ludovici 100
- Ludwig's 100
- malignant 9
- membranous 9
- papillary 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- pectoris 80
- phlegmonous 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- pseudomembranous 9
- pultaceous 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- scarlatinal 7
- simple 100
- streptococcic 100
- stridulous 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- syphilitic 37
- tonsil 100
- tonsillitic 100
- trachealis 9
- Vincent's 100
- Angiocholecystitis 115
- Angiocholitis 115
- Angiokeratoma 145
- Angioleucitis 84
- Angioma (*see* Tumor)
- Angiosarcoma (*See* Cancer)
- Angiosclerosis 81
- Angiospastic œdema 74
- Angular
 - curvature, spine 36
 - deformity, spine 36
- Animal
 - injury 176
 - venom 165
- Ankle
 - dislocation 185
 - joint, fracture 185
- Ankylosis 147
 - general 147
 - joint 147
 - osseous, joint 147
 - spine 147
- Ankylostomiasis 106
- Ankylurethria 125
- Annexitis 132
 - suppurating 32
- Annular calcification, artery 81
- Anorexia 189
 - hysterical 73
 - nervosa 73

Anteflexion

- uterus 130
- womb 130
- Ante partum hæmorrhage 134
- Anterior
 - cornua, spinal cord, degeneration 63
 - curvature, spine 36
 - mediastinum, cancer 45
 - poliomyelitis 63
 - acute 63
 - ascending 63
 - acute 63
 - progressive 63
 - chronic 63
 - spinal, acute 63
 - vaginal wall, prolapse 132
- Anteversion, uterus 130
- Anthracosis 98
 - lung 98
 - pulmonary 98
- Anthrax 22
- Antimonial cholera 165
- Antrum
 - cancer 45
 - foreign body 146
 - Highmore
 - abscess 146
 - cancer 45
 - foreign body 146
 - mastoid, perforation 146
 - necrosis 146
- Anuria
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 122
 - (puerperal) 138
- Anus (anal)
 - abscess 110
 - artificial 109
 - cancer 41
 - cellulitis 110
 - condyloma 37
 - congenital malformation 150
 - disease 110
 - fissure 110
 - fistula 110
 - gangrene 110
 - hæmorrhage 110
 - imperforate 150
 - inflammation 110
 - injury 186
 - laceration 110
 - malformation 150
 - occlusion (infant) 150
 - prolapse 110
 - stricture 110
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 31
 - tumor 110
 - ulcer 110
 - ulceration 110
 - unnatural 109
 - wound 186
- Aorta (*see also* Aortic)
 - aneurysm 81
 - congenital 150

Aorta—Continued.

- degeneration 81
- disease 81
- ectasis 81
- malformation 150
- rupture 81
- sclerosis 81
- thrombosis 82
- Aortic (*see also* Aorta)
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - lesion 79
 - obstruction 79
 - regurgitation 79
 - stenosis 79
 - congenital 150
 - stricture 79
 - valve
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - stricture 79
 - valvular disease, heart 79
- Aortitis 81
- Apathetic dementia 68
- Apepsia 103
- Apex pneumonia 92
- Apical pneumonia 92
- Aphasia 74
 - ataxic 74
 - uræmic " 120
- Aphthæ (thrush) 99
- Aphthous
 - angina 100
 - stomatitis 99
- Apnoea
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
 - neonatorum (-3m) 152
- Aponeuroses, disease 149
- Apoplectic (*see* Apoplexy)
- Apoplexy (apoplectic) 64
 - alcoholic 64
 - cerebral 64
 - basilar 64
 - brain 64
 - bulbar 64
 - capillary 64
 - cardiac 79
 - cerebral 64
 - congestive 64
 - dementia 64
 - embolic 82
 - fit 64
 - heart 79
 - heat 179
 - hemiplegia 64
 - lung 94
 - meninges 64
 - neonatorum 152
 - pancreas 118
 - pancreatitis 118
 - placenta 135
 - pneumonia 64
 - progressive 64

Apoplexy—Continued.

- puerperal 136
- pulmonary 94
- sanguineous 64
- serous 64
- spinal cord 63
- spleen 116
- stroke 64
- surgical 189
- uræmic 120
- Apparatus, lacrimal
 - cancer 45
 - disease 75
- Appendectomy 108
- Appendicitis 108
 - catarrhal 108
 - fulminating 108
 - gangrenous 108
 - perforative 108
 - recurrent 108
 - suppurative 108
 - tuberculous 31
- Appendicular (*see* Appendix)
- Appendix (appendicular)
 - abscess 108
 - cancer 41
 - congenital malformation 150
 - foreign body 110
 - inflammation 108
 - parasitic disease 107
 - ruptured 108
 - sloughing 108
 - thrombosis, septic 108
 - tuberculosis 31
 - tumor 108
 - vermiformis (*see* Appendix)
- Appetite
 - excessive 103
 - loss 103
 - perversion 103
- Application, craniotomy forceps (*see* Stillbirth)
- Arachnitis 61
 - cerebrospinal 61
- Arachnoid, inflammation 61
- Arachnoiditis, cerebrospinal 61
- Areola (*see* Breast)
- Argyria 59
- Arm (back, body, extremity, finger, foot, forearm, hand, leg, shoulder, etc.)
 - abscess 144
 - amputation 148
 - burn 167
 - cancer 45
 - cellulitis 144
 - congenital malformation 150
 - crushed 175
 - deformity (acquired) 149
 - disease 189
 - dislocation 185
 - dropsy 187
 - erysipelas 18
 - foreign body 186
 - fracture 185
 - frostbite 178

Arm—Continued.

- gangrene 142
- hæmatoma 186
- œdema 187
- traumatic amputation 186
- tuberculosis 34
- tuberculous osteitis 34
- tumor 46
- ulcer 145
- wound 186
- Arrest of development 150
- Arrhythmia cordis 85
- Arsenic (arsenical) (*see also* Poisoning)
 - neuritis 59
 - œdema 59
 - (occupational) 58
- Arterial (*see* Artery)
- Arteriectasis 81
- Arteriocapillary fibrosis 81
- Arteriofibrosis 81
- Arteriosclerosis 81
 - brain 81
 - cerebral 81
 - diffuse 81
 - general 81
- Arteriotomy 81
- Arteriovenous aneurysm 81
- Arteritis 81
 - obliterans 81
- Artery (arterial)
 - aneurysm 81
 - traumatic 186
 - atheroma 81
 - calcification 81
 - annular 81
 - cancer 45
 - cardiopathy 79
 - cerebral, disease 81
 - cirsoid aneurysm 81
 - coronary
 - disease 81
 - embolism 82
 - ossification 81
 - sclerosis 81
 - degeneration 81
 - amyloid 81
 - atheromatous 81
 - calcareous 81
 - fatty 81
 - hyaline 81
 - lardaceous 81
 - dilatation 81
 - disease 81
 - embolism 82
 - erosion 81
 - hæmorrhage 85
 - hardening 81
 - hypertrophy 81
 - ligature 85
 - malformation 150
 - mesenteric, embolism 82
 - obliteration 81
 - obstruction 81
 - clot 82
 - occlusion, clot 82

Artery—Continued.

- ossification 81
- pulmonary
 - embolism 82
 - (postpartum) 139
 - rupture 98
 - stricture 81
 - thrombosis 82
- rupture 81
 - disease 81
 - injury 186
- sclerosis 81
 - cerebral 81
- severing 186
- stricture 81
- suture 85
- syphilis 37
- thrombosis 82
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 46
- wound 186
- Arthralgia 147
- Arthrectomy 147
- Arthritis 147
 - blennorrhagic 38
 - deformans 48
 - gonococcic 38
 - gonorrhœal 38
 - nodosa 48
 - purulent 147
 - rheumatic 47
 - acute 47
 - chronic 48
 - rheumatoid 48
 - acute 47
 - chronic 48
 - septic 147
 - tuberculous 33
 - hip joint 33
- Arthrocele 147
- Arthrodesis 147
- Arthrodynia 147
- Arthropathy 147
 - syringomyelia 63
 - tabes dorsalis 62
- Arthropolyte 147
- Arthropoyosis 147
- Articular
 - rheumatism 47
 - acute 47
 - chronic 48
 - tuberculosis 33
- Artificial
 - anus 109
 - feeding
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
- Ascariasis 107
- Ascending
 - anterior poliomyelitis 63
 - acute 63
 - progressive 63
 - myelitis, acute 63
 - nephritis 122
 - neuritis 63

Ascending—Continued.

- paralysis 63
- noliomyelitis, acute 63
- spinal paralysis, acute 63
- Ascites 187
 - cardiac 79
 - chylous, nonfilarial 84
 - congenital
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 187
 - hepatic 113
 - tuberculous 31
- Asiatic cholera 12
- Aspergillosis 25
 - lung 98
- Asphyxia
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
 - (accident) 168
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156
 - conflagration 166
 - congestive
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
 - drowning 169
 - fumes 168
 - gas
 - (accident) 168
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156
 - in mine 173
 - neonatorum (-3m) 152
 - newborn (-3m) 152
 - pallida 152
 - pathological 189
 - postnatal 152
 - smoke (conflagration excepted) 168
 - stove gas 168
 - suicide 156
 - vapor 168
 - vomiting 186
- Aspiration pneumonia 91
- Assassination 184
 - cutting or piercing instrument 183
 - firearms 182
- Associated nuclear paralysis 74
- Asthenia (asthenic)
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - cardiac 189
 - congenital
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
 - delirium 189
 - fever 189
 - heart 189
 - hysterical 73
 - nervous 74
 - pneumonia 92
 - progressive
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - senile 154

Asthenic (*see* Asthenia)

- Asthma (asthmatic) 96
 - bronchial 96
 - bronchitis 96
 - cardiac 79
 - catarrh 90
 - catarrhal 96
 - dropsy 96
 - grinders' 98
 - hay 98
 - infantile 96
 - miners' 98
 - pneumonia 91
 - potters' 98
 - renal 120
 - spasmodic 96
 - thymic 84
 - tuberculous 28
- Asthmatic (*see* Asthma)
- Asylum dysentery 14
- Asystole 79
 - cardiac 79
 - heart 79
- Ataxia (ataxic) 62
 - aphasia 74
 - brain 74
 - cerebral 74
 - family 63
 - Friedreich's 63
 - general 74
 - hereditary 63
 - locomotor 62
 - paraplegia 66
 - partial 62
 - progressive 62
 - spastic 62
- Ataxic (*see* Ataxia)
- Atelectasis
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 98
 - congenital (-3m) 152
 - neonatorum (-3m) 152
 - newborn (-3m) 152
- Atelocardia 150
- Atheroma (atheromatous) 81
 - artery 81
 - basilar 81
 - brain 64
 - cardiac 79
 - cerebral 64
 - degeneration 81
 - general 81
 - heart 79
 - senility 81
 - valve, heart 79
- Atheromatosis 81
- Atheromatous (*see* Atheroma)
- Athetosis 74
- Athrepsia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - infantile
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Atlas, dislocation 185

Atmospheric
pressure, abnormal, suffocation 168
pyrexia 179

Atonic dyspepsia 103

Atony

(-1y) 151
(1y-69y) 189
(70y+) 154
bladder 124
intestine 110
stomach 103
uterus, parturition 136

Atresia

congenital (any part of body) 150
lung

(-1y) 151
(1y+) 98

pulmonary

(-1y) 151
(1y+) 98

rectum 110

uterus 130

vagina 132

Atrophic (*see* Atrophy)

Atrophy (atrophic)

(-1y) 151
(1y-69y) 189
(70y+) 154
acute yellow, liver 111
adrenal 52
brain 74

progressive 74
senile 74

brown, heart 79

cerebral 74

cirrhosis 113

liver 113

emphysema 97

gall bladder 115

gastric 103

gastrointestinal

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

general

(-1y) 151

(1y-69y) 189

(70y+) 154

heart 79

infantile

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

paralysis, acute 63

intestine 110

kidney 120

liver 115

acute 111

chronic 113

lung 98

mammary gland

(nonpuerperal) 133

(puerperal) 141

muscle 149

muscular paralysis 63

progressive 63

myocardium 79

old age 154

Atrophy—Continued.

pancreas 118

paralysis 63

progressive 63

rhinitis 86

senile 154

slow, liver 113

spinal 63

chronic muscular 63

cord 63

paralysis 63

spleen 116

stomach 103

suprarenal 52

thymus 84

thyroid gland 88

ulcer 145

uterus 130

yellow, liver 111

acute 111

Auricle

ear (*see* Ear)

hæmatoma, traumatic 186

malformation 150

wound 186

Auricular fibrillitis 85

Autoinfection 55

septic 20

Autointoxication 55

intestinal

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 110

pregnancy 134

Automobile

accident 175

explosion, gasoline tank 175

run over by 175

struck by 175

thrown from 175

traumatism 175

Autoplasty 145

Autotoxæmia 55

congenital

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 55

Autovaccination 20

Avulsion 186

alveolar process 185

bone 185

* scalp 186

Ax-grinders' disease 98

Axilla (axillary)

abscess 84

adenitis 84

cancer 45

injury 186

tuberculosis 34

tumor 46

Axillary (*see* Axilla)

gland, infection 189

B

Bacillary dysentery 14

Bacilluria 124

- Back (*see* Arm)
 Backbone, disease 32
 Bacteriuria 124
 Bad treatment
 (child) 186
 (newborn) 153
 Balanitis 38
 Balanoposthitis 38
 Balanorrhagia 38
 Balantidic dysentery 14
 Balloon
 fall 175
 traumatism 175
 Banti's disease 54
 Barlow's disease 49
 Bartholinitis 132
 suppurating 132
 Bartholin's gland
 abscess 132
 cyst 132
 Basal meningitis, posterior 61
 Basedow's disease 51
 Basilar
 apoplexy 64
 atheroma 81
 hæmorrhage 64
 meningitis 30
 thrombosis 82
 tumor 74
 Battle 186
 Bayles's disease 67
 Bed, suffocation in 168
 Bedsore 145
 Bell's mania 68
 Bends 74
 Benign tumor (*see* Tumor)
 Bergeron's disease 72
 Beriberi 27
 Bicuspid valve, heart, disease 79
 Bicycle
 accident 175
 injury 175
 Bilateral
 lobar pneumonia 92
 paralysis 66
 pneumonia 92
 Bile duct
 cancer 40
 catarrh 115
 impervious 150
 inflammation 115
 obstruction 115
 occlusion 115
 perforation 115
 rupture 115
 stenosis 115
 tumor 115
 Bilharziasis 107
 rectal 107
 Biliary
 calculus 114
 cirrhosis 113
 colic 114
 fistula 115
 lithiasis 114
 obstruction 115
 Biliary—Continued.
 poisoning 115
 toxæmia 115
 Bilious 189
 catarrh 189
 cholera 13
 colic
 (−2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 diarrhœa
 (−2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 dysentery 14
 fever 189
 gastritis 103
 indigestion 103
 intermittent fever 4
 remittent fever 4
 vomiting 103
 Billroth's disease 46
 Birth (accouchement, childbirth, delivery, labor, parturition, etc.) (*see also* Puerperal)
 abnormal
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 accident
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 accidental hæmorrhage 135
 asphyxia, infant (*see* Stillbirth)
 atony, uterus 136
 compression 152
 (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 consequence
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 136
 delayed
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 died during (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 difficult
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 dry, protracted
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 eclampsia
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (child, not stillborn) 151
 (mother) 138
 excessive pressure
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 fistula 136
 forced
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 hæmatoma, vulva, ruptured during 136
 hæmorrhage
 after
 (child) 152
 (mother) 135

Birth—Continued.

hæmorrhage—Continued.

before

(child) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 134

uterus (after or during) 135

immature

(child, -1y) 151

(child, 1y+) 189

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 134

injury

(child) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 136

instrumental

(child) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 136

inversion, uterus 136

laceration

perinæum 136

peritonæum 136

uterus 136

vagina 136

vulva 136

missed 134

multiple

(child) 151

(mother) 136

premature

(child, -1y) 151

(child, 1y+) 189

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 134

induction 134

pressure (child) 152

pretermatural 150

prolonged

(child) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 136

protracted

(child) 152

(mother) 136

result (unqualified) 140

retarded

(child) 152

(mother) 136

rupture

bladder 136

perinæum 136

uterus 136

vagina 136

vulva 136

shock

(child) 152

(mother) 136

sick from

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

Birth—Continued.

sudden death

cardiac

embolism 139

thrombosis 139

cerebral hæmorrhage 139

embolism 139

entrance of air into vein 139

nervous exhaustion 139

pulmonary

embolism 139

thrombosis 139

shock 139

thrombosis 139

suffocation

(-3m) 152

(stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

traumatism 152

venous thrombosis 139

Bite

dog 176

human being 184

insect 165

mad dog 23

nonvenomous 176

serpent 165

snake 165

venomous 165

serpent 165

viper 165

Black

induration, lung 98

jaundice

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 115

measles 6

smallpox 5

tongue 99

vomit 16

Blackwater fever 4

Bladder (vesical)

abscess 124

acquired deformity 124

atony 124

calculus 123

cancer 45

catarrh 124

congenital malformation 150

disease 124

distension 124

ectopia 150

extrophy 150

extroversion 150

fistula 125

foreign body 124

gangrene 124

hæmorrhage 124

hernia 124

hypertrophy 124

inertia 124

infection 124

inflammation 124

injury 186

Bladder—Continued.

- inversion 124
 - irritation 124
 - laceration 186
 - parturition 136
 - malformation 150
 - neuralgia 124
 - neurosis 124
 - paralysis 124
 - parasitic disease 124
 - paresis 124
 - prolapse 124
 - puncture (not due to violence) 124
 - rupture 124
 - parturition 136
 - traumatic 186
 - section 124
 - sloughing 124
 - spasm 124
 - stone 123
 - suppuration 124
 - suture 124
 - syphilis 37
 - tapping 124
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 124
 - villous (nonmalignant) 124
 - ulcer 124
 - varix 83
 - wound 186
- Blastomycosis 25
- skin 25
- Bleeder 55
- Bleeding (*see* Hæmorrhage)
- fibroid (female) 129
- Blennorrhagia (blennorrhagic) (*see* Gonococcic) 38
- Blennorrhœa 38
- Blepharitis 75
- Blepharoconjunctivitis 75
- Blepharoplasty 75
- Block, heart 85
- Blood
- clot, heart 79
 - impoverished 54
 - poisoning 20
 - specific 37
 - spitting 98
 - transfusion 189
 - tumor (*see* Tumor)
 - vessel
 - brain, rupture 64
 - disease 85
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
 - rupture 85
 - tumor 46
 - vomiting 103
- Bloody
- diarrhœa
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - flux 14
- Blow (unqualified) 186

Blue

- baby 150
 - disease 150
- Body
- falling, injury 186
 - fibroid, uterus 129
 - foreign (*see* Foreign body)
 - loose
 - joint 147
 - sheath of tendon 149
 - pituitary, tumor 74
 - thyroid
 - degeneration, lardaceous 88
 - disease 88
 - injury 186
- Boil 143
- Boiler explosion 174
- locomotive 175
 - stationary 174
 - steamboat 174
- Boiling
- liquid, burn 167
 - water, burn 167
- Bold hives 189
- Bone
- abscess 146
 - actinomycosis 25
 - cancer 45
 - caries 146
 - congenital malformation 150
 - correction deformity, by fracture 146
 - cyst 146
 - disease
 - (exclusive of spine) 146
 - (spine) 32
 - dislocation (nontraumatic) 147
 - epiphysitis 146
 - excision 146
 - face, fracture 185
 - faulty union 146
 - foot, fracture 185
 - forearm, fracture 185
 - foreign body 186
 - fracture 185
 - nonunion 146
 - wiring 185
 - gangrene 146
 - gout 48
 - grafting 146
 - hand, fracture 185
 - hypertrophy 146
 - inflammation 146
 - injury 186
 - leg, fracture 185
 - malformation 150
 - necrosis 146
 - parasitic disease 146
 - petrous, caries 76
 - resection 148
 - scurvy 49
 - softening 36
 - syphilis 37
 - tubercle 34
 - tuberculosis 34

Bone—Continued.
 tumor 146
 wound 186
 Botallo, foramen
 nonclosure 150
 cyanosis from 150
 persistence 150
 Bottle feeding
 (—1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 Botulism 164
 Bouillaud's disease 78
 Boulimia 74
 Bowel (*see* Intestine)
 complaint
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Bow-leg 147
 Brachycardia 85
 Bradycardia 85
 Brain (cerebral)
 abscess 60
 alcoholic apoplexy 64
 anæmia 74
 aneurysm 81
 miliary 81
 apoplexy 64
 arterial sclerosis 81
 arteriosclerosis 81
 artery, disease 81
 ataxia 74
 atheroma 64
 atrophy 74
 progressive 74
 senile 74
 blood vessel, rupture 64
 cancer 45
 cirrhosis 74
 clot 64
 compression
 (injury at birth) 152
 (not injury at birth) 74
 traumatic 186
 concussion 186
 congenital malformation 150
 congestion 64
 alcoholic 64
 malarial 4
 passive 64
 consumption 30
 convulsions 74
 cyst 74
 cysticercus 74
 degeneration 74
 fatty 74
 progressive 74
 diplegia
 children 74
 infantile 74
 disease 74
 infantile 74
 organic 74
 dementia 74
 psychosis 74
 dropsy 150
 dysphagia 74

Brain—Continued.
 effusion 64
 embolism 82
 septic 82
 endarteritis 81
 enlargement 74
 epilepsy 69
 erysipelas 18
 fever 60
 foreign body 186
 glioma 74
 gumma 37
 hæmorrhage 64
 injury at birth 152
 miliary 64
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 hæmatoma 152
 hardening 74
 hemiplegia 66
 hernia 74
 congenital 150
 hydatid 74
 hydrocephalus 150
 acquired 74
 acute 74
 chronic 150
 congenital 150
 tuberculous 30
 hyperæmia 64
 hypertrophy 74
 induration 74
 infection 61
 inflammation 60
 traumatic 60
 injury 186
 irritation 74
 ischæmia 74
 laceration 186
 lesion 74
 congenital 74
 organic 74
 malformation 150
 marasmus 65
 membrane
 cancer 45
 cyst 74
 hæmorrhage 64
 inflammation 61
 septic 61
 suppurative 61
 syphilitic 37
 tuberculous 30
 laceration 186
 malformation 150
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 30
 tumor 74
 meninges
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 30
 tumor 74
 meningitis 61
 septic 61
 simple 61
 traumatic 186
 tuberculous 30

Brain—Continued.

- meningocele 150
 - mollities 65
 - necrobiosis 65
 - necrosis 74
 - neuralgia 73
 - nondevelopment 150
 - cedema 64
 - alcoholic 64
 - pachymeningitis 61
 - palsy 66
 - paralysis 66
 - infantile 74
 - parasitic disease 74
 - pressure
 - (injury at birth) 152
 - (not injury at birth) 74
 - rheumatism 47
 - rupture (incident to birth) 152
 - sclerosis 74
 - diffuse 74
 - general 74
 - miliary 74
 - sinus
 - disease 83
 - thrombosis 82
 - softening 65
 - inflammatory 65
 - necrotic 65
 - thrombotic 82
 - stroke 64
 - suppuration 60
 - syphilis 37
 - thrombosis 82
 - tuberculosis 30
 - tuberculous meningitis 30
 - tumor 74
 - congenital 150
 - syphilitic 37
 - tuberculous 30
 - typhoid 1
 - typhus 1
 - ventricle, paracentesis 74
 - water on 150
 - wet 64
 - alcoholic 64
 - wound 186
- Branchial cyst 150
- Brass poisoning 58
- Breach 109
- Breakbone fever 19
- Breaking down, general
- (-ly) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
- Breast (mammary)
- abscess
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - tuberculous 34
 - amputation 133
 - atrophy
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133
 - (puerperal) 141

Breast—Continued.

- burn 167
 - cancer 43
 - congenital malformation 150
 - cyst 133
 - hydatid 133
 - disease
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - excision 133
 - fistula
 - (puerperal or unqualified) 141
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - foreign body 186
 - hæmatoma 186
 - hæmorrhage 85
 - hypertrophy
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - induration, fibrous
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - inflammation
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - malformation 150
 - milk, want of (-ly) 151
 - neoplasm 43
 - neuralgia 73
 - neurosis 133
 - parasitic disease 133
 - suppuration
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 133
 - ulcer 133
 - ulceration 133
 - wound 186
- Breach presentation
- (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136
- Brightii morbus 120
- Bright's disease (*see also* Nephritis) 120
- acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - cirrhotic 120
 - puerperal 138
- Broad ligament
- abscess
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 - (puerperal) 137
 - cancer 42
 - cyst 132
 - dropsy 132
 - hæmatoma 132
 - phlegmon
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 - (puerperal) 137
 - tumor 132
 - varix 83

Bronchi (bronchial)
 abscess 90
 asthma 96
 calcification 98
 cancer 45
 catarrh 90
 congenital malformation 150
 congestion 89
 contraction 98
 croup 9
 cyst 90
 dilatation 90
 diphtheria 9
 disease 90
 parasitic 98
 foreign body 186
 inflammation 89
 influenza 10
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 obstruction 98
 ossification 98
 paralysis 90
 parasitic disease 98
 pneumonia 91
 rupture 186
 stenosis 98
 stricture 98
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 28
 tumor 98
 ulcer 98
 Bronchial (*see also* Bronchi)
 gland
 rupture 98
 tuberculosis 28
 tube
 catarrh 90
 congestion 89
 hæmorrhage 98
 Bronchiectasis 90
 Bronchitis
 (-5y) 89
 (5y+) 90
 acute 89
 asthmatic 96
 acute 96
 chronic 96
 capillary 89
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 subacute 89
 caseous 28
 catarrhal
 (-60y) 89
 (60y+) 90
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 chronic 90
 croupous 89
 diffuse
 (-5y) 89
 (5y+) 90
 due to grippe 10
 fibrinous 89
 foetid 90

Bronchitis—Continued.
 grippal 10
 hypostatic 90
 inflammatory 89
 membranous 9
 molders' 90
 pituitous 90
 plastic 28
 pseudomembranous 9
 purulent
 (-5y) 89
 (5y+) 90
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 scrofulous 28
 senile 90
 septic 89
 simple 89
 specific 28
 (when signifying syphilis) 37
 subacute 90
 suffocating 89
 summer 98
 tuberculous 28
 ulcerative 90
 Bronchoalveolitis 89
 Bronchocele 88
 injection 88
 Bronchopneumonia 91
 croupous 91
 diphtheritic 9
 due to grippe 10
 grippal 10
 septic 91
 syphilitic 37
 tuberculous 28
 typhoid 91
 Bronchopneumonic tuberculosis, acute 29
 Bronchopulmonary hæmorrhage 98
 Bronchopulmonitis 91
 Bronchorrhagia 98
 Bronchorrhœa 90
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 purulent 90
 Bronze disease 52
 of Addison 52
 Brown
 atrophy, heart 79
 disease 52
 induration, lung 98
 Brown-Séquard's paralysis 63
 Bruise (any part of body) 186
 Brushburn 186
 Bubo 84
 blennorrhagic 38
 climatic 15
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 inguinal 38
 phagedenic 38
 scrofulous 34
 soft chancre 38
 suppurating 84
 syphilitic 37

Bubo—Continued.

- venereal 38
- virulent 38

Bubonic plague 15

Bubonocèle 109

Buccal

cavity

abscess 99

cancer 39

diphtheria 9

ulceration 99

Buffy angina 9

Buhl's disease 151

Building operations, machines, trauma-

tism 174

Bulbar

apoplexy 64

disease 63

hæmorrhage 64

paralysis 63

progressive 63

poliomyelitis, acute 63

Bulimia 74

Bumpers, crushed by 175

Bunion 149

Burglar, shot by 182

Burn

(conflagration excepted, any organ or

part) 167

boiling

liquid 167

water 167

coal oil 167

corrosive substance 167

fire 167

gasoline 167

kerosene 167

petroleum 167

steam 167

suicide 163

sulphuric acid 167

vitriol 167

Burning building, jumping 166

Bursa (bursal)

abscess 149

cyst 149

inflammation 149

injury 186

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 34

tumor 149

wound 186

Bursal (*see* Bursa)

Bursitis 149

Buttock

abscess 144

cellulitis 144

C

Cachectic pachydermia 88

Cachexia

(-ly) 151

(1y-69y) 189

(70y+) 154

cancerous 45

Cachexia—Continued.

cardiac 79

exophthalmic 51

lead 57

malarial 4

marsh 4

nervous 189

old age 154

pachydermic 88

paludal 4

paralytic 67

pernicious 4

renal 122

sclerotic 81

sclerous 81

senile 154

Cæcitis 108

Cæcum

actinomycosis 25

cancer 41

inflammation 108

Cæsarean

operation

(child) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

(mother) 136

section (*see* Cæsarean operation)

Caisson disease 74

Calcareous

degeneration 189

artery 81

heart 79

myocardium 79

Calcification

annular, artery 81

artery 81

bronchi 98

heart 79

larynx 87

lymphatic gland 84

pericardium 77

pleura 93

trachea 98

Calculus

disease 123

pyelitis 123

pyelonephritis 123

pyonephrosis 123

Calculus 123

biliary 114

bladder 123

cystic 123

gall bladder 114

hepatic 114

intestine 110

kidney 123

impacted 123

liver 114

impacted 114

lung 98

nephritic 123

pancreas 118

pelvis, kidney 123

prostate 126

pulmonary 98

pyonephrosis from 123

Calculus—Continued.

- renal 123
 - impacted 123
- salivary 99
- ureter 123
 - impacted 123
- urethra 123
 - impacted 123
- urinary 123
 - duct 123
 - passage 123
 - tract 123
- vesical 123

CANCER (carcinoma, endothelioma, malignant tumor, malignant new growth, sarcoma, etc.)¹ 45

- abdomen 45
- abdominal viscera 41
- accessory sinus 45
- adrenal 45
- anterior mediastinum 45
- antrum 45
 - Highmore 45
- anus 41
- appendix 41
- areola 43
- arm 45
- artery 45
- auricle of ear 44
- axilla 45
- back 45
- bile duct 40
- bladder 45
- body 45
- bone 45
- brain 45
- breast 43
- broad ligament 42
- bronchi 45
- buccal cavity 39
- cæcum 41
- caput coli 41
- cardia 40
- cardiac orifice, stomach 40
- cervical 42
 - gland 45
- cervicofacial 44
- cervix 42
- cheek 39
- chest 45
- chimney sweeps' 45
- chin 44
- chorioid 45
- colon 41
- conjunctiva 45
- connective tissue 44
- cord 45
- cornea 45
- cranial nerve 45
- disseminated 45
- duodenum 41
- ear 44

Cancer—Continued.

- en cuirasse* 43
- extremity 45
- eye 45
- eyelid 45
- face 44
- Fallopian tube 42
- fauces 45
- gall
 - bladder 40
 - duct 40
- ganglia 45
- gastric 40
- genital organs
 - (female) 42
 - (male) 45
- gland 45
- glandular system 45
- groin 45
- gum 39
- hand 45
- head 44
- heart 45
- hepatic 40
- hip 45
- ileum 41
- iliac region 45
- inguinal
 - gland 45
 - region 45
- intestinal gland 41
- intestine 41
- intraabdominal 45
- iris 45
- jaw 39
- joint 45
- kidney 45
- lacrimal
 - apparatus 45
 - gland 45
- larynx 45
- leg 45
- lingual 39
- lip 39
- liver 40
- Lobstein's 45
- lower extremity 45
- lung 45
- lymph
 - gland 45
 - node 45
- lymphatic
 - gland 45
 - vessel 45
- mammary gland 43
- maxilla 39
- mediastinal gland 45
- mediastinum 45
- membrane
 - brain 45
 - spinal cord 45
- meninges 45
- mesentery 41

¹ See forms of cancer on p. 63. Any form of cancer with location not stated is assigned to (45), except epithelioma and epithelial tumor (44). When the location is stated, assignment is to titles 39 to 45, according to the list of organs or parts of the body affected.

Cancer—Continued.

metastatic 45
 middle ear 45
 mouth 39
 multiple 45
 muscle 45
 nasopharynx 44
 nates 45
 neck 45
 nerve 45
 nipple 43
 nose 44
 cesophagus 40
 omentum 41
 optic nerve 45
 orbit 45
 ovary 42
 palate 39
 pancreas 45
 parotid gland 45
 pectoral region 45
 pelvic viscera 45
 pelvis 45
 penis 45
 pericardium 45
 perinæum 45
 peritonæum 41
 pharynx 40
 pleura 45
 posterior nares 45
 prepuce 45
 prostate 45
 gland 45
 pubes 45
 pulmonary 45
 pylorus 40
 rectum 41
 renal 45
 retina 45
 retroperitoneal 41
 gland 41
 retropharyngeal 45
 sacral joint 45
 sacrum 45
 salivary gland 39
 scalp 44
 scapula 45
 scrotum 45
 shoulder 45
 sigmoid flexure 41
 skin 44
 smokers' 39
 soft palate 39
 spermatic cord 45
 spinal
 cord 45
 membrane 45
 spine 45
 spleen 45
 sternum 45
 stomach 40
 superficial 45
 suprarenal 45
 capsule 45
 temporal region 45
 tendon 45

Cancer—Continued.

testicle 45
 thorax 45
 throat 45
 thymus gland 45
 thyroid gland 45
 tongue 39
 tonsil 39
 trachea 45
 umbilicus 44
 universal 45
 upper extremity 45
 ureter 45
 urethra 45
 uterine ligament 42
 uterus 42
 vagina 42
 vertebra 45
 vesical 45
 viscera 45
 vulva 42
 womb 42
 zyroma 45
 Cancerous
 cachexia 45
 goitre 45
 humor 45
 neuritis 45
 new growth (*see* Cancer)
 peritonitis 41
 toxæmia 45
 tumor (*see* Cancer)
 ulcer (*see* Cancer)

Cancroid (unqualified) 44

Cancrum oris 142

Canker 142

mouth 99
 rash 7
 stomach 103

Canthoplasty 75

Capillaries

degeneration 85
 fatty 85
 lardaceous 85
 dilatation 85
 disease 85
 rupture 85

Capillary

apoplexy 64
 bronchitis 89
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 subacute 89
 congestion 189
 pneumonia 91

Capital punishment 186

Capsule

liver, inflammation 115
 spleen, inflammation 116
 suprarenal (*see* Adrenal)

Caput coli, cancer 41

Car

fall from 175
 injury 175
 run over by 175
 steam, fall from 175

- Car—Continued.
 struck by 175
 surface, accident 175
 Carbon monoxide
 absorption 168
 inhalation, accidental (not otherwise specified) 168
 poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 suicide 156
 Carbonic
 acid gas
 absorption 168
 poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 suicide 156
 oxide, absorption 168
 Carbuncle 143
 malignant 143
 Carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
 entericum 41
 linguæ 39
 ventriculi 40
 Carcinomatosis, general 45
 Carcinomatous septichæmia 45
 Carcinosis, miliary (*see* Cancer)
 Cardia
 cancer 40
 stomach, stricture 103
 Cardiac (*see* Heart)
 dropsy 79
 orifice
 stenosis 79
 stomach, cancer 40
 Cardialgia 103
 Cardiectasis 79
 Cardiomalacia 79
 Cardiopathy 79
 arterial 79
 Cardiopericarditis 77
 Cardiorenal sclerosis 120
 Cardiorrhæxis 79
 Cardiosclerosis 79
 Cardiospasm 103
 Cardiosstenosis 79
 Cardiovascular sclerosis 79
 Carditis 79
 rheumatic 47
 Care, lack of
 (—3m) 153
 (3m+) 189
 newborn (—3m) 153
 Caries 146
 bone 146
 cerebrospinal 32
 dental 99
 external meatus 76
 labyrinth 76
 middle ear 76
 nose 86
 orbit 146
 ossicle 76
 petrous bone 76
 sacrum, tuberculous 32
 spine 32
 syphilitic 37
 vertebra 32
- Carneous mole connected with pregnancy 134
 Carotid aneurysm 81
 Carphology 189
 Carpus (*see* Bone)
 Carriage, fall from 175
 Cartilage
 costal
 dislocation 185
 fracture 185
 intraarticular, dislocation (disease) 147
 larynx, fracture 185
 loose 147
 nasal, dislocation 185
 ossification 149
 semilunar, dislocation 185
 tracheal, fracture 185
 tumor 149
 Cartilaginous tumor (*see* Tumor)
 Caruncle, urethra 125
 Caseation, lymphatic gland 34
 Caseous
 bronchitis 28
 epididymitis 34
 meningitis 30
 pneumonia 28
 tuberculosis 28
 Castration
 (female) 131
 (male) 127
 traumatic 186
 Casualty 186
 Catalepsy 74
 Cataplexy 64
 Cataract (all forms) 75
 Catarrh (catarrhal) 90
 abdomen
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 acute 89
 alveolar 90
 anæmia 90
 angina 100
 appendicitis 108
 asthma 96
 asthmatic 90
 bile duct 115
 bilious 189
 bladder 124
 bowel
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 bronchi 90
 bronchial tube 90
 bronchitis
 (—60y) 89
 (60y+) 90
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 cervical 130
 canal 130
 cervix uteri 130
 chest 90
 cholangitis 115

Catarrh—Continued.

- cholecystitis 115
- chronic 90
- colitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- congestion 90
- croup 87
- cystitis 124
- diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- dysentery 14
- dyspepsia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 103
- ear 76
- enteric
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- epidemic 10
- fever 189
- gastric 103
- gastritis 103
- gastroduodenal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastroduodenitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastroenteric
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastrohepatic 103
- gastrohepatitis 103
- gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- general 189
- hæmorrhage 90
- hepatic 115
- hepatitis
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- acute
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- chronic 113
- icterus
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- ileocolitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- indigestion 103
- inflammation 189
 - fauces 100
 - lung 91
 - mouth 99

Catarrh—Continued.

inflammation—Continued.

- stomach 103
 - uterus 130
 - vagina
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
 - influenza 10
 - intestine
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - jaundice
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
 - acute
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
 - chronic 115
 - kidney 122
 - laryngitis 87
 - larynx 87
 - liver 115
 - lung 90
 - acute 89
 - chronic 90
 - fever 91
 - meningitis 61
 - metritis 130
 - nasobronchial 90
 - nasopharyngeal 86
 - nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - nose 86
 - pharyngitis 100
 - pituitous 90
 - pneumonia 91
 - pulmonary 90
 - acute 89
 - chronic 90
 - respiratory organs 90
 - salpingitis 132
 - sclerosis 189
 - stomach 103
 - stomatitis 99
 - suffocating 90
 - summer (hay) 98
 - throat 87
 - tracheitis 89
 - tuberculosis 28
 - urethra 124
 - uterus 130
 - vagina 130
 - vesical 124
- Catarrhal (*see* Catarrh)
- Catatonía 68
- Caught in shafting 174
- Cause
 - external 186
 - natural 189
 - unknown 189
- Cavernous
 - lymphangioma (*see* Tumor)
 - nævus (*see* Tumor)
 - sinus, phlebitis 83

Cavity

- abdominal, foreign body 186
- buccal
 - abscess 99
 - cancer 39
- heart, disease 79
- peritoneal, foreign body 117
- pleural, foreign body 186
- pulmonary 28
- pūs 144
- thoracic, perforation 186

Cecum (*see* Cæcum)

Cell, mastoid

- disease 146
- perforation 146
- syphilis 37

Cellular

- erysipelas 18
- tissue
 - disease 145
 - emphysema 145

Cellulitis 144

- anus 110
- arm 144
- buttock 144
- cervical 144
- diffuse 144
- gangrenous 142
- malignant 144
- neck 144
- pelvic
 - (female, nonpuerperal) 130
 - (female, puerperal) 137
 - (male) 144
 - diffuse
 - (female, nonpuerperal) 130
 - (female, puerperal) 137
 - (male) 144

perirectal 110

perinterine

- (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130

- (puerperal) 137

pharynx 100

phlegmonous 144

puerperal 137

scrotum 127

septic 20

suppurative 144

traumatic 186

tuberculous 34

umbilicus

- (-3m) 152

- (3m+) 144

vulva 132

Centipede, venom 165

Central pneumonia 92

Cephalæmatoma 152

Cephalalgia 74

Cephalic

- hæmorrhage (birth) 152

- poliomyelitis 63

Cephalitis 60

Cephaloma (*see* Cancer)

Cephalotomy

- (mother) 136
- (foetus, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

Cephalotripsy

- (mother) 136
- (foetus, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

Cerebellar (*see* Cerebellum)

Cerebellum (cerebellar)

- abscess 60
- cyst 74
- disease 74
- glioma 74
- hæmorrhage 64
- tuberculosis 30
- tumor 74

Cerebral (*see* Brain)

Cerebritis 60

- traumatic 186

Cerebrocervical meningitis 61

Cerebrospinal

- arachnitis 61
- arachnoiditis 61
- caries 32
- congestion 64
- effusion 64
- fever 61
- inflammation 61
- meninges
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 30
- meningitis 61
 - acute 61
 - chronic 61
 - epidemic 61
 - meningococcic 61
 - simple 61
 - tuberculous 30
- rhinorrhœa 86
- sclerosis 63
 - disseminated 63
 - multiple 63
- softening 65
- toxæmia 74
- toxichæmia 74
- tuberculosis 30
- tumor 63

Cerebrum (*see also* Brain)

- hæmorrhage 64
- tuberculosis 30

Cervical

- abscess 144
- adenitis 84
 - suppurative 84
- canal
 - catarrh 130
 - occlusion 130
 - stricture 130
- cancer 42
- carbuncle 143
- catarrh 130
- cellulitis 144
- gland
 - abscess 144
 - cancer 45

Cervical—Continued.
 gland—Continued.
 hyperplasia 84
 rupture 84
 metritis 130
 pachymeningitis 61
 Cervicofacial cancer 44
 Cervix
 amputation 130
 cancer 42
 disease 130
 femoris, fracture 185
 lacerated 136
 uteri
 catarrh 130
 dilatation 130
 division 130
 elongation 130
 erosion 130
 fibroid 129
 hypertrophy 130
 imperforate 150
 inflammation 130
 lacerated, repair 130
 laceration
 (nonpuerperal) 130
 (puerperal) 136
 old 130
 plugging 130
 ulcer 130
 uterus (*see* Cervix uteri)
 Chagres fever 4
 Chalazonephritis 120
 Chancre 37
 face 37
 hard 37
 indurated 37
 infecting 37
 mouth 37
 phagedenic 38
 simple 38
 soft 38
 bubo 38
 penis 38
 scrotum 38
 vulva 38
 syphilitic 37
 Chancroid 38
 penis 38
 vulva 38
 Change of life (female) 130
 Charbon 22
 Charcot's
 disease 63
 joint disease 62
 Cheek
 cancer 39
 congenital malformation 150
 Cheiloplasty 99
 Cheloid 145
 Chemical poisoning, neuritis
 (not occupational) 59
 (occupational) 58
 Chest
 cancer 45

Chest—Continued.
 catarrh 90
 compression 186
 deformity, rhachitic 36
 disease 98
 dropsy 93
 inflammation 92
 neuralgia 80
 perforation 186
 tumor 46
 wall
 abscess 144
 burn 167
 foreign body 186
 hæmatoma 186
 wound 186
 water on 93
 wound 186
 Chicken pox 19
 Chilblain 145
 Childbed (*see* Birth) 136
 fever 137
 Childbirth (*see* Birth) 136
 (following) 140
 Children, cerebral diplegia 74
 Chill
 (not in malarial region) 189
 (in malarial region) 4
 congestive 189
 pernicious
 (not in malarial region) 189
 (in malarial region) 4
 septic 20
 Chills and fever 4
 Chimney sweeps' cancer 45
 Chin, cancer 44
 Chinese dysentery 14
 Chloasma 145
 Chloroform poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 Chlorosis 54
 Egyptian 106
 hysteric 54
 miners' 106
 Choke damp
 (unqualified) 173
 (not in mines) 168
 Choked while vomiting 186
 Cholæmia 115
 Cholæmic gall stone 114
 Cholangitis 115
 catarrhal 115
 suppurative 115
 Cholecystectomy 115
 Cholecystenterostomy 115
 Cholecystitis 115
 catarrhal 115
 infectious 115
 obstructive 115
 suppurative 115
 Cholecystotomy 115
 Choledochitis 115
 suppurative 115
 Choledochotomy 115
 Cholelithiasis 114
 Cholemia (*see* Cholæmia)

Cholera

- (except where Asiatic cholera is prevalent) 13
 - (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent) 12
 - acute 13
 - antimonial 165
 - Asiatic 12
 - bilious 13
 - chronic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - English 13
 - epidemic (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent) 12
 - gravis 13
 - hernal 109
 - infantum
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - morbus 13
 - malignant 13
 - nostras 13
 - spasmodic 13
 - sporadic 13
 - winter 13
- Choleraic diarrhoea
- (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
- Choleriform
- diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
 - dysentery 14
 - enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
- Choline 13
- Cholesteræmia 115
- Choluria 115
- Chondritis 149
- Chondroma (*see* Tumor)
- Chondromalacia 147
- Chondrosarcoma (*see* Cancer)
- Chordæ, heart
- laceration 79
 - rupture 79
- Chordee 38
- Chorea 72
 - hereditary 74
 - Huntington's 74
 - insaniens 72
 - insanity 72
 - major 72
 - minor 72
 - paralytic 72
 - pregnancy 138
 - progressive, chronic 74
 - rheumatic 72
 - spasmodic 72
 - Sydenham's 72
- Choreic dementia 72
- Chorioepithelioma 42
- Chorioid
- cancer 45
 - injury 186

Chorioid—Continued.

- malformation 150
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
- Chorioiditis 75
- "Chronic" 189
- Chronic
- abscess 34
 - albuminous nephritis 120
 - albuminuria 120
 - alcoholic
 - nephritis 120
 - paralysis 67
 - anterior poliomyelitis 63
 - articular rheumatism 48
 - asthmatic bronchitis 96
 - atrophy, liver 113
 - Bright's disease 120
 - bronchitis 90
 - bronchorrhœa 90
 - capillary bronchitis 90
 - catarrh 90
 - lung 90
 - catarrhal
 - bronchitis 90
 - hepatitis 113
 - jaundice 115
 - nephritis 120
 - cerebrospinal meningitis 61
 - cholera
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - cirrhosis, liver 113
 - congestive pneumonia 98
 - delirium 68
 - diffuse nephritis 120
 - endocarditis 79
 - enlargement, liver 113
 - epithelial nephritis 120
 - ergotism 59
 - etherism 59
 - exudative
 - angina 100
 - nephritis 120
 - fibrous hepatitis 113
 - general
 - miliary tuberculosis 35
 - tuberculosis 35
 - glomerulonephritis 120
 - hæmorrhagic nephritis 120
 - hepatitis 113
 - hepatization, lung 98
 - hydrocephalus 150
 - hypertrophic hepatitis 113
 - induration, liver 113
 - inflammation
 - kidney 120
 - liver 113
 - lung 98
 - inflammatory rheumatism 48
 - interstitial
 - hepatitis 113
 - inflammation, lung 98
 - myocarditis 79
 - nephritis 120
 - pneumonia 98

Chronic—Continued.

- miliary tuberculosis 35
 - mitral endocarditis 79
 - morphinism 59
 - myelitis 63
 - myocarditis 79
 - nephritis 120
 - paralysis, spinal cord 63
 - parenchymatous nephritis 120
 - parotiditis 99
 - periencephalitis 67
 - phthisis 28
 - pleuropneumonia 98
 - pneumonia 98
 - pneumonic
 - phthisis 28
 - tuberculosis 28
 - pneumonitis 98
 - poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 - (occupational) 58
 - poliomyelitis 63
 - polycythæmia 55
 - progressive chorea 74
 - pulmonary catarrh 90
 - pulmonitis 98
 - purulent bronchitis 90
 - rheumatic
 - arthritis 48
 - endocarditis 79
 - fever 48
 - neuritis 48
 - rheumatism 48
 - joint 48
 - spine 48
 - rheumatoid arthritis 48
 - spinal
 - muscular atrophy 63
 - paralysis 63
 - suppurative nephritis 122
 - toxic
 - gastritis 59
 - gastroenteritis 59
 - tubal
 - inflammation, kidney 120
 - nephritis 120
 - tuberculosis 28
 - tuberculous
 - disease 28
 - inflammation 28
 - pneumonia 28
 - tubular nephritis 120
 - ulcer 145
 - ulcerative
 - endocarditis 79
 - tuberculosis 28
 - vaginitis (not gonorrheal) 132
 - valvular
 - endocarditis 79
 - heart disease 79
 - vulvitis 132
- Chyle cyst, mesentery 84
- Chylocele, nonfilarial 84
- Chylothorax 84
- Chylous
- ascites, nonfilarial 84
 - hydrocele 127

Chylous—Continued.

- hydrothorax 93
- Chyluria 121
- (filariasis) 19
 - (nonfilarial) 121
- Cicatricial adhesion, division 145
- Cicatrix, vicious 145
- Circular insanity 68
- Circulation
- failure
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
 - imperfect
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
 - portal, obstruction 115
- Circulatory system
- congenital malformation 150
 - disease 85
- Circumcision 127
- Circumscribed
- periostitis 146
 - pneumonia 92
- Cirrhosis
- (unqualified) 113
 - alcoholic 113
 - liver 113
 - lung (interstitial pneumonia) 98
 - atrophic 113
 - liver 113
 - biliary 113
 - brain 74
 - heart 79
 - hepatic 113
 - congenital
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 113
 - hypertrophic 113
 - liver 113
 - interstitial 113
 - kidney 120
 - Laënnec 113
 - liver 113
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - congenital
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 113
 - interstitial 113
 - lung 98
 - malarial 113
 - ovarian 132
 - pancreas 118
 - portal 113
 - pulmonary 98
 - renal 120
 - stomach 103
 - syphilitic, liver 37
- Cirrhotic
- Bright's disease 120
 - pneumonia 98
- Cirsoid aneurysm 81
- artery 81
- Clap 38
- Clavicle (*see* Bone)
- Clavus 145

Cleft palate 150
 Climacteric
 disease 130
 epilepsy 69
 insanity 68
 melancholia 68
 Climatic bubo 15
 Clitoria, amputation 132
 Closure foramen ovale, imperfect 150
 Clot
 blood, heart 79
 brain 64
 heart 79
 obstruction, artery 82
 occlusion, artery 82
 Clothing, lack of (newborn) 153
 Cloudy swelling, adrenal 52
 Club foot 149
 congenital 150
 Club hand 149
 Coal
 fall of (mine) 173
 oil, burn 167
 Cocaine habit 59
 Cocainism 59
 Coccidiasis 107
 Coccyx (*see* Bone)
 Cochlin-China dysentery 14
 Coeliotomy 189
 Cold
 (-3m) 153
 (coryza) 86
 abscess 34
 exposure
 (-3m) 153
 (3m+) 178
 on lung 89
 Colectomy 110
 Colibacillosis 110
 Colic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 abdomen
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 biliary 114
 bilious
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 dry
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 flatulent
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 gallstone 114
 gastric 103
 hepatic 114
 hernial 109
 hysterical 73
 infantile
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 inflammatory
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105

Colic—Continued.
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 lead 57
 nephritic 123
 painters' 57
 renal 123
 saturnine 57
 spasmodic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 stomach 103
 ureteral 123
 worm 107
 Colica pictorum 57
 Colitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 catarrhal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 croupous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 exudative
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 gangrenous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 hæmorrhagic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 membranous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 mucous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 necrotic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 septic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 tuberculous 31
 ulcerative
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Collapse 189
 general 189
 heart 79
 lung
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 94
 pulmonary
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 94
 valvular 79
 Colliers'
 lung 98
 phthisis 98
 Colliquative fever 189
 Collision 175
 railroad 175

- Colloid
 goitre 88
 tumor (*see* Cancer)
- Coloboma 75
- Coloenteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Colon
 abscess 110
 cancer 41
 dilatation 110
 impaction 110
 inflammation
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 paralysis 110
 stricture 109
 ulcer
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 ulceration
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Colotomy 110
- Colpocele 132
- Colporrhaphy 132
- Column
 lateral, spinal cord, degeneration 63
 spinal
 fissure 150
 necrosis 32
 tuberculosis 32
- Columnar epithelioma 44
- Columnar-celled carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
- Coma 189
 alcoholic 56
 diabetic 50
 epileptic 69
 puerperal 138
 uraemic
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 120
 (puerperal) 138
- Combined sclerosis, spinal cord 63
- Common duct
 obstruction 115
 stricture 115
- Compensation, failure 79
- Complaint
 bowel
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 liver 115
 miners' 98
 summer
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Complication of diseases 189
- Compound fracture 185
- Compression
 birth 152
 (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Compression—Continued.
 brain
 (not injury at birth) 74
 (injury at birth) 152
 (tramatic) 186
 cerebral
 (not injury at birth) 74
 (injury at birth) 152
 chest 186
 intestine 110
 lymphatic vessel 84
 medulla 63
 spinal cord 63
 (tramatic) 186
 umbilical cord
 (-3m) 152
 (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Concato's disease 189
- Concentrated lye poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
- Concretion
 intestine 110
 salivary gland 99
 stomach 103
- Concussion 186
 electric 181
- Condyloma
 anus 37
 penis 37
 vulva 37
- Confinement 136
 delayed (child) 152
- Conflagration (to include all injuries of whatever nature resulting therefrom) 166
- Confluent smallpox 5
- Confusional insanity 68
- Congelation 178
- Congenital
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 abnormality 150
 abnormity 150
 adenoids 150
 amputation 150
 anæmia 54
 aortic stenosis 150
 ascites
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 187
 asthenia
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 atelectasis (-3m) 152
 atresia (any part of body) 150
 autotoxæmia
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 55
 cerebral tumor 150
 cirrhosis, liver
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 113
 club foot 150
 cyanosis 152

Congenital—Continued.

- cystic disease, kidney 150
- debility
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- deformity 150
- disease, heart 150
- dislocation 150
- dyspepsia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 103
- dyspnoea
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- emphysema 97
- endocarditis 78
- epilepsy 69
- flat foot 150
- fracture 150
- goitre 150
- hemiplegia 66
- hepatic cirrhosis
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 113
- hernia 109
 - brain 150
- hydrocephalus 150
- ichthyosis 145
- icterus
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- imbecility 74
- imperforate urethra 150
- infection 55
- inguinal hernia 109
- insufficiency
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- intestinal obstruction 150
- laryngeal stenosis 150
- lesion, brain 74
- lues 37
- malformation (stillbirth not included) 150
- malnutrition
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- meningitis 61
- mitral stenosis 150
- obstruction 150
 - intestine 150
- paralysis 63
- peritonitis
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 117
- pulmonary stenosis 150
- pyloric stenosis 150
- rheumatism 47
- rupture 109
- sclerema
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 145
- specific pemphigus 37

Congenital—Continued.

- spina bifida 150
- stenosis 150
 - intestine 150
 - larynx 150
- syphilis 37
- syphilitic hepatitis 37
- talipes 150
- tuberculosis 28
- tumor 150
 - brain 150
- uræmia 151
- valvular heart disease 150
- vitium cordis 150
- weakness
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- Congestion 189
 - (sudden death) 64
 - alcoholic cerebral 64
 - bowel
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - brain 64
 - passive 64
 - bronchi 89
 - bronchial tube 89
 - capillary 189
 - catarrhal 90
 - cerebral 64
 - cerebrospinal 64
 - gastrohepatic 115
 - general 189
 - glottis 87
 - heart 189
 - hepatic 115
 - hypostatic 94
 - lung 94
 - intestine
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - kidney 122
 - liver 115
 - lung 94
 - active 94
 - passive 94
 - malarial 4
 - brain 4
 - medulla 63
 - pleural 93
 - pneumonic 92
 - pulmonary 94
 - renal 122
 - spinal cord 63
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - trachea 89
 - vein 189
- Congestive
 - apoplexy 64
 - asphyxia
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189

Congestive—Continued.

- chill 189
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fever 189
- gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- malaria 4
- malarial fever 4
- meningitis 61
- pneumonia 92
 - acute 92
 - chronic 98
- remittent fever 4

Conjunctiva (conjunctival)

- cancer 45
- diphtheria 9
- injury 186
- leprosy 17
- lupus 34
- œdema 75
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 75
- wound 186

Conjunctival (*see* Conjunctiva)

Conjunctivitis 75

- blennorrhagic 38
- diphtheritic 9
- gonococcic 3
- infantile 38
- newborn 38
- purulent 38
- pustular 75

Connective tissue

- abscess 144
- cancer 44
- disease, parasitic 145
- elephantiasis 145
- emphysema 145
- gangrene 142
- inflammation 144
- injury 186
- œdema 187
- tumor 46

Consecutive nephritis 122

Consequence, labor

- (child) 152
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- (mother) 136

Consolidation, lung 92

Constipation 110

Constitution, feeble

- (-1y) 151
- (1y+) 189

Constitutional weakness

- (-1y) 151
- (1y+) 189

Constriction, intestine 109

Consumption 28

- abdominal 31
- acute 29
- bowel 31
- brain 30

Consumption—Continued.

- galloping 29
- grinders' 98
- intestine 31
- liver 34
- lung 28
- miners' 98
- muscle 189
- pulmonary 28
 - acute 29
- quick 29
- scrofulous 28
- throat 28

Continued fever 1

- simple 189

Contracted

- kidney 120
- liver 113
- palmar fascia 149

Contracting granular kidney 120

Contraction 189

- bowel 109
- bronchi 98
- Dupuytren's 149
- fascia 149
- gall

- bladder 115

- duct 115

- intestine 109

- pylorus 103

- stomach 103

- tendon 149

- valve, heart 79

Contracture

- hysterical 73

- joint 147

- muscle 149

Contused wound 186

Contusion (*see* Wound) 186

- general 186

Convulsions

- (-5y) 71

- (5y+) 70

- cerebral 74

- enteric

- (-2y) 104

- (2y+) 105

- epileptic 69

- epileptiform

- (-5y) 71

- (5y+) 70

- epileptoid

- (-5y) 71

- (nonpuerperal, 5y+) 70

- gastric 103

- gastrointestinal

- (-2y) 104

- (2y+) 105

- hysterical 73

- infantile (-5y) 71

- internal

- (-5y) 71

- (5y+) 70

- intestinal

- (-2y) 104

- (2y+) 105

Convulsions—Continued.

- puerperal 138
- reflex
 - (-5y) 71
 - (5y+) 70
- scarlatinal 7
- spasmodic
 - (-5y) 71
 - (5y+) 70
- traumatic 186
- uræmic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 120
 - (puerperal) 138

Copræmia 110

Coprostasis 110

Cord

- cancer 45
- hæmatocele 127
- hæmorrhage (umbilical) 152
- navel, ulcer 152
- spermatic
 - abscess 127
 - cancer 45
 - hæmatocele 127
 - diffuse 127
 - hæmatoma 186
 - (nontraumatic) 127
 - hydrocele 127
 - inflammation 127
 - injury 186
 - neuralgia 73
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 127
- spinal
 - abscess 63
 - absent 150
 - anæmia 63
 - anterior cornua, degeneration 63
 - apoplexy 63
 - atrophy 63
 - cancer 45
 - compression 63
 - (traumatic) 186
 - concussion 186
 - congenital malformation 150
 - congestion 63
 - degeneration 63
 - amyloid 63
 - fatty 63
 - lateral and posterior columns 62
 - tuberculous 34
 - disease 63
 - foreign body 186
 - hæmorrhage 63
 - imperfect 150
 - inflammation 63
 - injury 186
 - irritation 63
 - laceration 186
 - lateral column, degeneration 63
 - lesion 63
 - malformation 150

Cord—Continued.

- spinal—Continued.
 - meningitis 61
 - tuberculous 30
 - myelitis 63
 - paralysis 63
 - acute 63
 - chronic 63
 - progressive 63
 - spastic 63
 - parasitic disease 63
 - sclerosis 63
 - combined 63
 - disseminated 63
 - multiple 63
 - posterior 62
 - posterolateral 62
 - softening 63
 - syphilis 37
 - thrombosis 82
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 63
 - wound 186
- umbilical
 - compression
 - (-3m) 152
 - (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - erysipelas 18
 - gangrene (-3m) 152
 - hæmorrhage (-3m) 152
 - inflammation (-3m) 152
 - malformation 150
 - mortification (-3m) 152
 - presentation (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - prolapse
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - septic (-3m) 152
 - strangulation (-3m) 152

Corn 145

Cornea (corneal)

- abscess 75
- cancer 45
- inflammation 75
- injury 186
- leprosy 17
- malformation 150
- perforation 75
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 75
- ulcer 75

Corneal (*see* Cornea)

Cornua, anterior, spinal cord, degeneration 63

Cornual pregnancy 134

Coronary artery

- disease 81
- embolism 82
- ossification 81
- sclerosis 81

Corpora quadrigemina, tumor 74

Corpulence 55

- Correction, deformity of bone, by fracture 146
- Corrigan's disease 79
- Corrosive
effects of 167
substance, burn 167
- Cortical
degeneration, infantile (of brain) 74
hemiplegia 66
- Coryza 86
newborn 86
syphilitic 37
- Costal cartilage
dislocation 185
fracture 185
- Costiveness 110
- Cough 98
- Cowper's gland
abscess 127
tuberculosis 34
- Cowpox 20
- Coxa
valga 147
vara 147
- Coxalgia 33
tuberculous 33
- Coxitis 33
- Craft neuroses 74
- Cramp
(-5y) 71
(5y+) 70
(puerperal) 138
while bathing 169
heat 179
intestinal
(-2y) 104
(2y+) 105
muscle 149
writers' 74
- Crane, traveling, crushed by 174
- Cranial (*see* Cranium)
nerve
cancer 45
degeneration 74
inflammation 74
injury 186
neuralgia 73
paralysis 66
syphilis 37
- Craniectomy 74
- Cranioclasm (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Craniofacial axis, deficiency 150
- Craniotabes 146
- Craniotomy
(stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
(mother) 136
forceps, application, to foetal head
(*see* Stillbirth)
- Cranium (cranial)
abscess 60
adenitis, suppurative 84
fracture 185
hæmorrhage 64
perforation 186
tumor 146
- Crazy 68
- Cretoxismus 164
- Creeping paralysis 63
- Crepitating synovitis 149
- Cretinism 74
- Criminal abortion 184
- Crotchet, application, to foetal head (*see* Stillbirth)
- Croup (*see also* Croupous) 9
bronchial 9
catarrhal 87
diphtheritic 9
false 87
infectious 9
inflammatory 9
laryngeal 9
membranous 9
pseudomembranous 9
spasmodic 87
(diphtheritic) 9
stridulous 87
(diphtheritic) 9
- Croupous (*see also* Croup)
angina 9
bronchitis 89
bronchopneumonia 91
colitis
(-2y) 104
(2y+) 105
enteritis
(-2y) 104
(2y+) 105
laryngitis 9
nephritis 120
pneumonia 92
tonsillitis 9
- Crural ulcer 145
- Crushing (crushed) 175
(suicide) 162
at fire 166
bumpers 175
conflagration 166
extremity 175
foot 175
head, child (*see* Stillbirth)
suicide 162
traumatism 175
traveling crane 174
wound 175
- Crust, milk 145
- Crusta lactea 145
- Curettement, postpartum 136
- Curetting
larynx 87
uterus 130
- Curschmann's disease 96
- Curvature
angular, spine 36
anterior, spine 36
lateral, spine 36
posterior, spine 36
spine 36
- Cut (any part of body) 171
(accident) 171
(homicide) 183

Cut—Continued.

(suicide) 160

knife 171

(accident) 171

(homicide) 183

(suicide) 160

Cutaneous

diphtheria 9

hæmorrhage 55

Cutting

instrument

assassination 183

homicide 183

suicide 160

traumatism 171

wound 171

(homicide) 183

(suicide) 160

throat, suicide 160

Cyanopathy 152

Cyanosis

(-3m) 152

(without further qualification, 3m+) 189

(not due to malformation of heart, -3m) 152

(not due to malformation of heart, 3m+) 189

(due to malformation of heart) 150

(persistence of foramen ovale) 150

congenital 152

neonatorum 152

newborn 152

(not due to malformation of heart, -3m) 152

(not due to malformation of heart, 3m+) 189

nonclosure, foramen of Botallo 150

Cycle accident 175

Cyclone, killed in 186

Cyesis 134

Cynanche 9

malignant 9

parotid 19

tonsillaris 100

(diphtheritic) 9

tracheal 89

trachealis 89

Cyphosis 36

Cyst (*see also* Tumor)

accessory Falloppian tube 132

adrenal 52

arising in lymphatic space 84

Bartholin's gland 132

bone 146

brain 74

branchial 150

breast 133

broad ligament 132

bronchi 90

bursal 149

cerebellum 74

cerebral 74

dermoid 46

ovary 131

Cyst—Continued.

dermoid—Continued.

sequestration 46

testicle 127

echinococcus, liver 112

epididymis (spermatocele) 127

Falloppian tube 132

gall

bladder 115

duct 115

glandular (*see* Tumor)

hæmorrhagic, pancreas 118

hydatid 112

breast 133

kidney 122

liver 112

lung 98

spleen 116

intraligamentous 132

jaw 146

joint 147

kidney 122

lip 99

liver 115

lymphatic

gland 84

vessel 84

mammary gland 133

membrane, brain 74

mesentery 46

mouth 99

mucous (*see* Tumor)

multilocular 131

muscle 46

neck 46

orbit 75

ovary 131

paracentesis 131

pancreas 118

parasitic 25

parovarian 131

paracentesis 131

peritonæum 117

prostate 126

recurrent, uterus 129

renal 122

retention 46

rupture 46

salivary gland 99

sebaceous 46

sequestration dermoid 46

serous 46

spleen 116

suprarenal 52

testicle 127

thymus 84

gland 84

thyreoid gland 88

thyreolinguar 88

tongue 99

tuberculous, ovary 34

tuboovarian 132

urachal 150

ureter 124

uterine ligament 132

Cyst—Continued.

- vagina 132
- vulva 132
- vulvovaginal gland 132
- Cystadenoma (*see* Tumor)
- Cystic
 - calculus 123
 - degeneration 189
 - kidney 122
 - uterus 129
 - disease
 - kidney 122
 - congenital 150
 - Reclus's 133
 - goitre 88
 - hygroma (*see* Tumor)
 - lymphangioma (*see* Tumor)
 - oophoritis 132
 - ovaritis 132
 - ovary 131
 - pancreatitis 118
 - tumor (*see* Tumor)
 - suppurative (*see* Tumor)
 - uræmia 124
- Cysticerci 107
 - brain 74
 - liver 112
 - lung 98
- Cystinuria 122
- Cystitis 124
 - blennorrhagic 38
 - catarrhal 124
 - gangrenous 124
 - gonococcic 38
 - gonorrhœal 38
 - malignant 124
 - purulent 124
 - septic 124
 - specific 124
 - suppurative 124
 - tuberculous 34
- Cystocele 124
- Cystoma (*see* Tumor)
- Cystoplegia 124
- Cystoptosis 124
- Cystopyelitis 122
- Cystorrhagia 124
- Cystosarcoma (*see* Cancer)
- Cystoscopy 124
- Cystotomy 124
 - suprapubic 124

D

- Dacryoadenitis 75
- Dacryocystitis 75
- Damp, choke (unqualified) 173
- Dance, Saint Vitus's 72
- Dead ovum, retention 134
- Death
 - sudden
 - (nonpuerperal) 188
 - (puerperal) 139
 - cardiac
 - embolism after delivery 139
 - thrombosis after delivery 139

Death—Continued.

- sudden—Continued.
 - congestion 64
 - delivery 139
 - embolism after delivery 139
 - entrance of air into vein after delivery 139
 - nervous exhaustion after delivery 139
 - puerperium 139
 - pulmonary
 - embolism after delivery 139
 - thrombosis after delivery 139
 - shock after delivery 139
 - thrombosis after delivery 139
- violent 186
 - mine 173
 - quarry 173
- Debauchery 56
- Debility
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - congenital
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
 - general
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - infantile
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
 - nervous 74
 - old age 154
 - senile 154
- Decapitation 186
 - foetus (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Decapsulation, kidney 122
- Decay, senile 154
- Decidual endometritis 137
- Deciduoma 129
 - malignum 42
- Decline
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - general
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - gradual
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
- Deficient nutrition 177
- Deformed pelvis (female, 15y-44y) 136
- Deformity 150
 - bladder, acquired 124
 - bone, correction, by fracture 146
 - cardiac 150
 - chest, rhachitic 36
 - congenital 150
 - foot, acquired 149
 - hand, acquired 149

Deformity—Continued.

- heart 150
- limb, acquired 149
- liver, acquired 115
- penis, acquired 127
- spine, angular 36
- stomach, acquired 103

Degeneration

- (-1y) 151
- (1y-69y) 189
- (70y+) 154
- adrenal 52
- albuminoid 55
- amyloid 55
 - artery 81
 - heart 79
 - kidney 120
 - liver 113
 - muscle 63
 - nervous system 74
 - spinal cord 63
 - spleen 116

anterior cornua, spinal cord 63

aorta 81

artery 81

atheromatous 81

artery 81

heart 79

brain 74

calcareous 189

artery 81

heart 79

myocardium 79

capillaries 85

cardiac 79

cerebral 74

progressive 74

cortical, infantile (of brain) 74

cranial nerve 74

cystic 189

kidney 122

uterus 129

fatty 55

adrenal 52

artery 81

brain 74

capillaries 85

diffuse 55

heart 79

kidney 120

liver 113

from phosphorus poisoning
58

muscle 63

myocardium 79

nervous system 74

spinal cord 63

thymus 84

fibrous

heart 79

muscle 63

myocardium 79

general

amyloid 55

fatty 55

gouty, heart 79

Degeneration—Continued.

heart 79

muscle 79

hyaline

adrenal 52

artery 81

heart 79

lymphatic gland 84

muscle 63

myocardium 79

intestine 110

kidney 120

lardaceous 55

adrenal 52

artery 81

capillaries 85

intestine 110

kidney 120

liver 113

lymph gland 84

lymphatic gland 84

spleen 116

thyreoid body 88

lateral

column, spinal cord 63

and posterior columns, spinal
cord 62

liver 115

muscle 149

myocardium 79

nerve 74

nervous system 74

pancreas 118

pigmentary

heart 79

liver 115

myocardium 79

placenta (child, stillborn) (*see* Still-
birth)

fatty (child, stillborn) (*see* Still-
birth)

progressive, brain 74

pulpy, synovial membrane 33

senile 154

spinal cord 63

stomach 103

suprarenal 52

tuberculous 35

pancreas 34

spinal cord 34

vascular, senile 154

vital

(-1y) 151

(1y-69y) 189

(70y+) 154

Wallerian 74

waxy 55

kidney 120

liver 113

Degenerative

myocarditis 79

neuritis 73

sclerosis 63

Deglutition

paralysis 100

pneumonia 91

- Delayed
 confinement (child) 152
 delivery
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 Delirious mania 68
 acute 189
 Delirium 189
 acute 189
 alcoholic 56
 asthenic 189
 chronic 68
 maniacal 68
 traumatic 186
 tremens 56
 uræmic
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 120
 (puerperal) 138
 Delivery (*see* Birth)
 forced
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 premature 134
 sudden death 139
 Delusion, persecution 68
 Delusional
 insanity 68
 mental stupor 68
 Dementia 68
 agitated 68
 alcoholic 56
 apathetic 68
 apoplectic 64
 choreic 72
 developmental 68
 epileptic 69
 old age 154
 organic 68
 (from organic brain disease) 74
 paralytic 67
 paretic 67
 præcox 68
 primary 68
 progressive 67
 secondary 68
 senile 154
 syphilitic 37
 terminal 68
 uræmic
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 120
 (puerperal) 138
 Dengue 19
 fever 19
 Dental
 caries 99
 periosteum, suppuration 99
 Dentition 189
 fever 189
 morbid 189
 Depressive psychosis, manic 68
 Deprivation, water 177
 Derailment, train 175
 Derangement
 gastric 103
 infantile
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 189
 stomach 103
 Dermatitis 145
 actinica (sunburn) 167
 ambustionis 167
 exfoliative 145
 gangrænosa 142
 gangrenous 142
 general 145
 herpetiformis 145
 rodent 44
 venenata 145
 Dermatomyositis 149
 Dermatosi 145
 Dermoid cyst (*see also* Tumor)
 ovary 131
 sequestration 46
 testicle 127
 Descending lateral sclerosis 63
 Desortion (newborn) 153
 Desquamative nephritis 119
 acute 119
 Destitution 177
 Detachment
 epiphyses 185
 placenta 135
 hæmorrhage 135
 Development
 arrest 150
 heart, imperfect 150
 imperfect 150
 Developmental dementia 68
 Deviation, nasal septum 86
 Diabetes (diabetic) 50
 coma 50
 gangrene 50
 insanity 50
 insipidus 55
 iritis 50
 mellitus 50
 pancreatic 50
 saccharine 50
 Diabetic (*see* Diabetes)
 Diapedesis 55
 Diaphragm
 congenital malformation 150
 paralysis 74
 rupture 109
 Diaphragmatic
 hernia 109
 stomach 109
 pleurisy 93
 Diarrhœa
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 bilious
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 bloody
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105

Diarrhoea—Continued.

- catarrhal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- choleraic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
- cholericform
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
- due to food
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- dysenteric 14
- dyspeptic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- endemic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- epidemic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fermental
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- flagellate
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- green
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infantile
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infectious
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infective
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- inflammatory
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- malarial 4
- mycotic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- senile 105
- septic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- sporadic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- summer
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- tropical 14
- tuberculous 31
- uncontrollable
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- zymotic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Diarrhoeal

- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Diastasis, muscle 149

Diathesis 189

- gouty 48
- hæmorrhagic 55
- rheumatic 48
- scrofulous 34
- tuberculous 28
- uric acid 55

Died

- at birth (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- suddenly 188

Difficult

- birth (child) 152
- labor
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136

Diffuse

- arteriosclerosis 81
- bronchitis
 - (-5y) 89
 - (5y+) 90
- cellulitis 144
- cerebral sclerosis 74
- fatty degeneration 55
- hæmatocoele, spermatic cord 127
- injury 186
- hepatitis 115
 - suppurative 115
- mastitis
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
- meningitis 61
- meningoencephalitis 67
- nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - interstitial 120
- pelvic cellulitis
 - (female, nonpuerperal) 130
 - (female, puerperal) 137
 - (male) 144
- periencephalitis 67
- periostitis 146
- peritonitis 117
- phlegmon 144
- sclerodermia 145
- sclerosis, brain 74
- suppuration 144
- tuberculosis 35

Diffused

- aneurysm 81
- ganglion 149

Digestive

- organs
 - foreign body 186
 - paralysis 110
 - wound 186

Digestive—Continued.

- system
 - congenital malformation 150
 - disease (unqualified) 118
- tract, tuberculosis 31
- Dilatation 189
 - artery 81
 - bronchi 90
 - capillaries 85
 - cardiac 79
 - orifice 79
 - cervix uteri 130
 - colon 110
 - duct, pancreas 118
 - gall
 - bladder 115
 - duct 115
 - heart 79
 - intestine 110
 - lymphatic vessel 84
 - oesophagus 101
 - orifice, valve of heart 79
 - pericardium 77
 - pharynx 100
 - stomach 103
 - ventricle 79
- Dilated heart 79
- Diphtheria (diphtheritic) 9
 - anæmia 9
 - angina 9
 - bronchi 9
 - bronchopneumonia 9
 - buccal 9
 - conjunctiva 9
 - conjunctivitis 9
 - croup 9
 - cutaneous 9
 - fauces 9
 - gangrenous 9
 - laryngismus stridulus 9
 - laryngitis 9
 - larynx 9
 - malignant 9
 - mouth 9
 - nasal 9
 - neuritis 9
 - nose 9
 - oesophagus 9
 - ophthalmia 9
 - palate 9
 - paralysis 9
 - pharynx 9
 - skin 9
 - tonsil 9
 - tonsillitis 9
 - trachea 9
 - vulva 9
 - wound 9
- Diphtheritic (*see* Diphtheria)
- Diplegia, cerebral
 - children 74
 - infantile 74
- Diplococcus pneumonia 92
- Dipsomania 56
- Direct inguinal hernia 109
- Dirt-eating 189

- Diruptio uteri 136
- Disarticulation 148
- Discomycosis 25
- Discrete smallpox 5
- Disease
 - abdominal 189
 - absorbent system 84
 - accessory
 - sinus 146
 - spleen 116
 - Adams-Stokes 85
 - Addison's 52
 - adrenal 52
 - air tube 90
 - alimentary canal 110
 - alveoli, teeth 99
 - amyloid 55
 - anus 110
 - aorta 81
 - aortic 79
 - valve 79
 - aponeuroses 149
 - artery 81
 - axe-grinders' 98
 - backbone 32
 - Banti's 54
 - Barlow's 49
 - Basedow's 51
 - Bayles's 67
 - Bergeron's 72
 - bicuspid valve (heart) 79
 - Billroth's 46
 - bladder 124
 - malignant 45
 - blood vessel 85
 - blue 150
 - bone
 - (exclusive of spine) 146
 - (spine) 32
 - Bouillaud's 78
 - bowel 110
 - brain 74
 - infantile 74
 - organic 74
 - breast
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - malignant 43
 - Bright's (*see also* Nephritis) 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - cirrhotic 120
 - puerperal 138
 - bronchi 90
 - bronze 52
 - of Addison 52
 - brown 52
 - Buhl's 151
 - bulbar 63
 - caisson 74
 - calculous 123
 - capillaries 85
 - cardiac 79
 - valve 79
 - valvular 79
 - cellular tissue 145

Disease—Continued.

cerebellum 74
 cerebral artery 81
 cervix 130
 Charcot's 63
 joint 62
 chest 98
 circulatory system 85
 climacteric 130
 Concato's 189
 cornea 75
 coronary artery 81
 Corrigan's 79
 Curschmann's 96
 cystic, kidney 122
 digestive system (unqualified) 118
 Duchenne's 62
 Dupuytren's 149
 ear (any part) 76
 epidemic (not elsewhere included) 19
 Erb's 63
 Erichsen's 74
 eruptive 189
 Eustachian tube 74
 eye (any part) 75
 Falloppian tube 132
 fauces 100
 feigned 189
 foot and mouth 19
 Friedreich's 63
 frontal sinus 146
 gastric 103
 gastrohepatic 115
 general 55
 genital organs
 (female) (unqualified) 132
 (male) (nonvenereal) 127
 gland 84
 Glénard's 110
 glottis 87
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 Graves's 51
 insanity 51
 Griesinger's 54
 Gull and Sutton's 81
 gum 99
 Hanot's 113
 head 189
 heart 79
 cavity 79
 congenital 150
 fibroid 79
 functional 85
 granular 79
 mitral 79
 muscular 79
 organic 79
 rheumatic 79
 tuberculous 34
 valve 79
 obstructive 79
 regurgitant 79

Disease—Continued.

heart—Continued.
 valvular 79
 aortic 79
 congenital 150
 mitral 79
 premature 150
 pulmonary 79
 rheumatic 79
 tricuspid 79
 Heberden's 48
 hepatic 115
 hip 33
 suppurative 33
 tuberculous 33
 hip joint 33
 Hodgkin's 53
 Hodgson's 81
 hookworm 106
 Huguier's 129
 Huntington's 74
 hydatid 112
 ill defined 189
 infantile
 (—3m) 152
 (3m+) 189
 infectious 189
 intestine 110
 organic 110
 jaw 146
 joint
 (exclusive of spine) 147
 (spine) 32
 Charcot's 62
 kidney 122
 cystic, congenital 150
 Korsakoff's 68
 Landry's 63
 lardaceous
 intestine 110
 spleen 116
 stomach 103
 thyroid gland 88
 larynx 87
 lip 99
 Little's 74
 liver 115
 organic 115
 Ludwig's 100
 lung 98
 fibroid 98
 organic 98
 lymphatic 84
 gland 84
 system 84
 vessel 84
 Madura 25
 malarial 4
 Malassez's 127
 malignant (*see* Cancer)
 mastoid 146
 cell 146
 Ménière's 76

Disease—Continued.

- mental 68
- mesenteric 31
 - gland 31
- Mikulicz's 99
- mitral 79
 - cardiac 79
 - valve 79
- Morvan's 63
- mouth 99
- mucous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- nasal
 - fossa 86
 - septum 86
- nasopharynx 86
- navel
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
- nerve 74
- nervous 74
 - system 74
- neuropathic, joint 147
- nipple 133
- no 189
- nose 86
- obscure 189
- œsophagus 101
- orbit (except cancer) 75
- organic
 - brain 74
 - dementia 74
 - psychosis due to 74
 - kidney 122
- ovary 132
- Paget's, nipple 133
- palate 100
- pancreas 118
- parasitic (*see also* Parasitic disease)
 - accessory sinus 146
 - appendix 107
 - areola 133
 - bladder 124
 - bone 146
 - brain 74
 - breast 133
 - bronchi 98
 - connective tissue 145
 - ear 76
 - eye 75
 - frontal sinus 146
 - gall
 - bladder 115
 - duct 115
 - heart 79
 - intestinal wall 107
 - intestine 107
 - jaw 146
 - kidney 122
 - larynx 87
 - liver 115
 - lung 98
 - lymphatic
 - gland 84
 - vessel 84

Disease—Continued.

- parasitic—Continued.
 - mammary gland 133
 - mastoid 146
 - maxillary sinus 146
 - mouth 99
 - muscle 149
 - nipple 133
 - nose 86
 - ovary 131
 - pancreas 118
 - pericardium 77
 - peritonæum 117
 - pleura 93
 - rectum 107
 - skin 145
 - spinal cord 63
 - spine 146
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - thyroid gland 88
 - tongue 99
 - trachea 98
 - ureter 124
 - uterus 130
 - vein 83
 - vulva 132
- Parkinson's 63
- Parry's 51
- pelvic organ
 - (female) 130
 - (male) 189
- periosteum 146
- pharynx 100
- Pick's 115
- placenta (mother) 136
- pleura 93
- Pott's 32
- prostate 126
- pulmonary 98
 - valve 79
- Putnam's 63
- Raynaud's 142
- Reclus's 133
 - cystic 133
- rectum 110
- renal 122
- respiratory system (unqualified) 98
- Riggs's 99
- rupture of artery from 81
- salivary gland 99
- Schönlein's 47
- scrotum 127
- sinus, brain 83
- skin 145
- specific 37
- spinal cord 63
- spine 32
- spleen 116
 - organic 116
- Stokes's 51
- Stokes-Adams 85
- stomach 103
 - organic 103
- suprarenal 52
 - capsule 52

Disease—Continued.

- teeth 99
- tendon 149
- testicle 127
- Thomsen's 149
- throat 100
 - septic 100
- thymus 84
- thyreoid
 - body 88
 - gland 88
- tongue 99
- trachea 90
- tricuspid 79
 - valve 79
- tube 132
- tuberculous 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- tympanum 76
- umbilicus
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
- unknown 189
- ureter 122
- urethra (unqualified) 125
- urinary
 - bladder 124
 - organ 125
 - tract 125
- uterus 130
 - organic 130
- valvular 79
 - heart, congenital 150
- vein 83
- venereal 37
- vertebra 32
- virulent (unqualified) 55
- Wardrop's 145
- wasting (infant) 151
- Weil's 111
- Werlhof's 49
- Winkel's (-3m) 152
- woolsorters' 22
- Diseased food 164
- Diseases, complication 189
- Dislocation
 - (any bone or cartilage) 185
 - (nontraumatic) 147
 - congenital 150
- Displacement
 - heart 79
 - kidney 122
 - liver 115
 - ovary 132
 - pregnant uterus 134
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - tendon 185
 - thyreoid 88
 - uterus
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
- Dissecting aneurysm 81
- Dissection wound 20

Disseminated

- cancer 45
- cerebrospinal sclerosis 63
- myelitis 63
- paralysis 66
- peritonitis 117
- sclerosis 63
 - spinal cord 63
- suppurative nephritis 122
- tuberculosis 35
- Distention
 - abdomen 189
 - bladder 124
 - uterus 130
- Distomiasis 107
- Disturbance, electrical 181
- Diuresis 55
- Divers'
 - palsy 74
 - paralysis 74
- Diverticulitis 110
- Diverticulum
 - intestine (acquired) 110
 - Meckel's
 - abscess 110
 - malformation 150
 - oesophagus 101
- Divided tendon, union 149
- Diving, injury 172
- Division
 - cervix uteri 130
 - cicatricial adhesion 145
 - fascia 149
 - frenum, tongue 99
 - nerve 74
 - vein 186
- Dog
 - bite 176
 - mad, bite 23
- Dorsal tabes, spasmodic 63
- Dothienenteria 1
- Double
 - empyema 93
 - hydrothorax 93
 - inguinal hernia 109
 - pleuritis 93
 - pleuropneumonia 92
 - pneumonia 92
 - pyonephrosis 122
- Douglas's cul-de-sac, abscess 117
- Dropped dead 188
- Dropsical gangrene 142
- Dropsy 187
 - abdomen 187
 - amnion 134
 - asthmatic 96
 - bowel 187
 - brain 150
 - broad ligament 132
 - cardiac 79
 - chest 93
 - encysted 131
 - Fallopian tube 132
 - foot 187
 - heart 77
 - hepatic 115

Dropsy—Continued.

- hernial sac 109
- infantile
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 187
- intestine 187
- liver 115
- lung 94
- malarial 4
- ovary 131
- pericardium 77
- peritonæum 187
- puerperal 138
- renal 120
 - acute 119
- rheumatic 48
- tube 132
- uræmic 120

Drowned, found (open verdict) 169

Drowning

- (unqualified) 169
- (accident) 169
- (homicide) 184
- (suicide) 158
- asphyxia 169
- suffocation 169

Drug rash 165

Drunkenness 56

Dry

- birth, protracted
 - (child) 152
 - (mother) 136
- colic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gangrene 142

Duchenne's disease 62

Duct

- hepatic
 - inflammation 115
 - injury 186
- lacrimal, injury 186
- nasal, obstruction 75
- pancreatic
 - dilatation 118
 - obstruction 118
- secreting gland
 - rupture 186
 - wound 186
- thoracic, wound 186
- urinary, calculus 123

Ductless gland, congenital malformation 150

Ductus arteriosus

- patent 150
- pervious 150

Duel 184

- shot in 182

Dumb ague 4

Duodenal (*see* Duodenum)

Duodenitis

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 105

Duodenum (duodenal)

- cancer 41

Duodenum—Continued.

- rupture 110
- stricture 109
- ulcer
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- perforating
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Dupuytren's

- contraction 149
- disease 149

Dura mater

- hæmatoma 64
- hæmorrhage 64
- inflammation 61

Dwarfism 55

Dysenteric diarrhœa 14

Dysentery 14

- amœbic 14
- asylum 14
- bacillary 14
- balantidic 14
- bilious 14
- catarrhal 14
- Chinese 14
- cholericform 14
- Cochin-China 14
- entamœbic 14
- epidemic 14
- gangrenous 14
- hæmorrhagic 14
- malarial 14
- sporadic 14
- tropical 14
- tuberculous 31

Dysmenorrhœa 130

- exfoliative 130
- membranous 130

Dyspepsia

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 103
- amylaceous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 103
- atonic 103
- catarrhal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 103
- congenital
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 103
- gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- intestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- nervous 103
- neurotic 103

Dyspeptic diarrhœa

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 105

Dysphagia 101

- cerebral 74

- Dyspnea 189
 congenital
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 uræmic 120
 Dystocia
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 136
 Dystrophy
 muscular 149
 progressive muscular 63
 Dysuria 124

E

- Ear
 abscess 76
 cancer 44
 caries 76
 catarrh 76
 congenital malformation 150
 disease 76
 exostosis 76
 external, disease 76
 foreign body 76
 hæmatoma 76
 inflammation 76
 septic 76
 internal, disease 76
 leprosy 17
 malformation 150
 middle, disease 76
 necrosis 76
 ossicle, disease 76
 parasitic disease 76
 perichondritis 76
 polypus 76
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 76
 Earthquake 175
 Ecchondrosis, nose 86
 Eccrisis (nonpuerperal) 130
 Echinococcus 112
 cyst, liver 112
 Eclampsia
 (-5y) 71
 (5y+) 70
 gravidarum 138
 labor
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 138
 postpartum 138
 pregnancy 138
 puerperal
 (child, not stillborn) 151
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 138
 scarlatinal 7
 uræmic
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 120
 (puerperal) 138
 young infant 71
 Ectasis, aortic 81
 Ecthyra 145

- Ectopia 150
 bladder 150
 renal 122
 vesicæ 150
 Ectopic
 gestation 134
 sac ruptured 134
 kidney 122
 pregnancy 134
 Ectropion 75
 Eczema 145
 infantile 145
 Edema (*see* Œdema)
 Edematous (*see* Œdematous)
 Effects
 cold (temperature) 178
 corrosives 167
 electricity 181
 on skin 181
 heat 179
 in engine rooms, laundries, etc.
 179
 injury 186
 lightning 180
 on skin 180
 poison (*see* Poisoning)
 radium 167
 strain on heart 79
 x-rays 167
 Effusion 189
 brain 64
 cerebral 64
 cerebrospinal 64
 meninges 64
 pericarditis 77
 pericardium 77
 pleura 93
 pleurisy 93
 spinal 63
 thorax 93
 Egyptian chlorosis 106
 Elbow (*see* Joint)
 Electric
 concussion 181
 railroad, traumatism 175
 railway accident 175
 shock 181
 Electrical disturbance 181
 Electricity (lightning excepted) 181
 Electrocutation
 (legal execution) 186
 (accident) 181
 Elephantiasis 145
 Arabum 145
 connective tissue 145
 Græcorum 17
 leg 145
 lymphatic vessel 145
 nonfilarial 145
 penis, nonfilarial 145
 scrotum, nonfilarial 145
 vulva, nonfilarial 145
 Elevated railway accident 175
 Elevator
 accident 174
 passenger, traumatism 174

- Elongation
 cervix uteri 130
 uvula 100
- Emaciation
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
- Embolic (*see* Embolism)
- Embolism (Embolic) 82
 abscess 82
 air 186
 aneurysm 82
 apoplexy 82
 artery 82
 brain 82
 cardiac 82
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 cerebral 82
 coronary artery 82
 femoral 82
 gangrene 82
 heart 82
 fatty 82
 intestine 82
 kidney 82
 liver 82
 lung 82
 (pulmonary artery) 82
 puerperal 139
 mesenteric artery 82
 paralysis 82
 pneumonia 82
 puerperal 139
 puerperium 139
 pulmonary 82
 artery 82
 (postpartum) 139
 puerperal 139
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 pyæmic 20
 septic 82
 brain 82
 spleen 82
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 thigh 82
- Embolus (*see* Embolism)
- Embryotomy
 (adult female) 136
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Emesis gravidarum 134
- Emphysema 97
 atrophic 97
 cellular tissue 145
 congenital 97
 connective tissue 145
 hypertrophic 97
 interlobular 97
 lung 97
 orbit 75
 pulmonary 97
 senile 97
 subcutaneous 145
 subpleural 97
 surgical 145
 traumatic 186
 tuberculous 28
 vesicular 97
- Empyema 93
 accessory sinus 146
 double 93
 frontal sinus 146
 gall bladder 115
 mastoid process 146
 tuberculous 28
- Encephalitis 60
 lead 57
 spurious 60
 suppurative 60
 traumatic 60
 tuberculous 30
- Encephalocele 150
- Encephaloid (*see* Cancer)
- Encephalomalacia 65
- Encephalomeningitis 61
- Encephalopathia, saturnine 57
- Encephalopathy 74
 lead 57
 saturnine 57
 syphilitic 37
- Enchondroma (*see* Tumor)
- Encysted
 dropsy 131
 hydrocele 127
- Endarteritis 81
 brain 81
 cerebral 31
 deformans 81
 infective 81
 obliterans 81
 syphilitic 37
- Endemic diarrhœa
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Endocarditis
 (-60y) 78
 (60y+) 79
 acute 78
 chronic 79
 congenital 78
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 infective 78
 malignant 78
 mitral
 acute 78
 chronic 79
 mycotic 78
 purulent 78
 rheumatic 47
 acute 47
 chronic 79
 sclerotic 79
 sclerous 79
 senile 79
 septic 78
 subacute 78
 suppurative 78
 syphilitic 37
 typhoid 1
 ulcerative 78
 acute 78
 chronic 79

Endocarditis—Continued.

- valvular 78
 - chronic 79
- vegetative 78
- Endometritis 130
 - decidual 137
 - puerperal 137
 - purulent
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
 - septic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
- Endopericarditis (*see also* Endocarditis) 78
- Endophlebitis 83
- Endothelioma (*see* Cancer)
- Endotracheitis 130
- Engine
 - fall from 175
 - injury 175
 - run over by 175
 - struck by 175
- English cholera 13
- Engorgement
 - lung 94
 - pulmonary 94
 - stomach 103
- Enlargement (enlarged)
 - brain 74
 - fatty heart 79
 - gland 84
 - heart 79
 - lingual tonsil 99
 - liver 115
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - prostate 126
 - rectum 110
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - thymus gland 84
 - thyroid gland 88
 - tonsil 100
- Entamœbic dysentery 14
- Enteralgia 110
- Enterectomy 110
- Enteric
 - catarrh
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - convulsions
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - fever 1
 - infection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - intoxication
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - paralysis 110
 - tuberculosis 31
- Enterica 1

Enteritis

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 105
- amœbic 14
- catarrhal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- cholericform
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 13
- congestive
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- croupous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- diarrhœal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- epidemic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fermental
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- follicular
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gangrenous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- hæmorrhagic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infantile
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infective
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- membranous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- mucous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- phlegmonous
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- pseudomembranous 110
- septic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- simple
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- specific
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- subacute
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- tuberculous 31
- ulcerative
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

- Enteritis—Continued.
 zymotic
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Enterocoele 109
- Enterocolitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 membranous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 subacute
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 ulcerative
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Enterogastritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Enterolith 110
- Enteromesenteric fever 31
- Enteroperitonitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
- Enteroptosis 110
- Enterorrhagia 110
- Enterorrhaphy 110
- Enterostenosis 109
- Enterostomy 110
- Enterotomy 110
- Entrance, air into vein 186
 sudden death after delivery 139
- Entropion 75
- Ependymitis 150
- Ephemeral fever 189
- Epicystotomy 124
- Epidemic 19
 anaemia 106
 catarrh 10
 cerebrospinal meningitis 61
 cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent) 12
 diarrhoea
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 disease (not elsewhere included) 19
 dysentery 14
 enteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 gangrene 59
 gastroenteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 parotiditis 19
 parotitis 19
 pneumonia 92
 rose rash 19
- Epididymis
 abscess 127
 cyst 127
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
- Epididymitis 127
 caseous 34
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhoeal 38
 tuberculous 34
- Epidural hæmorrhage 64
- Epigastric hernia 109
 strangulated 109
- Epiglottitis 87
- Epiglottitis
 adhesion 87
 tumor 87
 ulcer 87
 ulceration 87
- Epilepsy (epileptic) 69
 cerebral 69
 climacteric 69
 coma 69
 congenital 69
 convulsions 69
 dementia 69
 fit 69
 insanity 69
 Jacksonian 74
 mania 69
 psychosis 69
 senile 69
 symptomatic 74
 syphilitic 37
 traumatic 74
 vertigo 69
- Epileptic (*see* Epilepsy)
- Epileptiform convulsions
 (-5y) 71
 (5y+) 70
- Epileptoid convulsions
 (-5y) 71
 (nonpuerperal, 5y+) 70
- Epiphysees
 detachment 185
 separation 185
- Epiphysitis
 bone 146
 hip 147
- Epiplocele 109
- Epiploitis 117
- Epispadias 150
- Epistaxis 85
- Epithelial
 nephritis 120
 acute 119
 chronic 120
 tumor
 (according to location) (*see* Cancer)
 (location not indicated) 44
- Epithelioma
 .(according to location) (*see* Cancer)
 (location not indicated) 44
- Epizootic 10
 stomatitis 19
- Epulis 99
- Equinia 21
- Erb's disease 63

- Erectile tumor (*see* Tumor)
 Ergotism 59
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Erichsen's disease 74
 Erosion
 artery 81
 cervix uteri 130
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 lymphatic vessel 84
 spleen 116
 stomach 102
 uterus 130
 Eructation 103
 Eruption 189
 measly 6
 morbilious 6
 Eruptive
 disease 189
 fever 55
 Erysipelas (any organ or member) 18
 gangrenous 18
 infantile 18
 neonatorum 18
 phlegmonous 18
 puerperal 137
 suppurative 18
 surgical 18
 traumatic 18
 vaccination 18
 Erysipelatous
 angina 100
 fever 18
 laryngitis 87
 meningitis 18
 phlegmon 18
 toxæmia 18
 Erythema 145
 Erythematous angina 100
 Erythrasma 25
 Erythromelalgia 142
 Eschar 142
 Esophagus (*see* Esophagus)
 Essential paralysis, infancy 63
 Estivoautumnal fever 4
 Ether
 anæsthetic 168
 narcosis 168
 Etherism
 acute 168
 chronic 59
 Ethmoidal
 sinus, abscess 146
 sinusitis 146
 Ethmoiditis 146
 Ethylism 56
 Eustachian
 salpingitis 76
 tube, disease 76
 valve, nonclosure 150
 Euthanasia
 (-70y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Evacuation
 uterus 134
 Eventration, traumatic 186
 Evisceration 186
 eye 75
 fœtus (*see* Stillbirth)
 Exacerbation 189
 Exanthematic
 fever 19
 typhus, 2
 Excessive
 appetite 103
 fat 55
 in heart 79
 heat 179
 menstruation 128
 mental exertion 189
 pressure, delivery
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 Excision (*see* the disease or condition for
 which the excision was undertaken)
 Execution 186
 Exertion, mental, excessive 189
 Exfoliative
 dermatitis 145
 dysmenorrhœa 130
 Exhaustion
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 cardiac 189
 heart 189
 heat 179
 nervous 74
 sudden death after delivery 139
 old age 154
 senile 154
 surgical 189
 Exhaustive psychosis 68
 Exomphalos 150
 Exophthalmic
 cachexia 51
 goitre 51
 Exostosis 146
 ear 76
 nose 86
 symmetrical 146
 syphilitic 37
 Exploration, lung 98
 Explosion 186
 boiler 174
 locomotive 175
 stationary 174
 steamboat 174
 fire damp 173
 gasoline tank (automobile) 175
 lamp 167
 Exposure
 (-3m) 153
 (3m+) 186
 cold
 (-3m) 153
 (3m+) 178
 Exstrophy, bladder 150

External

- causes 186
- ear (*see* Ear)
- hernia 109
- inguinal hernia 109
- piles 83
- urethrotomy 125

Extraction, lens 75

Extrauterine

- gestation 134
- pregnancy 134

Extravasation

- lung
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 98
- pulmonary
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 98
- urine 125

Extremity (*see* Arm)

Extroversion, bladder 150

Exudative

- angina 9
 - acute 9
 - chronic 100
- colitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- pleurisy 93
- pleuritis 93

Eye

- abscess 75
- burn 167
- cancer 45
- congenital malformation 150
- disease 75
- evisceration 75
- foreign body 75
- globe
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
- hæmorrhage into (traumatic) 186
- malformation 150
- parasitic disease 75
- syphilis 37
- thrombosis 82
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 75
- ulcer 75
- wound 186

Eyeball

Eyelid

- abscess 75
- burn 167
- cancer 45
- congenital malformation 150
- erysipelas 18
- injury 186
- malformation 150
- syphilis 37
- wound 186

F

Face (facial)

- burn 167
- cancer 44
- chancere 37
- congenital malformation 150
- erysipelas 18
- foreign body 186
- frostbite 178
- gangrene 142
- hæmatoma 186
- hemiatrophy 74
- neuralgia 73
- paralysis 66
- scald 167
- spasm 74
- wound 186

Facial (*see* Face)

Factories, machines in, traumatism 174

Fæcal

- abscess 110
- fistula 110
- impaction 110
- matter, vomiting 109
- obstruction 110

Fæces, impaction 110

Failure

- cardiac 189
- circulation
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
- compensation 79
- heart 189
 - infantile
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
- respiration
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
- senile, general 154

Fainting fit 188

Fall 172

- accidental 172
- aeroplane 175
- balloon 175
- car 175
- carriage 175
- coal (mine) 173
- engine 175
- from horse 172
- hold (ship, etc.) 172
- injury 172
- machinery 174
- parachute 175
- pit (mine or quarry) 173
- shaft (mine) 173
- ship 172
 - down stairs 172
- steam car 175
- stone (quarry) 173

Falling

- body, injury 186
- rectum 110

Falling—Continued.

- sickness 69
- traumatism 172
- uterus 130
- womb 130

Fallopian tube

- abscess 132
- accessory, cyst 132
- cancer 42
- cyst 132
- disease 132
- dropsy 132
- hernia 132
- inflammation 132
- malformation 150
- occlusion 132
- paralysis 132
- rupture 132
- stricture 132
- suppuration 132
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 132

False croup 87

Family

- ataxia 63
- paralysis, spastic 63

Famine fever 3

Farcy 21

Fascia

- contraction 149
- division 149
- inflammation 149
- palmar, contracted 149
- retraction, palmar 149
- tumor 149

Fat

- excessive 55
- in heart 79
- thrombosis, heart 82

Fatigue 177

Fatness 55

Fatty

- degeneration 55
- adrenal 52
- artery 81
- brain 74
- capillaries 85
- diffuse 55
- general 55
- heart 79
- kidney 120
- liver 113
- from phosphorus poisoning 58
- muscle 63
- myocardium 79
- nervous system 74
- placenta (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- spinal cord 63
- thymus 84
- embolism, heart 82
- heart 79
- enlarged 79

Fatty—Continued.

- infiltration
- muscle 149
- thymus 84
- liver 113
- myocarditis 79
- tumor (*see* Tumor)

Fauces

- abscess 100
- cancer 45
- catarrhal inflammation 100
- diphtheria 9
- disease 100
- leprosy 17
- lupus 34
- malformation 150
- paralysis 100
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 100
- ulceration 100

Faulty

- presentation (death of mother) 136
- union, bone 146

Favus 25

Febricula 189

Febrile

- polyneuritis 73
- rheumatism 47

Febris

- flava 16
- melitensis 3
- rubra 7

Fecal (*see* Fæcal)

Feeble

- constitution
- (-ly) 151
- (ly+) 189
- infant
- (-ly) 151
- (ly+) 189

Feeding

- artificial
- (-ly) 151
- (ly+) 189
- bottle
- (-ly) 151
- (ly+) 189

Feigned disease 189

Felo de se 163

Female

- breast, disease
- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141
- genital organ
- cancer 42
- disease (unqualified) 132
- organ, wound (internal) 136

Femoral

- abscess 144
- aneurysm 81
- embolism 82
- hernia 109
- strangulated 109

Femoral—Continued.

phlegmon 144

Femur (*see* Bone)

Femental

diarrhoea

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

enteritis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

Fermentation

gastric 103

intestine

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

stomach 103

Fetid (*see* Fœtid)

Fever 189

abdominal 1

æstivoautumnal 4

algid 189

ague 4

anæmic 54

and

ague 4

chills 4

asthenic 189

bilious 189

blackwater 4

brain 60

breakbone 19

catarrhal 189

cerebral 60

cerebrospinal 61

Chagres 4

childbed 137

colliquative 189

congestive 189

continued 1

simple 189

dengue 19

dentition 189

enteric 1

enteromesenteric 31

ephemeral 189

eruptive 55

erysipelatos 18

estivoautumnal 4

exanthematic 19

famine 3

gastric 189

gastroenteric 1

gastrointestinal 189

gastromalarial 4

glandular 19

hæmogastric 16

hæmoglobinuric 19

(malarial) 4

(nonmalarial) 19

hæmorrhagic 189

hay 98

heat 179

hectic 189

hepatic 115

infantile 189

infectious 55

Fever—Continued.

inflammatory 189

intermittent 4

bilious 4

pernicious 4

lung 92

catarrhal 91

malarial 4

congestive 4

malignant 189

Malta 3

maremmatic 4

marsh 4

Mediterranean 3

mesenteric 31

miasmatic 4

miliary 11

milk

(female) 137

(male) 189

mountain 1

nervous 189

neurotic 189

paludal 4

Panama 4

Pappataci 19

paratyphoid 1

pernicious 4

petechial 2

pituitous 189

pleural 93

pneumonic 92

puerperal 137

purple 189

putrid 20

pyæmic 20

quartan 4

quotidian 4

recurrent 3

relapsing 3

remittent 4

bilious 4

congestive 4

gastric 4

rheumatic 47

acute 47

chronic 48

subacute 47

Rocky Mountain spotted 19

scarlet 7

nephritis following 7

septic

(nonpuerperal or unqualified) 20

(puerperal) 137

simple continued 189

slow 189

spinal 61

(spirillum) relapsing 3

splenic 22

spotted 61

stercoral 110

sweating 11

synochal 189

tertian 4

thermic 179

tick bite 19

Fever—Continued.

- traumatic 186
 - urethral 125
- typhobilious 1
- typhogastric 1
- typhoid 1
 - hæmorrhagic 1
 - intermittent 1
 - malignant 1
 - rheumatic 1
- typhomalarial 1
- typhus 2
- unknown cause 189
- uræmic 120
- urethral 125
- urinary 124
- violent 189
- water 189
- worm 107
- wound 186
- yellow 16

Fever sore 146

Fibrillosis, auricular 85

Fibrinous

- bronchitis 89
- laryngitis 9
- pericarditis 77
- peritonitis 117
- pleurisy 93
- pneumonia 92

Fibrocarcinoma (*see* Cancer)

Fibrocyst, uterus 129

Fibroid (*see also* Tumor)

- bleeding (female) 129
- body, uterus 129
- cervix, uterus 129
- disease
 - heart 79
 - lung 98
- growth (*see* Tumor)
- heart 79
- induration, lung 98
- liver 113
- lung 98
- multiple 129
- myocarditis 79
- ovary 131
- phthisis 28
- pneumonia 98
- submucous (female) 129
- tuberculosis 28
- tumor (*see* Tumor)
- uterus 129

Fibrolipoma (*see* Tumor)Fibroma (*see* Tumor)

- (female) 129
- (male) 46
- molluscum (*see* Tumor)

Fibromyoma 129

Fibroplastic tumor (*see* Tumor)

Fibropurulent peritonitis 117

Fibrosarcoma (*see* Cancer)

Fibrosis

- adrenal 52
- arteriocapillary 81

Fibrosis—Continued.

- kidney 120
- lung 98
- lymphatic gland 84
- pulmonary 98
- senile 154
- spleen 116
- thymus 84

Fibrous

- ankylosis, joint 147
- degeneration
 - heart 79
 - muscle 63
 - myocardium 79
- goitre 88
- hepatitis
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
- induration, breast
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
- pancreatitis 118
- pericarditis 77
- pleurisy 93
- tumor (*see* Tumor)

Fibula (*see* Bone)

Fight, killed in 184

Filariasis 19

- lymphatic
 - gland 19
 - vessel 19
- skin 19

Finger (*see also* Arm)

- mallet 149
- nail, avulsion 186
- retraction 149

Fire 167

- burn 167
- conflagration 166
- damp, explosion 173
- Saint Anthony's 18
- suicide 163

Firearms

- assassination 182
- homicide 182
- suicide 159
- traumatism 170
- wound
 - (accident) 170
 - (homicide) 182
 - (suicide) 159

Fissure (according to location)

- anus 110
- lip 99
 - (harelip) 150
- nipple
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - puerperium 141
- palate 150
- spinal column 150

Fistula 189

- abdomen 189
- biliary 115
- bladder 125

Fistula—Continued.

- breast
 - (puerperal or unqualified) 141
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - cornea 75
 - faecal 110
 - gastric 103
 - ileovesical 125
 - in ano 110
 - intercostal 93
 - intestine 110
 - intestinouterine 110
 - intestinovesical 125
 - ischio rectal 110
 - fossa 110
 - kidney 122
 - larynx 87
 - lymph 84
 - malignant 45
 - mammary gland
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - mastoid 146
 - nasal duct 75
 - parturition 136
 - perinaeum 125
 - rectourethral 125
 - rectovaginal 110
 - rectovesical 125
 - rectum 110
 - salivary 99
 - gland 99
 - scrotum 127
 - stercoral 110
 - stomach 103
 - thoracic 93
 - trachea 98
 - urethra 125
 - urethrorectal 125
 - urethrovaginal 125
 - urethrovesical 125
 - urinary 125
 - uterofaecal 110
 - uterointestinal 110
 - uterovaginal 130
 - uterovesical 125
 - uterus 130
 - vagina 125
 - vesicometrorectal 125
 - vesicoperineal 125
 - vesicovaginal 125
- Fistulous
- abscess 144
 - ulcer 145
- Fit 69
- apoplectic 64
 - epileptic 69
 - fainting 188
- Flagellate diarrhoea
- (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Flat foot 149
- congenital 150
 - painful 149

Flatulent colic

- (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Floating kidney 122
- Flooding
- (female, nonpuerperal) 128
 - (female, puerperal) 135
- Flux
- (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - bloody 14
 - serosanguineous 14
- Foetal
- head, application of crotchet (*see* Stillbirth)
 - membrane, puncture (child) 152
- Foetid bronchitis 90
- Foetus
- acromous (*see* Stillbirth)
 - decapitation (*see* Stillbirth)
 - evisceration (*see* Stillbirth)
 - suffocation, parturition not stillborn 152
- Follicular
- amygdalitis 100
 - enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - ileocolitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - inflammation, pharynx 100
 - pharyngitis 100
 - tonsillitis 100
- Following childbirth 140
- Food
- diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - diseased 164
 - improper
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
 - poisonous 164
- Foot (*see also* Arm)
- and mouth disease 19
 - ball accident 186
 - club 149
 - Madura 25
 - presentation
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136
- Foramen
- Botallo
 - cyanosis, from nonclosure 150
 - nonclosure 150
 - persistence 150
 - ovale
 - imperfect closure 150
 - nonclosure 150
 - open 150
 - patent 150
 - persistence 150

- Forced delivery
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 Forceps —
 application (child, stillborn) (*see*
 Stillbirth)
 obstetric (mother) 136
 operation
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 136
 Forearm (*see* Arm)
 Foreign body
 abdomen 186
 abdominal
 cavity 186
 wall 186
 accessory sinus 146
 air passage 186
 alimentary canal 110
 antrum 146
 Highmore 146
 appendix 110
 back 186
 bladder 124
 bone 186
 brain 186
 breast 186
 bronchi 186
 chest wall 186
 digestive organ 186
 ear 76
 eye 75
 face 186
 frontal sinus (and other sinuses) 146
 heart 186
 impacted, pharynx 100
 intestine 110
 joint 147
 kidney 186
 larynx 186
 lower extremity 186
 lung 186
 maxillary sinus 146
 mediastinum 186
 mouth 186
 muscle 186
 nasal passage 186
 neck 186
 nerve 186
 nose 86
 oesophagus 101
 orbit 75
 penis 186
 pericardial sac 186
 perinaeum 186
 peritoneum 117
 peritoneal cavity 117
 pharynx 186
 pleural cavity 186
 puncture 186
 rectum 110
 scalp 186
 scrotum 186
 spinal cord 186
 spleen 186
 Foreign body—Continued.
 stomach 103
 tongue 186
 trachea 186
 upper
 air passage 186
 extremity 186
 urethra 125
 vagina 186
 wound with lodgment 186
 Foreign material, inspiration 186
 Fossa
 iliac
 abscess 108
 phlegmon 108
 ischiorectal, fistula 110
 nasal
 abscess 86
 adenoid vegetations 86
 disease 86
 polypus 86
 tamponing 85
 tumor 86
 nasopharyngeal, polypus 86
 Found
 dead 189
 on railroad 175
 drowned (open verdict) 169
 Fracture (any bone) 185
 congenital 150
 correction, deformity of bone 146
 compound 185
 green stick 185
 impacted 185
 spontaneous 146
 united 146
 Fractured bone
 nonunion 146
 wiring 185
 Fragilitas ossium 146
 Framboesia 19
 Freezing 178
 Frenum, tongue, division 99
 Friction-burn 186
 Friedreich's
 ataxia 63
 disease 63
 Fright 74
 Frontal
 sinus
 abscess 146
 disease 146
 empyema 146
 foreign body 146
 parasitic disease 146
 suppuration 146
 sinusitis 146
 Frostbite 178
 Fumes, asphyxia 168
 Frozen 178
 Fulminating appendicitis 108
 Functional disease, heart 85
 Fungoid
 mycosis 25
 pneumonia 92

Fungosities (classified according to location) (*see* Tumor)

Fungous

growth

joint 33

uterus 129

tumor (*see* Tumor)

knee 33

malignant (*see* Cancer)

Fungus

hematodes (*see* Cancer)

medullary (*see* Cancer)

malignant (*see* Cancer)

testicle 127

Funicular inguinal hernia 109

Funiculitis 127

Funis

hemorrhage 152

pressure

(child, —3m) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

prolapse

(child, —3m) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

Furuncle 143

Furunculosis 143

Fusiform aneurysm 81

G

Galactocoele 141

Galactophoritis

(nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133

(puerperal) 141

Galactorrhoea 141

Galacturia 121

Gall

bladder

abscess 115

absent 150

adhesion 115

atrophy 115

calculus 114

cancer 40

congenital malformation 150

contraction 115

cyst 115

dilatation 115

empyema 115

gangrene 115

hypertrophy 115

impaction 114

inflammation 115

injury 186

malformation 150

necrosis 115

obstruction 115

parasitic disease 115

perforation 115

plugging 115

rupture 115

stricture 115

suppuration 115

tumor 115

ulcer 115

ulceration 115

Gall—Continued.

duct (hepatic)

cancer 40

congenital malformation 150

contraction 115

cyst 115

dilatation 115

gangrene 115

hypertrophy 115

inflammation 115

injury 186

malformation 150

obstruction 115

occlusion 115

parasitic disease 115

perforation 115

plugging 115

rupture 115

stenosis 115

stricture 115

tumor 115

ulceration 115

stone 114

cholæmic 114

colic 114

impacted 114

intestine 114

Galloping

consumption 29

phthisis 29

tuberculosis 29

Ganglia

adenitis 84

cancer 45

Ganglion 149

diffused 149

Ganglionic

tuberculosis 34

tumor 46

Gangosa 19

Gangrene (*see also* Gangrenous) 142

abdomen 142

alveoli 142

anus 110

bladder 124

bone 146

bowel 110

connective tissue 142

cornea 75

diabetic 50

dropsical 142

dry 142

embolic 82

epidemic 59

extremity 142

face 142

foot 142

gall

bladder 115

duct 115

gum 142

hernial 109

hospital 20

infective 142

acute 142

intestine 110

Gangrene—Continued.

- leg 142
- lung 95
- moist 142
- mouth 142
- old age 142
- omentum 117
- pancreas 118
- penis 142
- pharynx 100
- pulmonary 95
- rectum 110
- retropharyngeal 100
- scrotum 142
- senile 142
- septic 142
- skin 142
- spine 142
- stomach 103
- symmetrical 142
- syphilitic 37
- tendon 142
- testicle 142
- throat 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- thyroid gland 88
- traumatic 186
- tuberculous 34
- umbilical cord (—3m) 152
- uterus 130
- vulva 142
- wound 186

Gangrenous (*see also* Gangrene)

- anæmia 142
- angina
 - (nondiphtheritic) 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- appendicitis 108
- cellulitis 142
- colitis
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- cystitis 124
- dermatitis 142
- diphtheria 9
- dysentery 14
- enteritis
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- erysipelas 18
- glossitis 142
- hernia 109
- laryngitis 87
- lymphangitis 84
- pancreatitis 118
- pemphigus 142
- pneumonia 92
- septicæmia 142
- sore throat 9
- stomatitis 142
- tonsillitis 9
- ulcer 142
- vulvitis 142

Gas (*see* Poisoning)

- asphyxia
 - (accident) 168

Gas—Continued.

- asphyxia—Continued.
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156
- deleterious, poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
- inhalation (*see* Poisoning)
 - (suicide) 156
- mine, asphyxia 173
- noxious
 - inhalation (*see* Poisoning)
 - (suicide) 156
 - intoxication (*see* Poisoning)
 - poisonous (*see* Poisoning)
 - suffocation (*see* Poisoning)
 - sewer, poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 - stove, asphyxia by 168
 - suffocation (suicide) 156
- Gaseous tumor, parotid 99

Gasoline

- burn 167
- poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
- tank, automobile, explosion 175

Gastralgia 103

Gastrectasis 103

Gastrectomy 103

Gastric (*see* Stomach)

Gastritis 103

- alcoholic 56
- bilious 103
- catarrhal 103
- diarrhoeal
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- glandular 103
- hemorrhagic 103
- narcotic 165
- phlegmonous 103
- sclerotic 103
- septic 103
- suppurative 103
- toxic 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
 - tuberculous 31
 - ulcerative 103

Gastrocarcinoma 40

Gastrocolitis

- (—2y) 104
- (2y+) 105

Gastroduodenal

- catarrh
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- ulcer 102

Gastroduodenitis

- (—2y) 104
- (2y+) 105
- catarrhal
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Gastrodynia 103

Gastroenteric

- catarrh
 - (—2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fever 1

Gastroenteric—Continued.

- hæmorrhage 110
- infection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- catarrhal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- congestive
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- epidemic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- hæmorrhagic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infective
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- septic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- toxic 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- tuberculous 31
- zymotic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Gastroenterostomy 103
- Gastrogastrostomy 103
- Gastrohepatic
 - catarrh 103
 - congestion 115
 - disease 115
 - inflammation 103
- Gastrohepatitis 103
 - catarrhal 103
- Gastrointestinal
 - atrophy
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - catarrh
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - convulsions
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - dyspepsia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - fever 189
 - hæmorrhage 110
 - indigestion
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - infection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - inflammation
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Gastrointestinal—Continued.

- intoxication
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- irritation
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- neurasthenia 74
- toxoinfection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- ulceration
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Gastromalacia 103
- Gastromalarial fever 4
- Gastroesophageal ulcer 102
- Gastropasty 103
- Gastroptosis 103
- Gastrorrhagia 103
- Gastrorrhaphy 103
- Gastrorrhœa 103
- Gastrostenosis 103
- Gastrostomy 103
- Gastrotomy 103
- Gatism 74
 - senile 154
- General
 - alcoholic paralysis 67
 - amyloid degeneration 55
 - anasarca 187
 - ankylosis 147
 - arteriosclerosis 81
 - ataxia 74
 - atheroma 81
 - atrophy
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - breaking down
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - carcinomatosis 45
 - catarrh 189
 - collapse 189
 - congestion 189
 - debility
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - decline
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - dermatitis 145
 - disease 55
 - fatty degeneration 55
 - glandular tuberculosis 34
 - infection 55
 - injury 186
 - marasmus
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154

General—Continued.

- miliary tuberculosis 29
 - acute 29
 - chronic 35
 - necrosis 146
 - neuritis 73
 - cedema
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 187
 - paralysis
 - (unqualified or not in asylum) 66
 - (insane, or reported from asylum) 67
 - progressive 67
 - tabetic 67
 - paresis 67
 - peritonitis 117
 - subacute 117
 - purulent peritonitis 117
 - sarcomatosis 45
 - sclerosis 63
 - brain 74
 - senile failure 154
 - sepsis 20
 - septic peritonitis 117
 - septicæmia 20
 - tuberculosis 35
 - acute 29
 - chronic 35
 - tuberculous infection 35
 - weakness
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
- Generalized
- paralysis 66
 - (insane) 67
 - tuberculosis 35
- Genital
- abscess
 - (female) 132
 - (male) 127
 - cancer
 - (female) 42
 - (male) 45
 - organ, disease
 - (female) (unqualified) 132
 - (male) (unqualified) 127
 - wound 186
- Genitourinary tuberculosis 34
- Genu
- extrorsum 147
 - recurvatum 147
 - valgum 147
 - varum 147
- German measles 19
- Gestation 134
- ectopic 134
 - sac ruptured 134
 - extrauterine 134
 - incomplete
 - (child, not stillborn) 151
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - tubal 134
- Giant-celled sarcoma (*see* Cancer)

- Gigantism 55
- Gingivitis 99
- Girdle
 - pelvic, congenital malformation 150
 - shoulder, congenital malformation 150
- Gland
 - abscess 144
 - tuberculous 34
 - axillary, infection 189
 - Bartholin's
 - abscess 132
 - cyst 132
 - bronchial
 - rupture 98
 - tuberculosis 28
 - cancer 45
 - cervical
 - abscess 144
 - cancer 45
 - hyperplasia 84
 - rupture 84
 - Cowper's
 - abscess 127
 - tuberculosis 34
 - disease 84
 - ductless, congenital malformation 150
 - enlargement 84
 - hypertrophy 84
 - inflammation 84
 - inguinal, cancer 45
 - intestinal, cancer 41
 - lacrimal
 - abscess 75
 - cancer 45
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
 - tumor 75
 - lymph
 - cancer 45
 - degeneration, lardaceous 84
 - leucocythæmia 53
 - tuberculosis 34
 - wound 186
 - lymphatic
 - abscess 84
 - calcareous infiltration 84
 - calcification 84
 - cancer 45
 - caseation 34
 - cyst 84
 - degeneration, hyaline 84
 - disease 84
 - parasitic 84
 - fibrosis 84
 - filariasis 19
 - glanders 21
 - gonococcus infection 38
 - hæmorrhage 84
 - hypertrophy 84
 - inflammation 84
 - leucocythæmia 53
 - lymphadenoma 53
 - necrosis 84
 - pigmentary infiltration 84

Gland—Continued.

lymphatic—Continued.

- plague 15
- suppuration 84
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 84
- wound 186

mammary

- abscess
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133
 - (puerperal) 141

atrophy

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

cancer 43

congenital malformation 150

cyst 133

fistula

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

hypertrophy

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

inflammation

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

malformation 150

neurosis 133

parasitic disease 133

suppuration

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 34

tumor 133

mediastinal

- cancer 45
- tumor 46

mesenteric

- disease 31
- tuberculosis 31

parathyroid, tumor 88

parotid

- abscess 99
- cancer 45
- infection 99
- tumor 99

peptic, ulcer 102

prostate (*see* Prostate)

retroperitoneal, cancer 41

salivary

- abscess 99
- cancer 39
- concretion 99
- congenital malformation 150
- cyst 99
- disease 99
- fistula 99
- infected 99
- inflammation 99
- suppuration 99
- tumor 99
- wound 186

sclerosis 84

Gland—Continued.

secreting

- duct, wound 186
- rupture 186
 - duct 186
- wound 186

submaxillary, abscess 99

suprarenal

- congenital malformation 150
- hæmorrhage 85
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 52
- tumor 52

thymus

- cancer 45
- cyst 84
- enlargement 84
- hæmorrhage 84
- persistent 84
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 84

thyreoid

- abscess 88
- atrophy 88
- cancer 45
- congenital malformation 150
- cyst 88
- disease 88
 - lardaceous 88
- enlargement 88
- gangrene 88
- hæmorrhage 88
- inflammation 88
- injury 186
- malformation 150
- myxœdema 88
- parasitic disease 88
- suppuration 88
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 88

tuberculosis 34

tumor 46

vulvovaginal

- abscess 132
- cyst 132

Glanders 21

lymphatic gland 21

nose 21

skin 21

Glandular

- abscess 144
- angina 100
- cancer (*see* Cancer)
- cyst (*see* Tumor)
- fever 19
- gastritis 103
- system, cancer 45
- tuberculosis, general 34
- tumor (*see* Tumor)

Glaucoma 75

Gleet 38

Glénard's disease 110

Glioma (*see* Tumor)

brain 74

Glioma—Continued.

- cerebellum 74
- cerebral 74

Globe, eye

- injury 186
- malformation 150

Glomerular nephritis 119

Glomerulonephritis 119

- acute 119
- chronic 120

Glossitis 99

- gangrenous 142

Glottis

- congestion 87
- disease 87
- œdema 87
- paralysis 87
- spasm 87
- ulceration 87

Gluteal abscess 144

Glychæmia 50

Glycosuria 50

God, visitation 189

Goitre 88

- adenomatous 88
- cancerous 45
- colloid 88
- congenital 150
- cystic 88
- exophthalmic 51
- fibrous 88
- internal 88
- parenchymatous 88
- pulsating 88

Gonococcic (gonorrhœal)

- arthritis 38
- bubo 38
- conjunctivitis 38
- cystitis 38
- disease 38
- endocarditis 38
- epididymitis 38
- infection 38
- iritis 38
- metritis 38
- metrovaginitis 38
- ophthalmia 38
- orchitis 38
- peritonitis 38
- rheumatism 38
- urethritis 38
- vaginitis 38
- vulvitis 38

Gonococcus (see Gonococcic)

Gonorrhœa 38

Gonorrhœal (see Gonococcic)

Gored 176

Gout 48

- bone 48
- joint 48
- rheumatic 48
- saturnine 57

Gouty

- degeneration, heart 79
- diathesis 48

Gouty—Continued.

- iritis 48
- kidney 120
- synovitis 48

Gradual decline

- (-1y) 151
- (1y-69y) 189
- (70y+) 154

Grafting

- bone 146
- skin 145
- tendon 149

Grand mal 69

Granular

- angina 100
- heart disease 79
- inflammation, pharynx 100
- kidney 120
- contracting 120

liver 113

meningitis 30

pericarditis 77

pharyngitis 100

pharynx 100

Granuloma pudendorum

- (female) 132
- (male) 127

Gravel (urinary) 123

Graves's disease 51

- insanity 51

Green

diarrhœa

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 105

sickness 54

stick fracture 185

stools

- (-2y) 104
- (2y+) 105

Griesinger's disease 54

Grinders'

- asthma 98
- consumption 98
- phthisis 98

Grippe (influenza) 10

- bronchitis due to 10
- bronchopneumonia due to 10
- meningeal 10
- pneumonia due to 10

Groin

- abscess 84
- cancer 45
- ulcer 144

Growth (see also Tumor)

- adenoid 86
- fibroid (see Tumor)
- fungous

- joint 33
- uterus 129

malignant (see Cancer)

neoplastic (see Tumor)

new

- (nonmalignant) (see Tumor)
- (malignant) (see Cancer)

throat, specific 100

Gull and Sutton's disease 81

Gum

- cancer 39
- disease 99
- gangrene 142
- hæmorrhage 99
- inflammation 99
 - mercurial (occupational) 58
 - phosphoric 58
- scurvy 49
- suppuration 99
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 99
- ulceration 99
- wound 186

Gumma 37

- brain 37
- syphilitic 37

Gummatous liver 37

Gunshot

- homicide 182
- wound 170
 - (homicide) 182
 - (suicide) 159

H**Habit**

- cocaine 59
- morphine 59
- opium 59

Hæmangioma (*see* Tumor)

Hæmatemesis 103

Hæmatinuria 122

paroxysmal 122

Hæmatocele

- (female) 132
- (male) 127
- cord 127
- ischio-rectal 110
- ovary 132
- pelvic
 - (female) 132
 - (male) 127
- periuterine 132
- retro-uterine 132
- scrotum 127
- spermatic cord 127
 - diffuse 127
 - injury 186
- testicle 127
- tunica vaginalis 127
 - (traumatic) 186
- uterine ligament 132

Hæmatochyluria 121

Hæmatogenous

- icterus
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
- jaundice
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115

Hæmatoma 46

- (nontraumatic) 46
- (traumatic) 186

Hæmatoma—Continued.

- abdominal wall 186
- auricle, traumatic 186
- back 186
- brain 152
- breast 186
- broad ligament 132
- chest wall 186
- dura mater 64
- ear 76
- extremity 186
- face 186
- lingual 99
- meninges 64
- nasal septum 86
- neck 186
- ovary 131
- penis 186
- perinæum 186
- pinna 186
- pudendal 186
- scalp 186
- scrotum 186
- spermatic cord
 - (nontraumatic) 127
 - (traumatic) 186
- uterine ligament 132
- vulva 132
 - puerperium 136
 - traumatic 186

Hæmatometra 130

Hæmatomyelia 63

Hæmatomyelitis 63

Hæmatonephrosis 122

Hæmatoporphyrinuria 122

Hæmatorrhachis 63

Hæmatosalpinx 132

Hæmaturia 122

- intermittent 122
- malarial 4
- paroxysmal 122
- renal 122
- tropical 121

Hæmendothelioma (*see* Cancer)

Hæmochromatosis 55

Hæmogastric fever 16

Hæmoglobinæmia 54

Hæmoglobinuria 122

- malarial 4
- neonatorum 152
- paroxysmal 122

Hæmoglobinuric fever 19

- (nonmalarial) 19
- (malaria) 4

Hæmopericardium 77

Hæmophilia 55

- joint 147.
- neonatorum
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 55

Hæmopneumothorax 93

Hæmoptysis 98

tuberculous 28

Hæmorrhage (hæmorrhagic). 85

abdomen 85

Hæmorrhage—Continued.

- accidental 186
- puerperal 135
- adrenal 85
- after labor 135
- anæmia 85
- ante partum 134
- anus 110
- artery 85
- basilar 64
- before birth
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 134
- bladder 124
- bowel 110
- brain 64
 - miliary 64
- breast 85
- bronchial tube 98
- bronchopulmonary 98
- bulbar 64
- catarrhal 90
- cephalic (birth) 152
- cerebellum 64
- cerebral 64
 - injury at birth (child) 152
 - sudden death, after delivery 139
- cerebrum 64
- colitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- cranial 64
- cutaneous 55
- cyst, pancreas 118
- detachment, placenta 135
- diathesis 55
- dura mater 64
- dysentery 14
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- epidural 64
- eye (traumatic) 186
- fever 189
- funis 152
- gastric 103
- gastritis 103
- gastroenteric 110
- gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gastrointestinal 110
- gum 99
- heart 79
- icterus
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- internal 85
- intestine 110
- intraabdominal 85
- intracranial 64
- intrapelvic
 - (female) 132
 - (male) 85
- intraperitoneal 110

Hæmorrhage—Continued.

- intrauterine 128
- jaundice
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115
- joint (nontraumatic) 147
- kidney 122
- ligature, vessel 85
- liver 115
- lung 98
- lymphatic gland 84
- malaria 4
- measles 6
- medulla 64
- membrane
 - brain 64
 - spinal cord 63
- meningeal, traumatic 186
- meninges 64
- metritis 128
- mole 134
- navel
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 85
- nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- newborn (-3m) 152
- nose 85
- orbit 75
- ovary 132
- pachymeningitis 64
- pancreas 118
- pancreatitis 118
- parturition
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 135
- penis 85
- pericarditis 77
- pericardium 77
- peritonæum 85
- peritonitis 117
- polymyositis 149
- pons 64
- popliteal 85
- postoperative 85
- postpartum 135
- pregnancy 134
- prostate 126
- puerperal 135
- puerperium 135
- pulmonary 98
- rectum 110
- scalp
 - (not injury at birth) 85
 - (child, injury at birth) 152
- secondary 85
- skin 55
- smallpox 5
- spinal
 - cord 63
 - membrane 63
- spleen 116
- spontaneous 85
- stomach 103

Hæmorrhage—Continued.

- subcutaneous 85
- subdural 64
- suprarenal gland 85
- throat 85
- thymus gland 84
- thyroid gland 88
- traumatic 186
- typhoid fever 1
- ulcerous 85
- umbilical cord (—3m) 152
- umbilicus
 - (—3m) 152
 - (3m+) 85
- urethra 125
- uterus
 - (nonpuerperal) 128
 - after parturition 135
 - during parturition 135
- ventricular 64
- vesical 124
- viscera
 - (—3m) 152
 - (3m+) 85
- womb
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 128
 - (puerperal) 135
- wound 186

Hæmorrhagic (*see* Hæmorrhage)

Hæmorrhoidal tumor 83

Hæmorrhoids 83

Hæmothorax 93

Hallucination 68

Hallux

valgus 149

varus 149

Hammer toe 149

Hand (*see* Arm)

Hanging

(legal execution) 186

suicide 157

Hanot's disease 113

Hard chancre 37

Hardening

artery 81

brain 74

Hare lip 150

Haschisch, insanity 59

Haut mal 69

Hay

asthma 98

fever 98

Head (*see* Arm)

cancer 44

child, crushing (*see* Stillbirth)

scalled 145

water in 150

Headache 189

powder poisoning 165

Heart (cardiac)

(all chronic diseases) 79

abscess 79

adhesion 77

albuminuria 79

aneurysm 79

Heart—Continued.

- angina 80
- apoplexy 79
- ascites 79
- asthenia 189
- asthma 79
- asystole 79
- atheroma 79
- atrophy 79
- block 85
- blood clot 79
- brown atrophy 79
- cachexia 79
- calcification 79
- cancer 45
- cavity, disease 79
- cirrhosis 79
- clot 79
- collapse 79
- congenital malformation 150
- congestion 189
- deformity 150
- degeneration 79
 - amyloid 79
 - atheromatous 79
 - calcareous 79
 - fatty 79
 - fibrous 79
 - gouty 79
 - hyaline 79
 - muscular 79
 - pigmentary 79
- dilatation 79
- disease 79
 - congenital 150
 - fibroid 79
 - functional 85
 - granular 79
 - mitral 79
 - muscular 79
 - organic 79
 - rheumatic 79
 - tuberculous 34
 - valvular 79
 - aortic 79
 - congenital 150
 - mitral 79
 - premature 150
 - pulmonary 79
 - rheumatic 79
 - tricuspid 79
- displacement 79
- dropsy of 77
- effect of strain 79
- embolism 82
 - fatty 82
 - sudden death, after delivery 139
- embolus 82
- enlargement 79
- exhaustion 189
- failure 189
 - infantile
 - (—1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- fatty 79
 - enlarged 79

Heart—Continued.

- fibroid 79
- foreign body 186
- hæmorrhage 79
- hydrothorax 79
- hypertrophy 79
- imperfect development 150
- inflammation 79
 - suppurative 79
- injury 186
- insufficiency 79
- irregular action 85
- lesion 79
 - mitral 79
 - organic 79
 - valvular 79
- malformation 150
 - intrauterine 150
- necrosis 79
- neuralgia 80
- neurasthenia 79
- neurosis 79
- œdema 79
- orifice, dilatation 79
- ossification 79
- palpitation 85
- paralysis 189
- parasitic disease 79
- paresis 189
- rheumatism 47
- rupture 79
 - traumatic 186
- senile 154
- softening 79
- spasm 80
- steatosis 79
- stenosis 79
- strain 79
- stricture 79
- suture 186
- syncope 188
- syphilis 37
- thrombosis 79
 - fat 82
 - sudden death, after delivery 139
- thrombus 79
- tobacco 59
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 79
- ulcerated 78
- valve
 - aneurysm 79
 - atheroma 79
 - contraction 79
 - dilatation, orifice 79
 - disease 79
 - obstructive 79
 - regurgitant 79
 - imperfect 150
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - laceration 79
 - lesion 79
 - malformation 150
 - orifice, stenosis 79
 - ossification 79

Heart—Continued.

- valve—Continued.
 - regurgitation 79
 - retraction 79
 - rupture 79
 - stricture 79
 - thickening 79
 - ulceration 79
 - vegetations 79
- ventricle, malformation 150
- water on 77
- weak 189
- wound 186
- Heartburn 103
- Heat 179
 - apoplexy 179
 - cramps 179
 - effect, in engine rooms, laundries, etc. 179
 - excessive 179
 - exhaustion 179
 - fever 179
 - prostration 179
 - stroke 179
- Hebeotomy 136
- Hebephrenia 68
- Heberden's
 - disease 48
 - nodes 48
- Hebra's prurigo 145
- Hectic 189
 - condition 189
 - fever 189
- Helminthiasis 107
- Hematocele (*see* Hæmatocele)
- Hematoma (*see* Hæmatoma)
- Hematuria (*see* Hæmaturia)
- Hemiatrophy, facial 74
- Hemicephalus 150
- Hemicrania 74
- Hemiplegia 66
 - apoplectic 64
 - brain 66
 - cerebral 66
 - congenital 66
 - cortical 66
 - old 66
- Hemoglobinuria (*see* Hæmoglobinuria)
- Hemoptysis (*see* Hæmoptysis)
- Hemorrhage (*see* Hæmorrhage)
- Hemorrhoids (*see* Hæmorrhoids)
- Hemothorax (*see* Hæmothorax)
- Henoch's purpura 55
- Hepatalgia 115
- Hepatectomy 115
- Hepatic (*see* Liver)
 - duct (gall duct)
 - inflammation 115
 - injury 186
- Hepatitis
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
 - acute
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
 - alcoholic 113

Hepatitis—Continued.

- catarrhal
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
 - acute
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
 - chronic 113
 - chronic 113
 - diffuse 115
 - fibrous
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - hypertrophic 115
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - interstitial 113
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - malarial 4
 - malignant
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 111
 - newborn 151
 - parenchymatous 111
 - acute 111
 - septic 115
 - suppurative 115
 - diffuse 115
 - syphilitic 37
 - congenital 37
 - tuberculous 34
- Hepatization, lung 92
- acute 92
 - chronic 98
- Hepatocystitis 115
- Hepatoptosis 115
- Hereditary
- ataxia 63
 - chorea 74
 - lues 37
 - sepsis (-3m) 152
 - spastic paraplegia 63
 - syphilis 37
- Hernia (hernial) 109
- bladder 124
 - brain 74
 - congenital 150
 - cholera 109
 - colic 109
 - congenital 109
 - brain 150
 - diaphragmatic 109
 - epigastric 109
 - external 109
 - Fallopian tube 132
 - femoral 109
 - gangrene 109
 - gangrenous 109
 - incarcerated 109
 - inguinal 109
 - internal 109
 - interstitial 109
 - intestine 109
 - intraabdominal 109
 - intraparietal 109

Hernia—Continued.

- irreducible 109
 - ischadic 109
 - ischio-rectal 109
 - lumbar 109
 - lung 98
 - muscle 149
 - obturator 109
 - omental 109
 - ovary 132
 - perineal 109
 - puddental 109
 - retroperitoneal 109
 - sciatic 109
 - scrotum 109
 - spinal 150
 - spleen 109
 - stomach 109
 - strangulated 109
 - testicle 127
 - umbilicus 109
 - uterus 130
 - vaginal 109
 - ventral 109
- Hernial (*see also* Hernia)
- sac
 - adhesion 109
 - dropsy 109
 - inflammation 109
 - laceration 109
 - suppuration 109
- Herniotomy 109
- Herpes 145
 - zoster 145
- Herpetic angina 100
- Heteromorphic tumor (*see* Cancer)
- Hiccough 74
- High place, suicide, jumping 161
- Highmore, antrum
- abscess 146
 - cancer 45
 - foreign body 146
- Hip (hip joint)
- abscess 33
 - cancer 45
 - disease 33
 - suppurative 33
 - tuberculous 33
 - dislocation 185
 - epiphysitis 147
 - necrosis 147
 - tuberculosis 33
 - tumor 46
- Hip joint (*see* Hip)
- Hives 189
 - bold 189
- Hobnail liver 113
- Hodgkin's disease 53
- Hodgson's disease 81
- Hold, fall into (ship, etc.) 172
- Homicide (homicidal)
- (unqualified) 184
 - cut 183
 - cutting instrument 183
 - firearms 182
 - gunshot 182

- Homicide—Continued.
 piercing instrument 183
 poisoning 184
 wound 184
Homicidal (*see* Homicide)
Hookworm
 anæmia 106
 disease 106
Horse
 accident
 (due to viciousness) 176
 (fall from) 172
 kick 176
Hospital gangrene 20
Hot weather 179
Hourglass stomach 103
Housemaids' knee 149
Huguier's disease 129
Human being, bite 184
Humerus (*see* Bone)
Humor, cancerous 45
Hunger 177
Huntington's
 chorea 74
 disease 74
Hyaline degeneration
 adrenal 52
 artery 81
 heart 79
 lymphatic gland 84
 muscle 65
 myocardium 79
Hydatid 112
 brain 74
 cyst 112
 breast 133
 kidney 122
 liver 112
 lung 98
 spleen 116
 disease 112
 liver 112
 lung 98
 mole 42
 tumor 112
 liver 112
 lung 98
Hydatidiform mole 42
Hydræmia 54
Hydramnios 134
Hydrargyris
 (not occupational) 59
 (occupational) 58
Hydrarthrosis 147
Hydrencephalocele 150
Hydrocele 127
 chylous 127
 encysted 127
 infantile 127
 round ligament 132
 spermatic cord 127
 tunica vaginalis 127
 vulva 132
Hydrocephalus 150
 acquired 74
 acute 74
Hydrocephalus—Continued.
 brain 150
 chronic 150
 congenital 150
 internal 74
 natal 150
 spurious
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 tuberculous 30
Hydromeningitis 61
Hydrometra 130
Hydromyelia 150
Hydromyelocele 150
Hydronephrosis 122
Hydropericarditis 77
Hydropericardium 77
Hydroperitonæum 187
Hydrophobia 23
Hydropneumopericarditis 77
Hydropneumopericardium 77
Hydropneumothorax 93
 tuberculous 28
Hydrops 187
 amni 134
 neonatorum 151
 universal 187
Hydrorrhachis 150
Hydrorrhœa
 gravidarum 134
 pregnancy 134
Hydrosalpinx 132
Hydrothorax 93
 cardiac 79
 chylous 93
 double 93
Hygroma 149
 cystic (*see* Tumor)
Hyoid bone
 dislocation 185
 fracture 185
Hyperæmia 189
 brain 64
 cerebral 64
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 kidney 122
 liver 115
 lung 94
 pulmonary 94
 renal 122
 stomach 103
Hyperchlorhydria 103
Hyperchylia gastrica 103
Hyperemesis 103
 gravidarum 134
 pregnancy 134
Hypernephroma (*see* Cancer)
Hyperplasia
 cervical gland 84
 uterus 130
Hyperpyrexia 189
 rheumatic 47
Hyperthermia 179
Hyperthyroidism 88

Hypertrophic (*see* Hypertrophy)
 Hypertrophy (hypertrophic) 189
 artery 81
 bladder 124
 bone 146
 brain 74
 breast
 (nonpuerperal) 133
 (puerperal) 141
 cardiac 79
 cervix uteri 130
 cirrhosis 113
 liver 113
 emphysema 97
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 gland 84
 heart 79
 hepatic 115
 hepatitis 115
 acute 115
 chronic 113
 infantile 63
 interstitial nephritis 120
 intestine 110
 kidney 122
 liver 115
 lymphatic gland 84
 mammary gland
 (nonpuerperal) 133
 (puerperal) 141
 muscle 149
 myocardium 79
 neck, uterus 130
 nose 86
 osteoarthropathy 36
 pulmonary 36
 pharyngeal tonsil 86
 pneumonia 98
 prostate 126
 rhinitis 86
 spleen 116
 stenosis, pylorus 103
 stomach 103
 thymus 84
 tonsil 100
 uterus 130
 Hypochlorhydria 103
 Hypochondria (hypochondriacal) 68
 melancholia 68
 Hypochondriasis 68
 Hypospadias 150
 Hypostatic
 bronchitis 90
 congestion 94
 lung 94
 pneumonia 94
 Hypothyreoidism 88
 Hysteralgia 134
 pregnant uterus 134
 Hysterectomy 130
 abdominal 130
 supravaginal 130
 vaginal 130

Hysteria (hysterical) 73
 anorexia 73
 asthenia 73
 chlorosis 54
 colic 73
 contractures 73
 convulsions 73
 mania 73
 psychosis 73
 spasm 73
 spasmodic 73
 Hysterical (*see* Hysteria)
 Hysteroepilepsy 69
 Hysteromyoma 129
 Hysteromyomectomy 129
 Hysterotomy 130

I

Ichthyosis 145
 congenital 145
 Ichthyotoxicon poisoning 164
 Icterus
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 catarrhal
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 congenital
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 gravis 111
 haematogenous
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 haemorrhagic
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 malignant
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 111
 neonatorum 151
 newborn 151
 obstructive
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 pernicious 111
 Idiocy 74
 Ileocolitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 catarrhal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 follicular
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 membranous
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 tuberculous 31
 ulcerative
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Ileotyphus 1

Ileovesical fistula 125

Ileum

- cancer 41
- ulceration
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Ileus 109

Iliac

- fossa
 - abscess 108
 - phlegmon 108
- phlegmon 108
- region, cancer 45
- thrombosis 82

Ill

- defined disease 189
- treatment
 - (child) 186
 - (newborn) 153

Ill-development 151

Illuminating gas (*see* Gas)

Imbecile paralysis 67

Imbecility 74

- congenital 74
- infantile 74
- old age 154
- senile 154

Immature birth

- (child, -1y) 151
- (child, 1y+) 189
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- (mother) 134

Immaturity

- (child, -1y) 151
- (child, 1y+) 189
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- (mother) 134

Impacted (*see* Impaction)

Impaction (impacted)

- bowel 110
- calculus
 - kidney 123
 - liver 114
 - ureter 123
 - urethra 123
- colon 110
- fecal 110
- feces 110
- foreign body, pharynx 100
- fracture 185
- gall
 - bladder 114
 - stone 114
- intestine 110
- rectum 110
- renal calculus 123

Impaludism 4

Imperfect

- circulation
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189
- closure, foramen ovale 150
- development 150
 - heart 150

Imperfect—Continued.

- heart 150
- inflation, lung
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 98
- intestinal canal 150
- valvular action
 - (adult) 79
 - (infant) 150

Imperforate

- anus 150
- cervix uteri 130
- pharynx 150
- rectum 150
- urethra 150

Impervious bile duct 150

Impetigo 145

contagiosa 145

Impoverished blood 54

Improper food

- (-1y) 151
- (1y+) 189

Impulsive insanity 68

Inaction, kidney 122

Inanition

- (from disease, -1y) 151
- (from disease, 1y-69y) 189
- (from disease, 70y+) 154
- (from deprivation) 177
- specific 37

Incarcerated hernia 109

Incendiarism 184

Incised wound (any part of body)

- (accident or unqualified) 171
- (homicide) 183
- (suicide) 160

Incompetency

- aortic 79
 - valve 79
- mitral 79
 - valve 79
- tricuspid 79
 - valve 79
- valve, heart 79

Incomplete gestation

- (child, not stillborn) 151
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

Incontinence

- pyloric 103
- urine 124

Indigestion 103

- bilious 103
- catarrhal 103
- gastric 103
- gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- intestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- nervous 103

Induction

- abortion 134
- premature labor 134

Indurated chancre 37

Induration

black, lung 98

brain 74

brown, lung 98

fibroid, lung 98

fibrous, breast

(nonpuerperal) 133

(puerperal) 141

iron gray, lung 98

liver 113

acute 115

chronic 113

lung 98

stomach 103

Inebriety 56

Inertia

bladder 124

infantile

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

stomach 103

uterus 136

vesical 124

Infancy (infantile)

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

asphyxia, during parturition (still-born) (*see* Stillbirth)

asthma 96

athrepsia

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

atrophy

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

cerebral

diplegia 74

paralysis 74

colic

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

conjunctivitis 38

convulsions (-5y) 71

cortical degeneration (brain) 74

debility

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

derangement

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 189

diarrhoea

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

disease

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 189

brain 74

dropsy

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 187

eczema 145

enteritis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

erysipelas 18

Infancy—Continued.

fever 189

heart failure

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

hydrocele 127

hypertrophy 63

imbecility 74

inertia

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

inguinal hernia 109

meningitis 61

nephritis 119

paralysis 63

acute 63

atrophic, acute 63

cerebral 74

essential 63

progressive, acute 63

paresis 63

pemphigus 145

phthisis 28

pneumonia 91

pseudoleuchæmia 53

scurvy 49

spasm (-5y) 71

spastic paralysis 74

spinal paralysis 63

tabes

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 189

tracheitis 89

tuberculosis 28

Infant (*see* Infancy)

newborn

conjunctivitis 38

purulent ophthalmia 38

Infanticide 184

Infantile (*see* Infancy)

Infantilism 55

Infarct (*see* Infarction)

Infarction (infarct)

bowel 109

intestine 109

kidney 122

lung 94

pulmonary 94

spleen 116

uric acid

(-1y) 151

(1y+) 122

Infected (*see* Infection)

Infecting chancre 37

Infection (infected) 189

aerogenes capsulatus 20

axillary gland 189

bladder 124

brain 61

congenital 55

enteric

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

gastroenteric

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

Infection—Continued.

- gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - general 55
 - gonococcic 38
 - intestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - intestine
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - lung 98
 - malarial 4
 - milk
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - subacute
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - navel (-3m) 152
 - parotid gland 99
 - peritoneal
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 117
 - (puerperal) 137
 - pneumococcus (unqualified) 92
 - puerperal 137
 - pulmonary 98
 - purulent 20
 - putrid 20
 - pyogenic 20
 - salivary gland 99
 - sarcinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - scalp 189
 - septic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 20
 - (puerperal) 137
 - spleen 116
 - staphylococcus 20
 - streptococcus 20
 - tubal pregnancy 137
 - tuberculous 28
 - general 35
 - tuboovarian 132
 - umbilicus (-3m) 152
 - septic (-3m) 152
 - urinary 125
 - vaccinal 20
 - vaccination 20
 - vesical 124
 - wound 20
- Infectious (infective)
- adenitis 84
 - angina 9
 - cholecystitis 115
 - croup 9
 - diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - disease 189
 - endarteritis 81

Infectious—Continued.

- endocarditis 78
 - enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - fever 55
 - gangrene 142
 - acute 142
 - gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - jaundice, acute 111
 - laryngitis 87
 - meningitis 61
 - myositis 149
 - necrosis 146
 - omphalitis (-3m) 152
 - osteomyelitis 146
 - paralysis 63
 - periarteritis 81
 - periostitis 146
 - phlebitis 83
 - pneumonia 92
 - psychosis 68
 - purpura 55
 - synovitis 147
- Infective (see Infectious)
- Inferior
- maxilla (see Bone)
 - nuclear paralysis 63
- Infiltration
- fatty
 - muscle 149
 - thymus 84
 - lung 94
 - pigmentary, lymphatic gland 84
 - stercoral 110
 - urinary 125
 - urine 125
- Infirmity
- (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
- Inflammation (inflammatory) 189
- abdomen 189
 - accessory sinus 146
 - adrenal 52
 - alimentary canal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - anus 110
 - appendix 108
 - arachnoid 61
 - areola
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - bile duct 115
 - bladder 124
 - bone 146
 - bowel
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - subacute
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Inflammation—Continued.

- brain 60
- breast
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
- bronchi 89
- bronchitis 89
- bursa 149
- cæcum 108
- capsule
 - liver 115
 - spleen 116
- catarrhal 189
 - fauces 100
 - vagina
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
- cerebral 60
 - membrane 61
- cerebrospinal 61
- cervix uteri 130
- chest 92
- colic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- colon
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- connective tissue 144
- cornea 75
- cranial nerve 74
- croup 9
- diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- dura mater 61
- ear (any part) 76
- Fallopian tube 132
- fascia 149
- fever 189
- follicular, pharynx 100
- gall
 - bladder 115
 - duct 115
- gastrohepatic 103
- gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- gland 84
- granular, pharynx 100
- gum 99
 - mercurial (occupational) 58
- heart 79
- hepatic duct 115
- hernial sac 109
- intestine
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - subacute
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- jaw 146
- joint 147

Inflammation—Continued.

- kidney 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- larynx 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- lip 99
- liver 115
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
- lung 92
 - acute 92
 - catarrhal 91
 - chronic 98
 - interstitial 98
- lymphatic
 - gland 84
 - vessel 84
- mammary gland
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
- membrane
 - brain 61
 - spinal cord 61
- meninges 61
- mouth 99
 - catarrhal 99
- mucous membrane 189
- muscle 149
- myocardium 78
- nasopharynx 86
- navel (-3m) 152
- nerve 74
- nipple
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
- nose 86
- oesophagus 101
- optic nerve 75
- ovary 132
- pancreas 118
- pelvic
 - (female) 130
 - (male) 189
- penis 127
- pericardium 77
- peritonæum 117
- periuterine 130
- perivesical 124
- pharynx 100
- phosphoric
 - alveoli, teeth 58
 - gum 58
- pia mater 61
- pleura 93
- portal vein 83
- prostate 126
- rectum 110
- rheumatic, kidney 120
- rheumatism 47
 - acute 47
 - chronic 48
- salivary gland 99
- scorbutic, alveoli, teeth 49

Inflammation—Continued.

- scrotum 127
 - septic
 - ear 76
 - membrane, brain 61
 - sheath, tendon 149
 - softening, brain 65
 - spermatic cord 127
 - spinal
 - cord 63
 - membrane 61
 - spine 32
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - catarrhal 103
 - subcutaneous tissue 144
 - suppurative
 - heart 79
 - liver 115
 - membrane, brain 61
 - nose 86
 - suprarenal 52
 - syphilitic 37
 - tendon 149
 - testicle 127
 - throat 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
 - thymus 84
 - thyroid gland 88
 - tongue 99
 - tonsil 100
 - trachea 89
 - traumatic, brain 60
 - tubal 132
 - kidney 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - tuberculous 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
 - knee 33
 - membrane, brain 30
 - spine 32
 - tunica vaginalis 127
 - tympanum 76
 - umbilical cord (—3m) 152
 - umbilicus (—3m) 152
 - uterine ligament 132
 - uterus
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
 - catarrhal 130
 - vagina
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 - (puerperal) 137
 - vein 83
 - vulva 132
- Inflammatory (*see* Inflammation)
- Inflation, lung, imperfect
- (—3m) 152
 - (3m+) 98
- Influenza 10
- bronchial 10
 - catarrhal 10

Influenza—Continued.

- gastric 10
- Influenzal pneumonia 10
- Infusion, vein 83
- Ingravescent hemiplegia 66
- Ingrown nail 145
- Inguinal
- abscess 144
 - adenitis 84
 - bubo 38
 - epithelioma 44
 - gland, cancer 45
 - hernia 109
 - (bubonocoele) 109
 - congenital 109
 - direct 109
 - double 109
 - external 109
 - funicular 109
 - infantile 109
 - internal 109
 - oblique 109
 - strangulated 109
- lymphadenitis 84
- region
- adenitis 84
 - cancer 45
- Inhalation
- gas 168
 - (suicide) 156
 - noxious gas 168
 - (suicide) 156
 - pneumonia 91
 - smoke 168
 - (burning building) 166
- Inherited (*see* Congenital)
- Injection, bronchocele 88
- Injuries, extreme multiple 186
- Injury (any part of body) 186
- animal 176
 - bicycle 175
 - birth 152
 - delivery
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136
 - diving 172
 - electric shock 181
 - fall 172
 - falling body 186
 - getting off
 - car 175
 - engine 175
 - lung 186
 - lymphatic vessel 186
 - machinery 174
 - mine 173
 - mining machinery 173
 - mother, causing premature birth
 - (child) 151
 - quarry 173
 - railroad
 - (steam) 175
 - (street) 175
 - vehicle 175
 - wagon 175
 - in mine 173

- Inquest pending 189
- Insane
 general paralysis 67
 paralysis 67
- Insanity 68
 alcoholic 56
 alternating 68
 choreic 72
 circular 68
 climacteric 68
 confusional 68
 delusional 68
 diabetic 50
 epileptic 69
 Graves's disease 51
 haschisch 59
 impulsive 68
 lead 57
 mercurial (occupational) 58
 moral 68
 myxoedema 88
 obsessive 68
 pellagra 26
 postfebrile 68
 puerperal 140
 senile 154
 toxic 68
- Insect
 bite 165
 sting 165
- Insolation 179
- Insomnia 189
- Inspiration
 foreign material 186
 pneumonia 91
 vaginal mucus 152
- Instrument, cutting or piercing
 accident 171
 assassination 183
 homicide 183
 suicide 160
 traumatism 171
 wound 171
- Instrumental delivery
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 136
- Insufficiency
 aortic 79
 valve 79
 cardiac 79
 congenital
 (-ly) 151
 (ly+) 189
 heart 79
 mental 68
 mitral 79
 valve 79
 myocardial 79
 pulmonary
 (-ly) 151
 (ly+) 79
 renal 122
 tricuspid 79
 valve 79
 valve, heart 79
- Insufficiency—Continued.
 valvular 79
- Insufficient nourishment (food) 177
- Insular
 pneumonia 91
 sclerosis 63
- Intemperance 56
- Intercostal
 fistula 93
 myalgia 149
 nerve, neuralgia 73
 neuralgia 73
 rheumatism 47
- Interlobular emphysema 97
- Intermittent
 fever 4
 bilious 4
 pernicious 4
 hæmaturia 122
 pneumonia 92
 typhoid fever 1
- Internal
 abscess 144
 convulsions
 (-5y) 71
 (5y+) 70
 ear (*see* Ear)
 goitre 88
 hæmorrhage 85
 hernia 109
 inguinal 109
 strangulated 109
 hydrocephalus 74
 injury 186
 pachymeningitis 61
 piles 83
 strangulation 109
 stricture, malignant 41
 urethrotomy 125
- Interstitial
 cirrhosis 113
 liver 113
 hepatitis 113
 acute 115
 chronic 113
 hernia 109
 myocarditis 79
 acute 78
 chronic 79
 nephritis 120
 acute 119
 chronic 120
 diffuse 120
 hypertrophic 120
 pancreatitis 118
 pneumonia 98
 acute 92
 chronic 98
 pregnancy 134
 splenitis 116
 tuberculosis 28
- Intertrigo 145
- Interurban railway accident 175
- Intestinal (*see also* Intestine)
 gland, cancer 41
 wall, parasitic disease 107

Intestine (intestinal)

- abscess 110
- actinomycosis 25
- adenitis 110
- adhesion 110
- anastomosis 110
- anthrax 22
- atony 110
- atrophy 110
- autointoxication
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 110
- calculus 110
- canal, imperfect 150
- cancer 41
- catarrh
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- colic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- compression (nontraumatic) 110
- concretion 110
- congenital malformation 150
- congestion
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- constriction 109
- consumption 31
- contraction 109
- convulsions
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- cramp
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- degeneration 110
 - lardaceous 110
- dilatation 110
- disease 110
 - lardaceous 110
 - organic 110
 - parasitic 107
- diverticulum (acquired) 110
- dropsy 187
- dyspepsia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- embolism 82
- erosion
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fermentation
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- fistula 110
- foreign body 110
- gall stone 114
- gangrene 110
- hæmorrhage 110
- hernia 109
- hyperæmia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- hypertrophy 110
- impaction 110

Intestine—Continued.

- indigestion
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- infarction 109
- infection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- inflammation
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- subacute
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- injury 186
- intoxication
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- intussusception 109
- invagination 109
- irritation
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- laceration 110
- lesion, organic 110
- malformation 150
- marasmus
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- mortification 110
- neuralgia 110
- neurosis 110
- obstruction 109
 - congenital 150
- occlusion 109
- paralysis 110
- parasitic disease 107
- paresis 110
- perforation 110
 - ulcerative
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- resection 110
- rhachitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- rupture 109
- spasm
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- stenosis 109
 - congenital 150
- stoppage 109
- strangulation 109
- stricture 109
- suppuration 110
- suture 110
- syphilis 37
- telescoped 109
- thrombosis 82
- toxæmia
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- toxoinfection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105

Intestine—Continued.

- tuberculosis 31
- tumor 110
- twist 109
- tympanites 110
- ulcer
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- perforating
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- tuberculous 31
- ulceration
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- tuberculous 31
- volvulus 109
- worms 107
- Intestinitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Intestinouterine fistula 110
- Intestinovesical fistula 125
- Intoxication (*see also* Poisoning)
 - (unqualified) 56
 - alcoholic 56
 - enteric
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - intestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - psychosis (alcoholic) 56
 - septic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 20
 - (puerperal) 137
 - uræmic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 120
 - (puerperal) 138
 - urinary 125
- Intraabdominal
 - cancer 45
 - hæmorrhage 85
 - hernia 109
- Intraarticular cartilage, dislocation (disease) 147
- Intracranial
 - abscess 60
 - hæmorrhage 64
 - injury 186
 - tumor 74
- Intraligamentous cyst 132
- Intraparietal hernia 109
- Intrapelvic hæmorrhage
 - (female) 132
 - (male) 85
- Intraperitoneal hæmorrhage 110
- Intraspinal
 - abscess 63

Intraspinal—Continued.

- injury 186
- tumor 63
- Intrathoracic aneurysm 81
- Intrauterine
 - hæmorrhage 128
 - malformation
 - heart 150
 - septum 150
- Intubation, larynx 87
- Intussusception 109
 - bowel 109
 - intestine 109
 - viscera 109
- Invagination 109
 - bowel 109
 - intestine 109
- Inversion
 - bladder 124
 - uterus
 - (puerperal or unqualified) 136
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
- Inviability 151
- Involuntary melancholia 68
- Iridectomy 75
- Iridochorioiditis 75
- Iridotomy 75
- Iris (*see* Eye)
- Iritis 75
 - diabetic 50
 - gonococcal 38
 - gouty 48
 - rheumatic 75
 - specific 37
 - traumatic 186
- Iron-gray induration, lung 98
- Irreducible hernia 109
- Irregular action, heart 85
- Irritation
 - bladder 124
 - bowel
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - brain 74
 - gastrointestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - intestine
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - nervous 74
 - spinal 63
 - cord 63
 - spine 63
 - stomach 103
- Ischæmia (unqualified) 189
 - cerebral 74
- Ischiadic hernia 109
 - strangulated 109
- Ischial abscess 110
- Ischiorectal
 - abscess 110
 - fistula 110
 - fossa, fistula 110

Ischiorectal—Continued.
 hæmatocoele 110
 hernia 109
 strangulated 109
 Ischuria 122
 Itch 145
 Ivy poisoning 165

J

Jacksonian epilepsy 74
 Jaundice
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 black
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 catarrhal
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 acute
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 chronic 115
 hæmatogenous
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 hæmorrhagic
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 infective, acute 111
 malignant
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 111
 newborn 151
 obstructive
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 septic
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 toxic 115
 yellow
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 115
 Jaw
 abscess 146
 acromegaly 55
 actinomycosis 25
 cancer 39
 cyst 146
 disease 146
 inflammation 146
 injury 186
 lower
 congenital malformation 150
 dislocation 185
 malformation 150
 necrosis 146
 parasitic disease 146
 tumor 146
 Jawbone, necrosis, phosphoric 58
 Joint
 abscess 147
 ankle, fracture 185

Joint—Continued.
 ankylosis 147
 fibrous 147
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 contracture 147
 cyst 147
 disease
 (exclusive of spine) 147
 (spine) 32
 Charcot's 62
 neuropathic 147
 dislocation 147
 foreign body 147
 fungous growth 33
 gout 48
 hæmophilia 147
 hæmorrhage (nontraumatic) 147
 hip (*see* Hip)
 inflammation 147
 ligament, laceration 185
 loose body 147
 osseous ankylosis 147
 pulmonary osteoarthropathy 146
 pyæmia 20
 relaxation, ligament 147
 rheumatism 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 rupture 186
 sacral, cancer 45
 sprain 185
 suppuration 147
 swelling, tuberculous 33
 synostosis 147
 syphilis 37
 tapping 147
 tuberculosis 33
 tumor 147
 wound 186
 Jumping
 before train, suicide 162
 burning building 166
 high place, suicide 161

K

Kakké 27
 Kala-azar 54
 Katatonia 68
 Keloid 145
 Kelotomy 109
 Keratitis 75
 suppurative 75
 traumatic 186
 Keratosis 145
 Kerosene, burn 167
 Kick (horse or other animal) 176
 Kidney (renal)
 abscess 122
 absent 150
 albuminuria 120
 amyloid 120
 asthma 120
 atrophy 120

Kidney—Continued.

- cachexia 122
- calculus 123
 - impacted 123
- cancer 45
- catarrh 122
- cirrhosis 120
- congenital malformation 150
- congestion 122
- contracted 120
- contracting granular 120
- cyst 122
 - hydatid 122
- decapsulation 122
- degeneration 120
 - amyloid 120
 - cystic 122
 - fatty 120
 - lardaceous 120
 - waxy 120
- disease 122
 - cystic 122
 - congenital 150
 - organic 122
 - parasitic 122
- displaced 122
- ectopic 122
- embolism 82
- fibrosis 120
- fistula 122
- floating 122
- foreign body 186
- gouty 120
- granular 120
- hæmaturia 122
- hæmorrhage 122
- hyperæmia 122
- hypertrophy 122
- inaction 122
- infarct 122
- inflammation 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - rheumatic 120
 - tubal 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- injury 186
- insufficiency 122
- lardaceous 120
- large white 120
 - nephritis 120
- lesion, organic 122
- malformation 150
- movable 122
- multiple new growth 45
- necrosis 122
- obstruction 122
- paralysis 122
- pelvis, calculus 123
- polycystic 122
- puncture (not due to violence) 122
- rhabdomyosarcoma 45
- retinitis 120
- rupture 186
- sclerosis 120

Kidney—Continued.

- septic 122
- steatosis 120
- stone 123
- surgical 122
- suture 122
- syphilis 37
- thrombosis 82
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 122
- ulceration 122
- waxy 120
- wound 186
- Killed 186
 - cyclone 186
 - fight 184
 - railroad (steam) 175
- King's evil 34
- Knee
 - abscess, tuberculous 33
 - dislocation 185
 - house maids' 149
 - inflammation, tuberculous 33
 - joint, injury 186
 - synovitis, suppurative 147
 - tuberculosis 33
 - tumor, fungous 33
- Knife
 - cut 171
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
 - stab 183
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
- Korssakoff's
 - disease 68
 - syndrome 68
- Kyphoscoliosis 36
- Kyphosis 36

L

- La grippe 10
- Labioglossal paralysis 63
- Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis 63
- Labioglossopharyngeal paralysis 63
- Labium
 - majus
 - abscess 132
 - ulceration 132
 - minus
 - abscess 132
 - ulceration 132
- Labor (*see* Birth)
 - (unqualified) (mother) 136
- Labyrinth, caries 76
- Labyrinthine
 - suppuration 76
 - vertigo 76
- Lacerated wound 186
 - chest wall 186
- Laceration 186
 - (due to violence) 186
- anus 110

Laceration—Continued.

- cervix 136
 - uteri
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
 - old 130
 - recent 136
- chordæ, heart 79
- hernial sac 109
- intestine 110
- ligament, joint, 185
- pelvic floor
 - old 132
 - recent 136
- perinæum 136
 - parturition 136
- peritonæum, parturition 136
- rectum 110
- stomach (not external violence) 103
- urethra (not external violence) 125
- uterus
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - parturition 136
- vagina, parturition 136
- valve, heart 79
- vulva, parturition 136

Lack of

- care
 - (-3m) 153
 - (3m+) 189
 - newborn (-3m) 153
- clothing (newborn) 153
- medical attention 189
- nourishment 177

Lacrimal

- abscess 75
- apparatus
 - cancer 45
 - disease 75
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
- duct, injury 186
- gland
 - abscess 75
 - cancer 45
 - disease 75
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
 - tumor 75

sac

- abscess 75
- injury 186

Lacunar tonsillitis 100

Laënnec, cirrhosis 113

Lamp

- accident 167
- explosion 167

Landry's

- disease 63
- paralysis 63

Landslide 175

- traumatism 175

Laparoelytrotomy 136

Laparotomy 189

Lardaceous

- degeneration 55
 - adrenal 52
 - artery 81
 - capillaries 85
 - intestine 110
 - kidney 120
 - liver 113
 - lymph gland 84
 - lymphatic gland 84
 - spleen 116
 - thyroid body 88
- disease
 - intestine 110
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - thyroid gland 88
- kidney 120
- liver 113

Large

- waxy liver 113
- white kidney 120
- nephritis 120

Laryngeal (see Larynx)

Laryngismus 87

- stridulus 87

(diphtheritic) 9

Laryngitis 87

- catarrhal 87
- croupous 9
- diphtheritic 9
- erysipelatosus 87
- fibrinous 9
- gangrenous 87
- infective 87
- malignant 9
- membranous 9
- obstructive 87
 - (foreign body) 186
- oedematous 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- phlegmonous 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- pseudomembranous 9
- septic 87
- spasmodic 87
- specific 28
 - (when signifying syphilis) 37
- stridulous 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- subglottic 87
- suppurative 87
- syphilitic 37
- tuberculous 28
- ulcerative 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9

Laryngotomy 87

- suprathyroid 87

Laryngotracheotomy 87

Larynx (laryngeal)

- abscess 87
- burn 167
- calcification 87
- cancer 45

Larynx—Continued.

- cartilage, fracture 185
- catarrh 87
- congenital malformation 150
- croup 9
- curetting 87
- diphtheria 9
- disease 87
- fistula 87
- foreign body 186
- fracture 185
- inflammation 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- injury 186
- intubation 87
- leprosy 17
- lupus 28
- malformation 150
- narrowing 87
- necrosis 87
- neuralgia 87
- neurosis 87
- obstruction 87
 - (foreign body) 186
- œdema 87
 - passive 87
- ossification 87
- paralysis 87
- parasitic disease 87
- perichondritis 87
- phthisis 28
 - subacute 28
- polypus 87
- scald 167
- sclerosis 87
- spasm 87
- stenosis 87
 - congenital 150
- stricture 87
- syphilis 37
- tubercle 28
- tuberculosis 28
- tumor 87
- ulcer 87
- ulceration 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- wound 186

Latent

- menstruation 130
- pneumonia 92

Lateral

- column, spinal cord, degeneration 63
 - and posterior columns, spinal cord, degeneration 62
 - curvature, spine 36
 - paralysis 66
 - sclerosis 63
 - amyotrophic 63
 - descending 63
 - posterior 63
 - primary 63
 - secondary 63
 - sinus, thrombosis 82
- Laterocession, uterus 130
- Lateroversion, uterus 130
- Lathyrism 59

Lead

- cachexia 57
- colic 57
- encephalitis 57
- encephalopathy 57
- insanity 57
- palsy 57
- paralysis 57
- poisoning 57
 - acute 165
 - chronic 57

Leg (*see also* Arm)

- milk (female, 15y-44y) 139
- white (female, 15y-44y) 139

Leiomyoma (*see* Tumor)Lens (*see* Eye)

Leontiasis ossea 146

Leprosy (all forms) 17

Leptomeningitis 61

Lesion (*see also* Disease, Wound)

- aortic 79
 - brain 74
 - cardiac 79
 - mitral 79
 - organic 79
 - valvular 79
 - cerebral 74
 - congenital, brain 74
 - heart 79
 - lung 98
 - mitral 79
 - nervous 74
 - organic 189
 - brain 74
 - heart 79
 - intestine 110
 - kidney 122
 - liver 115
 - lung 98
 - spleen 116
 - stomach 103
 - uterus 130
 - primary 37
 - pulmonary 98
 - secondary 37
 - specific 37
 - spinal cord 63
 - tertiary 37
 - traumatic, palate 186
 - tricuspid 79
 - valve, heart 79
 - valvular 79
 - heart 79
- Lethargy, negro 55
- Leuchæmia 53
 - lymphatic 53
 - splenic 53
 - splenolymphatic 53
 - splenomedullary 53
 - splenomyelogenous 53
- Leuchæmic
 - adenia 53
 - adenitis 53
- Leucocythæmia 53
 - liver 53
 - lymph gland 53

Leucocythæmia—Continued.

- lymphatic 53
 - gland 53
- splenic 53
- splenolymphatic 53
- splenomedullary 53
- spleno-myelogenous 53

Leucocythæmic

- liver 53
- retinitis 53

Leucocytosis 53

Leucoplakia 99

Leucorrhœa 130

Leukemia (*see* Leuchæmia)

Lichen 145

- specific 37

Lienenteritis (2y+) 105

Ligament

- broad

abscess

- (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132

- (puerperal) 137

cancer 42

cyst 132

dropsy 132

hæmatoma 132

phlegmon

- (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132

- (puerperal) 137

tumor 132

varix 83

joint, laceration 185

round

- hydrocele 132

- shortening 132

uterine

- abscess 130

- cancer 42

- cyst 132

- hæmatocele 132

- hæmatoma 132

- inflammation 132

- lymphangitis 132

- tumor 132

- varix 83

Ligature

- artery 85

- vein 83

- vessel, hæmorrhage 85

Lightning 180

- shock 180

- stroke 180

Limb (*see* Arm)Lingual (*see* Tongue)

- tonsil, enlargement 99

Lip

- anthrax 22

- cancer 39

- carbuncle 143

- congenital malformation 150

- cyst 99

- disease 99

- epithelioma 39

Lip—Continued.

- erysipelas 18

- fissure 99

- (hare lip) 150

- malformation 150

- inflammation 99

- malformation 150

- syphilis 37

- tuberculosis 34

- tumor 99

- ulceration 99

- wound 186

Lipæmia 121

Lipoma (*see* Tumor)

Lipomatosis 55

Lipuria 121

Liquid, boiling, burn 167

Lithæmia 48

Lithiasis 123

- bilary 114

- urinary 123

Lithoclasty 123

Lithosis 98

Lithotomy 123

Lithotripsy 123

Lithuria 122

Little's disease 74

Liver (hepatic)

- abscess 115

- amœbic 115

- traumatic 186

- tropical 115

- acquired deformity 115

- actinomycosis 25

- alcoholic 113

- amyloid 113

- ascites 113

- atrophy 115

- acute 111

- yellow 111

- chronic 113

- slow 113

- yellow 111

- calculus 114

- impacted 114

- cancer 40

- capsule, inflammation 115

- catarrh 115

- cirrhosis 113

- acute 115

- alcoholic 113

- atrophic 113

- chronic 113

- congenital

- (-ly) 151

- (ly+) 113

- hypertrophic 113

- interstitial 113

- syphilitic 37

- colic 114

- complaint 115

- congenital malformation 150

- congestion 115

- consumption 34

- contracted 113

Liver—Continued.

- cyst 115
 - echinococcus 112
 - hydatid 112
- cysticercus 112
- degeneration 115
 - amyloid 113
 - fatty 113
 - from phosphorus poisoning 58
 - lardaceous 113
 - pigmentary 115
 - waxy 113
- disease 115
 - organic 115
- displacement 115
- dropsy 115
- echinococcus 112
- embolism 82
- enlargement 115
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
- fatty 113
- fever 115
- fibroid 113
- granular 113
- gummatous 37
- hæmorrhage 115
- hobnail 113
- hydatid 112
- hyperæmia 115
- hypertrophy 115
- induration 113
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
- inflammation 115
 - acute 115
 - chronic 113
 - suppurative 115
- injury 186
- lardaceous 113
- lesion, organic 115
- leucocythæmia 53
- leucocythæmic 53
- malaria 4
- malformation 150
- melanosis 40
- necrosis 115
- nutmeg 115
- obstruction 115
- paralysis 115
- parasitic disease 115
- prolapse 115
- pyæmia 115
- result of tight lacing on 115
- rupture 186
- sclerosis 113
- steatosis 113
- suture 115
- syphilis 37
- torpid 115
- trouble 115
- tuberculosis 34
- tumefaction 115
- tumor 115
 - hydatid 112

Liver—Continued.

- ulcer 115
- ulceration 115
- waxy 113
 - large 113
- Lobar pneumonia 92
 - bilateral 92
- Lobstein's cancer 45
- Lobular
 - mastitis
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - pneumonia 91
- Local
 - paralysis 66
 - peritonitis 117
- Lockjaw 24
- Locomotive
 - explosion of boiler 175
 - run over by 175
 - struck by 175
- Locomotor ataxia 62
 - progressive 62
- Loin, abscess 144
- Loose
 - body
 - joint 147
 - sheath, tendon 149
 - cartilage 147
- Lordosis 36
- Loss of appetite 103
- Lost at sea 169
- Ludwig's
 - angina 100
 - disease 100
- Lues 37
 - congenital 37
 - hereditary 37
 - infantum 37
 - venerea 37
- Luetic 37
- Lumbago 149
- Lumbar
 - abscess 32
 - tuberculous 32
 - hernia 109
 - strangulated 109
 - vertebra, necrosis 32
- Lunacy 68
 - paralytic 67
- Lung (pulmonary)
 - abscess 98
 - actinomycosis 25
 - adhesion 93
 - anasarca 94
 - aneurysm 81
 - anthracosis 98
 - apoplexy 94
 - aspergilliosis 98
 - atresia
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 98
 - atrophy 98
 - calculus 98
 - cancer 45

Lung—Continued.

- catarrh 90
 - acute 89
 - chronic 90
- cavity 28
- cirrhosis 98
 - alcoholic 98
- cold on 89
- collapse
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 94
- colliers' 98
- congestion 94
 - active 94
 - hypostatic 94
 - passive 94
- consolidation 92
- consumption 28
 - acute 29
- cyst, hydatid 98
- cysticerci 98
- disease 98
 - fibroid 98
 - organic 98
 - parasitic 98
- dropsy 94
- embolism 82
 - puerperal 139
 - (pulmonary artery) 82
- emphysema 97
- engorgement 94
- exploration 98
- extravasation
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 98
- fever 92
 - catarrhal 91
- fibroid 98
- fibrosis 98
- foreign body 186
- gangrene 95
- hæmorrhage 98
- hepatization 92
 - acute 92
 - chronic 98
- hernia 98
- hydatid 98
- hyperæmia 94
- induration 98
 - black 98
 - brown 98
 - fibroid 98
 - iron gray 98
- infarction 94
- infection 98
- infiltration 94
- inflammation 92
 - acute 92
 - catarrhal 91
 - chronic 98
 - interstitial 98
- inflation, imperfect
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 98
- injury 186
- laceration 186

Lung—Continued.

- lesion 98
 - organic 98
 - malformation 150
 - miliary tuberculosis 29
 - acute 29
 - mortification 95
 - oedema 94
 - paralysis
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 98
 - parasitic disease 98
 - phthisis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
 - pyæmia 98
 - rupture 98
 - sclerosis 98
 - septicæmia 98
 - silicosis 98
 - solidification 92
 - stonemasons' 98
 - suppuration 98
 - syphilis 37
 - thrombosis 82
 - sudden death after delivery 139
 - toxæmia 98
 - traumatism 186
 - tuberculosis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
 - miliary 29
 - tumor 98
 - hydatid 98
 - ulcer 98
 - undeveloped
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 98
 - vomica 98
 - wound 186
- Lupus 34
- conjunctiva 34
 - erythematosus 145
 - exedens 34
 - fauces 34
 - larynx 28
 - nose 34
 - œsophagus 34
 - palate 34
 - pharynx 34
 - vulgaris 34
- Luxation (see also Dislocation) 185
- Lycanthropy 68
- Lye poisoning (see Poisoning)
- Lymph
- fistula 84
 - gland
 - cancer 45
 - degeneration, lymphæous 84
 - leucocythæmia 53
 - tuberculosis 34
 - node
 - abscess 84
 - cancer 45
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34

Lymph—Continued.

- scrotum 84
- Lymphadenia 53
- Lymphadenitis 84
 - inguinal 84
 - suppurative 84
 - tuberculous 34
- Lymphadenoma 53
 - lymphatic gland 53
 - malignant 53
 - multiple 53
 - spleen 53
- Lymphadenosis 53
- Lymphangiectasis 84
 - scrotum 84
- Lymphangioma (*see* Tumor)
 - cavernous (*see* Tumor)
 - cystic (*see* Tumor)
- Lymphangitic abscess 84
- Lymphangitis 84
 - gangrenous 84
 - pelvic 117
 - puerperal 137
 - strumous 34
 - tuberculous 34
 - uterine ligament 132
- Lymphatic
 - abscess 84
 - disease 84
 - gland
 - abscess 84
 - calcification 84
 - cancer 45
 - caseation 34
 - cyst 84
 - degeneration
 - hyaline 84
 - lardaceous 84
 - disease 84
 - parasitic 84
 - fibrosis 84
 - filariasis 19
 - glanders 21
 - gonococcus infection 38
 - hemorrhage 84
 - hypertrophy 84
 - infiltration, pigmentary 84
 - inflammation 84
 - leucocythæmia 53
 - lymphadenoma 53
 - necrosis 84
 - plague 15
 - suppuration 84
 - sypilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 84
 - wound 186
 - leuchæmia 53
 - leucocythæmia 53
 - nævus (*see also* Tumor) 46
 - skin 46
 - space, cyst arising in 84
 - system
 - congenital malformation 150
 - disease 84
 - tuberculosis 34

Lymphatic—Continued.
vessel

- cancer 45
 - compression (nontraumatic) 84
 - cyst 84
 - dilatation 84
 - disease 84
 - parasitic 84
 - elephantiasis 145
 - erosion 84
 - erysipelas 18
 - filariasis 19
 - glanders 21
 - inflammation 84
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
 - obliteration 84
 - rupture 84
 - suppuration 84
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 84
 - wound 186
- Lymphatism 84
 - scrofulous 34
- Lymphatocele (*see* Tumor)
- Lymphoendelioma (*see* Cancer)
- Lymphocythæmia 53
- Lymphoma (*see* Tumor)
 - malignant 53
 - multiple 46
- Lymphorrhœa 84
- Lymphosarcoma (*see* Cancer)
- Lynching 184
- Lypemania 68

M

Machinery

- building operations, traumatism 174
 - factory, traumatism 174
 - fall, accidental 174
 - injury 174
 - mining, injury 173
 - traumatism 174
- Macrocheilia 99
- Macroglossia 99
- Mad dog, bite 23
- Madness 68
- Madura
 - disease 25
 - foot 25
- Maize, poisonous 59
- Malaria (malarial) 4
 - æstivoautumnal 4
 - anæmia 4
 - cachexia 4
 - cirrrosis 113
 - congestion 4
 - brain 4
 - congestive 4
 - diarrhœa 4
 - disease 4
 - dropsy 4
 - dysentery 14
 - fever 4
 - congestive 4
 - hæmaturia 4

Malaria—Continued.

- hæmoglobinuria 4
- hæmorrhagic 4
- hepatitis 4
- infection 4
- liver 4
- neuralgia 4
- pernicious 4
- pneumonia 4
- poisoning 4
- quartan 4
- quotidian 4
- remittent 4
- spleen 4
- tertian 4
- toxæmia 4
- typhoid 1

Malarial (*see* Malaria)

Malassez's disease 127

Malassimilation

- (-1y) 151
- (1y-69y) -189
- (70y+) 154

Maldevelopment 151

Male

- breast, inflammation 133
- genital organ, disease (nonvenereal) 127
- perinæum
 - burn 167
 - foreign body 186
 - hæmatoma 186
 - wound 186

Malformation

- (of any organ or part, congenital) 150

Malignant

- abdominal growth 45
- abscess 144
- aneurysm 81
- angina 9
- bladder disease 45
- carbuncle 143
- cellulitis 144
- cholera morbus 13
- cynanche 9
- cystitis 124
- degeneration (*see* Cancer)
- diphtheria 1
- disease (*see* Cancer)
- endocarditis 78
- endothelioma (*see* Cancer)
- fever 189
- fistula 45
- fungous tumor (*see* Cancer)
- fungus (*see* Cancer)
- growth (*see* Cancer)
- hepatitis
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 111
- icterus
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 111
- internal stricture 41
- jaundice
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 111

Malignant—Continued.

- laryngitis 9
- lymphoma 53
- lymphadenoma 53
- mediastinal tumor 45
- neoplasm (*see* Cancer)
- new growth (*see* Cancer)
- œdema 142
 - rectum 110
- ovarian tumor 42
- pemphigus 145
- perithelioma (*see* Cancer)
- peritonitis 41
- pharyngitis 9
- polyadenitis 15
- progressive anæmia 54
- prostatitis 45
- pustule 22
- rheumatism 47
- smallpox 5
- sore throat 9
- stomatitis 99
- stricture (*see* Cancer)
- tertian 4
- tonsillitis 9
- tuberculosis 29
- tumor (*see* Cancer)
- typhoid fever 1
- ulcer (*see* Cancer)
- ulceration (*see* Cancer)

Mallet finger 149

Malleus sepsis 21

Malnutrition

- (-1y) 151
- (1y-69y) 189
- (70y+) 154
- congenital
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 189

Malposition

- placenta (mother) 135
- uterus 130

Malpractice 186

Malpresentation

- (child) 152
- (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- (mother) 136

Malta fever 3

Mamillary abscess 133

Mamillitis 133

Mammary (*see* Breast)

Mammitis

- (nonpuerperal) 133
- (puerperal) 141

Mania 68

- a potu 56
- alcoholic 56
- Bell's 68
- delirious 68
 - acute 189
- epileptic 69
- hysterical 73
- puerperal 140
- recurrent 68
- senile 154

- Mania—Continued.
 septic 20
 surgical 189
 uræmic 120
 Maniacal delirium 68
 Manic depressive psychosis 68
 Manslaughter 184
 Marasmus
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 brain 65
 general
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 intestinal,
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 old age 154
 paralytic 67
 senile 154
 specific 37
 tuberculous 28
 Maremmatic fever 4
 Marsh
 anæmia 4
 cachexia 4
 fever 4
 Mastitis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 133
 (puerperal) 141
 diffuse
 (nonpuerperal) 133
 (puerperal) 141
 lobular
 (nonpuerperal) 133
 (puerperal) 141
 Mastoid
 abscess 146
 antrum
 opening 146
 perforation 146
 cell
 disease 146
 opening 146
 perforation 146
 syphilis 37
 disease 146
 fistula 146
 necrosis 146
 parasitic disease 146
 process
 abscess 146
 empyema 146
 Mastoiditis 146
 Masturbation 74
 Matter, purulent, absorption 20
 Maxilla (maxillary)
 cancer 39
 inferior
 dislocation 185
 fracture 185
 necrosis 146
 (from phosphorus) 58
 Maxilla—Continued.
 sinus
 abscess 146
 foreign body 146
 parasitic disease 146
 sinusitis 146
 Maxillary (*see* Maxilla)
 Measles 6
 black 6
 German 19
 hæmorrhagic 6
 suppressed 6
 Measly eruption 6
 Meat poisoning 164
 Meatus (*see* Ear)
 Meckel's diverticulum
 abscess 110
 malformation 150
 Mediastinal (*see* Mediastinum)
 gland
 cancer 45
 tumor 46
 Mediastinum (mediastinal)
 abscess 144
 anterior, cancer 45
 cancer 45
 foreign body 186
 tumor 46
 Mediastinopericarditis 77
 Medical attention, lack of 189
 Mediterranean fever 3
 Medulla (*see* Spinal cord)
 compression 63
 congestion 63
 hæmorrhage into 64
 Medullary
 cancer (*see* Cancer)
 fungus (*see* Cancer)
 Megalocephalus 150
 Megalomania 68
 Megalosplenism 116
 Melæna 110
 neonatorum
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 110
 Melanæmia 54
 Melancholia 68
 agitated 68
 climacteric 68
 hypochondriacal 68
 involutional 68
 puerperal 140
 recurrent 68
 senile 154
 stuporous 68
 Melanoderma 145
 Melanoid tumor (*see* Cancer)
 Melanosarcoma (*see* Cancer)
 Melanosarcomata, multiple 45
 Melanosis, liver 40
 Melanotic cancer (*see* Cancer)
 Melanuria 122
 Melasma 145
 adrenal 52
 suprarenal 52

Melena (*see* Melæna)

Membrana tympani (*see* Ear)
syphilis 37

Membrane

brain

- cancer 45
- cyst 74
- hæmorrhage 64
- inflammation 61
 - septic 61
 - suppurative 61
 - syphilitic 37
 - tuberculous 30
- laceration 186
- malformation 150
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 30
- tumor 74

cerebral, inflammation 61

foetal, puncture (child) 152

mucous

- burn 167
- inflammation 189
- necrosis 189
- scald 167
- wound 186

retained 135

spinal

- cancer 45
- hæmorrhage 63
- inflammation 61
- malformation 150
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 30
- tumor 63

synovial, pulpy degeneration 33

Membranous

angina 9

bronchitis 9

colitis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

croup 9

dysmenorrhœa 130

enteritis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

enterocolitis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

ileocolitis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

laryngitis 9

meningitis 61

menstruation 130

pharyngitis 9

tonsillitis 9

tracheitis 9

Ménière's

disease 76

vertigo 76

Meningeal (*see* Meninges)

Meninges (meningeal)

abscess 61

apoplexy 64

Meninges—Continued.

brain, tumor 74

cancer 45

cerebral

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 30

cerebrospinal

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 30

effusion 64

erysipelas 18

grippe 10

hæmatoma 64

hæmorrhage 64

traumatic 186

inflammation 61

septicæmia 61

spinal

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 30

tumor 63

thrombus 82

tuberculosis 30

tumor 74

Meningitis 61

alcoholic 56

serous 56

basal, posterior 61

basilar 30

purulent 30

tuberculous 30

brain 61

caseous 30

catarrhal 61

cerebral 61

simple 61

traumatic 186

tuberculous 30

cerebrocervical 61

cerebrospinal 61

acute 61

chronic 61

epidemic 61

meningococcic 61

simple 61

tuberculous 30

congenital 61

congestive 61

diffuse 61

erysipelatous 18

granular 30

infantile 61

infectious 61

membranous 61

metastatic 61

milliary 30

neoplastic 30

otic 76

pneumococcic 61

postbasal 61

posterior 61

postoperative 61

progressive 61

purulent 61

rheumatic 47

septic 61

Meningitis—Continued.

- serous 61
- simple 61
- specific 30
 - (when signifying syphilis) 37
- spinal 61
 - cord 61
 - subacute 61
 - subacute 61
 - tuberculous 30
 - subacute 61
 - suppurative 61
 - syphilitic 37
 - toxic 165
 - traumatic 186
 - tuberculous 30
 - brain 30
 - spinal cord 30
 - typhoid 1
- Meningocele 150
 - cerebral 150
 - spinal 150
- Meningocerebritis 61
- Meningococcic cerebrospinal meningitis 61
- Meningoencephalitis 61
 - diffuse 67
 - specific 37
- Meningomyelitis 61
- Meningomyelocoele 150
- Menopause 130
- Menorrhagia 128
- Menses, retained 130
- Menstruation
 - absent 130
 - excessive 128
 - latent 130
 - membranous 130
 - painful 130
 - precocious 130
 - pregnancy 134
 - scanty 130
 - suppression 130
- Mental
 - aberration 68
 - alienation 68
 - disease 68
 - exertion, excessive 189
 - insufficiency 68
 - stupor 68
 - anergic 68
 - delusional 68
- Mercurial
 - inflammation, gum (occupational) 58
 - insanity (occupational) 58
 - poisoning (*see also* Poisoning)
 - (not occupational) 59
 - (occupational) 58
 - ptyalism 165
 - (occupational) 58
 - salivation 59
 - stomatitis
 - (not occupational or unqualified) 59
 - (occupational) 58

Mercurial—Continued.

- tremor (occupational) 58
- Merocele 109
- Mesenteric (*see* Mesentery)
 - artery, embolism 82
 - gland
 - disease 31
 - tuberculosis 31
- Mesentery (mesenteric)
 - abscess 117
 - cancer 41
 - chyle cyst 84
 - cyst 46
 - disease 31
 - fever 31
 - thrombosis 82
 - tuberculosis 31
 - tumor 117
- Mesophlebitis 83
- Metal polishers' phthisis 98
- Metastatic
 - abscess 144
 - cancer (*see* Cancer)
 - meningitis 61
 - pneumonia 92
 - rheumatism 48
- Metatarsalgia 149
- Meteorism 110
- Methæmoglobinæmia 55
- Metritis 130
 - catarrhal 130
 - cervical 130
 - gonococcic 38
 - gonorrhœal 38
 - hæmorrhagic 128
 - puerperal 137
 - septic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
 - suppurative
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
 - traumatic 130
- Metroperitonitis
 - (nonpuerperal) 117
 - (puerperal) 137
- Metrorrhagia
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 128
 - (puerperal) 135
- Metrorrhæxis (puerperal) 136
- Metrosalpingitis
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 - (puerperal) 137
- Metrotomy 130
- Metrovaginitis 132
 - gonococcic 38
 - gonorrhœal 38
- Mexican typhus (tabardillo) 19
- Miasma 4
- Miasmatic fever 4
- Microcephaly 150
- Middle ear (*see also* Ear)
 - cancer 45
- Migraine 74

- Migratory pneumonia 92
 Mikulicz's disease 99
 Miliaria 145
 Miliary
 aneurysm 81
 brain 81
 carcinosis (*see* Cancer)
 fever 11
 hæmorrhage, brain 64
 meningitis 30
 phthisis 29
 sclerosis, brain 74
 tuberculosis 29
 acute 29
 pulmonary 29
 chronic 35
 general 29
 acute 29
 chronic 35
 lung 29
 Milk
 breast, want of (-ly) 151
 crust 145
 fever
 (female) 137
 (male) 189
 infection
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 subacute
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 leg (female) 139
 sickness (trembles) 19
 Milky urine 121
 Mind, unsoundness 68
 Mine (mining)
 accident 173
 gas, asphyxia 173
 injury 173
 machinery, injury 173
 traumatism 173
 violent death 173
 wagon, injury 173
 Miners
 anæmia 106
 asthma 98
 chlorosis 106
 complaint 98
 consumption 98
 phthisis 98
 Mining (*see* Mine)
 Miscarriage
 (child, not stillborn) 151
 (death of child before birth) (*see*
 Stillbirth)
 (fœtus, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 134
 Misery 177
 Missed
 abortion 134
 labor 134
 Mitral
 disease 79
 cardiac 79
 heart 79
 Mitral—Continued.
 endocarditis
 acute 78
 chronic 79
 incompetency 79
 insufficiency 79
 lesion 79
 cardiac 79
 obstruction 79
 reflux 79
 regurgitation 79
 sclerosis 79
 stenosis 79
 congenital 150
 stricture 79
 valve
 disease 79
 incompetency 79
 insufficiency 79
 necrosis 79
 ossification 79
 stricture 79
 thickening 79
 valvular disease, heart 79
 Moist gangrene 142
 Molar pregnancy 134
 Mole
 (connecting with pregnancy, not hy-
 datidiform) 134
 carneous (connecting with pregnancy)
 134
 hæmorrhagic 134
 hydatid 42
 hydatidiform 42
 vesicular (connecting with preg-
 nancy) 134
 Mollities
 cerebral 65
 ossium 36
 Molluscum
 contagiosum 145
 fibrosum 145
 Molybdoparesis 57
 Monomania 68
 Monoplegia 66
 Monster 150
 Moral insanity 68
 Morbid dentition 189
 Morbilli 6
 Morbillous eruption 6
 Morbus
 cæruleus 150
 comitialis 69
 cordis 79
 coxarius 33
 Gallicus 37
 pictorum 57
 regius 115
 senilis 154
 Morphœa 145
 Morphine
 habit 59
 narcosis 165
 poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 Morphinism 59
 acute 165

Morphinism—Continued.

chronic 59

Morphinomania 59

Mortification (*see* Gangrene) 142

Morvan's disease 63

Mother, injury, causing premature birth (child) 151

Motor

cycle accident 175

paralysis 66

tract, tumor 74

Moulders' bronchitis 90

Mountain fever 1

Mouth

actinomycosis 25

burn 167

cancer 39

canker 99

chancre 37

cyst 99

diphtheria 9

disease 99

parasitic (thrush) 99

foreign body 186

gangrene 142

inflammation 99

catarrhal 99

noma 142

scald 167

sore 99

nursing 99

syphilis 37

tuberculosis 34

tumor 99

ulcer 99

ulceration 99

wound 186

Movable kidney 122

Mucoenteritis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

Mucous

colitis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

cyst (*see* Tumor)

disease

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

enteritis

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

membrane

burn 167

inflammation 189

necrosis 189

scald 167

wound 186

patches 37

Mucus, vaginal, inspiration 152

Muguet 99

Multilocular cyst 131

Multiple

abscess 144

Multiple—Continued.

birth

(child) 151

(mother) 136

cancer 45

carbuncle 143

cerebrospinal sclerosis 63

fibroid 129

injuries 186

lymphadenoma 53

lymphoma 46

melanosarcomata 45

neuritis 73

new growth, kidney 45

paralysis 63

progressive 63

parturition 136

pregnancy 134

sclerosis 63

spinal cord 63

septic peritonitis 117

spinal sclerosis 63

tuberculosis 35

Mumps 19

Murder 184

(cutting or piercing instruments) 183

(firearms) 182

(other means) 184

Muriatic acid poisoning (*see* Poisoning)

Muscle (muscular)

abdominal, rupture 186

abscess 149

atrophy 149

progressive 63

spinal, chronic 63

cancer 45

congenital malformation 150

consumption 189

contracture 149

cramp 149

cyst 46

degeneration 149

amyloid 63

fatty 63

fibrous 63

hyaline 63

diastasis 149

dislocation 185

dystrophy 149

progressive 63

foreign body 186

heart

degeneration 79

disease 79

hernia 149

hypertrophy 149

infiltration, fatty 149

inflammation 149

laceration 186

myalgia 149

ossification 149

paralysis 66

atrophic 63

pseudohypertrophic 63

Muscle—Continued.
 parasitic disease 149
 rheumatism 149
 rupture 149
 injury 186
 traumatic 186
 sheath, rupture 186
 spasm 74
 suppuration 144
 syphilis 37
 tremor 66
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 46

 striped (*see* Tumor)

 wasting 189

 wound 186

Muscular (*see* Muscle)

Myalgia 149

 intercostal 149

 muscle 149

Myasthenia 63

 gravis 63

Mycetoma 25

Mycosis 25

 fungoid 25

 fungoides 25

 pharynx 25

 tonsil 25

Mycotic

 diarrhoea

 (-2y) 104

 (2y+) 105

 endocarditis 78

Myelitis 63

 acute 63

 ascending acute 63

 chronic 63

 disseminated 63

 pressure 63

 progressive 63

 specific 37

 spinal 63

 cord 63

 subacute 63

 transverse 63

 traumatic 186

Myelocele 150

Myeloid

 sarcoma (*see* Cancer)

 tumor (*see* Cancer)

Myelomalacia 63

Myelomatosis 146

Myelomeningitis 63

Myelasis 145

Myocardial (*see* Myocardium)

Myocarditis

 (-60y) 78

 (60y+) 79

 acute 78

 chronic 79

 degenerative 79

 fatty 79

 fibroid 79

 interstitial 79

 acute 78

 chronic 79

Myocarditis—Continued.

 progressive 79

 rheumatic 47

 sclerous 79

 syphilitic 37

 toxic 78

Myocardium (myocardial)

 atrophy 79

 degeneration 79

 calcareous 79

 fatty 79

 fibrous 79

 hyaline 79

 pigmentary 79

 hypertrophy 79

 inflammation 78

 insufficiency 79

Myodiastasis 149

Myoendocarditis

 (-60y) 78

 (60y+) 79

Myoma

 (*according to location*) (*see* Tumor)

 (*location not indicated*) 46

Myomectomy 46

Myopathy

 primary 63

 progressive 63

Myopericarditis 78

Myositis 149

 fibrosa 149

 infective 149

 ossificans 149

 progressive ossifying 149

 traumatic ossifying 149

Myotomy 149

Myotonia congenita 149

Myringitis 76

Myxochondroma (*see* Tumor)

Myxoedema 88

 insanity 88

 thyroid gland 88

Myxofibroma (*see* Tumor)

Myxoma (*see* Tumor)

Myxosarcoma (*see* Cancer)

N

Nævolipoma (*see* Tumor)

Nævus (*see also* Tumor) 150

 cavernous (*see also* Tumor)

 lymphatic (*see also* Tumor)

 lymphatic 46

 skin 46

 pigmentous 150

 skin 150

 vascular 150

 skin 150

Nail

 ingrown 145

 congenital malformation 150

 tumor 145

Narcosis

 chloroform 168

 ether 168

 morphine 165

Narcosis—Continued.

- opium 165
- Narcotic gastritis 165
- Narcotism 165

Nares

- plugging 85
- posterior, cancer 45

Nasal (*see* Nose)

Nasobronchial catarrh 90

Nasopharyngeal (*see* Nasopharynx)

- fossa, polypus 86

Nasopharynx (nasopharyngeal)

- abscess 100
- cancer 44
- catarrh 86
- disease 86
- inflammation 86
- polypus 86
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 86

Natal hydrocephalus 150

Nates

- abscess 144
- cancer 45

Natural causes 189

Nausea 103

Navel

- cord, ulcer 152
- disease
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 189
- hæmorrhage
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 85
- infected (-3m) 152
- inflammation (-3m) 152
- septicæmia (-3m) 152

Necatoriasis 106

Neck

- abscess 144
- adenitis 84
- bladder (*see* Bladder)
- cancer 45
- carbuncle 143
- cellulitis 144
- cyst 46
- dislocation 185
- femur (*see* Bone)
- fracture 185
- injury 186
- tumor 46
- ulcer 145
- uterus (*see also* Cervix)
 - abscess 130
 - hypertrophy 130
 - ulcer 130
- wound 186
- wry 149

Necrencephalus 65

Necrobiosis, cerebral 65

Necrosis 146

- adrenal 52
- antrum 146
- bone 146

Necrosis—Continued.

- brain 74
- cerebral 74
- ear 76
- femur 146
- gall bladder 115
- gastric 103
- general 146
- heart 79
- hip 147
- infective 146
- jaw 146
- jawbone, phosphoric 58
- kidney 122
- larynx 87
- liver 115
- lumbar vertebra 32
- lymphatic gland 84
- mastoid 146
- maxilla 146
 - (from phosphorus) 58
- mitral valve 79
- mucous membrane 189
- nose 86
- orbit 146
- pancreas 118
- pelvis 146
- phosphorus 58
- pylorus 103
- spinal column 32
- spine 32
- spleen 116
- stomach 103
- suprarenal 52
- thymus 84
- trachea 98
- tuberculous 34
- vertebral 32

Necrotic

- colitis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- œsophagitis 101
- softening, brain 65

Neglect

- (-3m) 153
- (3m+) 189

Negri bodies 23

Negro lethargy 55

Neoplasm (*See* Tumor)

- breast 43
- stomach 40
- uterus 42

Neoplastic

- growth (*see* Tumor)
- meningitis 30
- tumor
 - (nonmalignant or unqualified) (*see* Tumor)
 - (malignant) (*see* Cancer)
 - stomach, uterus, breast (*see* Cancer)

Nephralgia 122

Nephrectomy 122

Nephritic

- abscess 122

Nephritic—Continued.

- calculus 123
- colic 123
- paralysis 122
- Nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - albuminous 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - alcoholic 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - ascending 122
 - catarrhal 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - chronic 120
 - consecutive 122
 - croupous 120
 - desquamative 119
 - acute 119
 - diffuse 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - disseminated suppurative 122
 - epithelial 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - exudative 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - following scarlet fever 7
 - glomerular 119
 - hæmorrhagic 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - infantile 119
 - infectious 119
 - interstitial 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - diffuse 120
 - hypertrophic 120
 - large white kidney 120
 - parenchymatous 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
 - postdiphtheritic 9
 - postoperative 120
 - postpuerperal 138
 - pregnancy 138
 - puerperal 138
 - purulent 120
 - saturnine 57
 - scarlatinal 7
 - septic 120
 - subacute 119
 - suppurative 122
 - acute 122
 - chronic 122
 - syphilitic 37
 - traumatic 186
 - tubal 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120

Nephritis—Continued.

- tuberculous 34
- tubular 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- Nephrolithiasis 123
- Nephrolithotomy 123
- Nephroplegia 122
- Nephroptosis 122
- Nephropyosis 122
- Nephrorrhagia 122
- Nephrorrhaphy 122
- Nephrotomy 122
- Nerve
 - cancer 45
 - cranial
 - cancer 45
 - degeneration 74
 - inflammation 74
 - injury 186
 - neuralgia 73
 - paralysis 66
 - syphilis 37
 - degeneration 74
 - disease 74
 - division 74
 - foreign body 186
 - gastric, paralysis 74
 - inflammation 74
 - injury 186
 - intercostal, neuralgia 73
 - leprosy 17
 - optic
 - atrophy 75
 - cancer 45
 - inflammation 75
 - malformation 150
 - tumor 75
 - phrenic, paralysis 74
 - pneumogastric, paralysis 74
 - rupture 186
 - section 74
 - spinal
 - neuralgia 73
 - paralysis 66
 - stretching 74
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 74
 - wound 186
- Nervous
 - asthenia 74
 - cachexia 189
 - debility 74
 - disease 74
 - dyspepsia 103
 - exhaustion 74
 - sudden death after delivery 139
 - fever 189
 - indigestion 103
 - irritation 74
 - lesion 74
 - prostration 74
 - shock 74

Nervous—Continued.

- spasm
 - (-5y) 71
 - (5y+) 70
- system
 - congenital malformation 150
 - degeneration 74
 - amyloid 74
 - fatty 74
 - disease 74
 - wound 186
 - (with lodgment of foreign body) 186
- Neuralgia 73
 - abdominal 110
 - bladder 124
 - bowel 110
 - cardiac 80
 - cerebral 73
 - chest 80
 - gastric 103
 - heart 80
 - intercostal 73
 - intestine 110
 - larynx 87
 - malarial 4
 - pericardium 80
 - pregnant uterus 134
 - stomach 103
 - throat 100
 - trigeminal 73
 - writers' 74
- Neuralgic rheumatism 48
- Neurasthenia 74
 - cardiac 79
 - gastric 103
 - gastrointestinal 74
 - traumatic 74
- Neurectomy 74
- Neuritis 73
 - alcoholic 73
 - arsenical 59
 - ascending 63
 - cancerous 45
 - chemical poisoning
 - (not occupational) 59
 - (occupational) 58
 - degenerative 73
 - diphtheritic 9
 - general 73
 - multiple 73
 - multiplex endemica 27
 - optic 75
 - peripheral 73
 - postdiphtheritic 9
 - rheumatic 48
 - acute 47
 - chronic 48
 - sciatic 73
 - spinal 63
- Neurofibroma (*see* Tumor)
- Neurofibromatosis (*see* Tumor)
- Neuroma 74
 - optic 75
- Neuromyositis 149

- Neuropathic joint disease 147
- Neuroretinitis 75
- Neurorrhaphy 74
- Neuroses, craft 74
- Neurosis 74
 - bladder 124
 - cardiac 79
 - intestinal 110
 - larynx 87
 - mammary gland 133
 - occupational 74
 - pharynx 100
 - railroad 74
 - senile 74
 - traumatic 74
- Neurotic
 - dyspepsia 103
 - fever 189
- Neurotomy 74
- Newborn
 - asphyxia (-3m) 152
 - atelectasis (-3m) 152
 - coryza 86
 - cyanosis 152
 - (not due to malformation of heart, -3m) 152
 - (not due to malformation of heart, 3m+) 189
 - hæmorrhage (-3m) 152
 - hepatitis 151
 - icterus 151
 - infant
 - conjunctivitis 38
 - ophthalmia, purulent 38
 - jaundice 151
 - lack of care (-3m) 153
 - cedema 151
 - syphilides 37
 - trismus 24
- New growth
 - (nonmalignant or unqualified) (*see* Tumor)
 - (malignant) (*see* Cancer)
- Nicotinism 59
- Nipple
 - abscess 133
 - cancer 43
 - disease, parasitic 133
 - fissure 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - puerperium 141
 - inflammation
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - injury 186
 - malformation 150
 - Paget's disease 133
 - syphilis 37
 - tumor 133
 - ulceration 133
- No disease 189
- Node 146
 - Heberden's 48
 - lymph
 - abscess 84

Node—Continued.
 lymph—Continued.
 cancer 45
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 Nodose rheumatism 48
 Nodular leprosy 17
 Noli me tangere 44
 Noma 142
 mouth 142
 pudendi 142
 vulva 142
 Nonclosure
 Eustachian valve 150
 foramen
 Botallo 150
 cyanosis 150
 ovale 150
 "Noncontagious" 189
 Nondevelopment (—ly) 151
 brain 150
 Nonfilarial
 chylocele 84
 chylous ascites 84
 chyluria 121
 elephantiasis 145
 scrotum 145
 vulva 145
 Nonunion, fractured bone 146
 Nonviability (—ly) 151
 Nose (nasal)
 abscess 86
 burn 167
 cancer 44
 caries 86
 cartilage, dislocation 185
 catarrh 86
 congenital malformation 150
 diphtheria 9
 disease 86
 parasitic 86
 duct
 fistula 75
 obstruction 75
 stenosis 75
 ecchondrosis 86
 exostosis 86
 foreign body 86
 fossa
 abscess 86
 adenoid vegetations 86
 disease 86
 polypus 86
 tamponing 85
 frostbite 178
 glanders 21
 hæmorrhage 85
 hypertrophy 86
 inflammation 86
 suppurative 86
 injury 186
 leprosy 17
 lupus 34
 malformation 150
 necrosis 86

Nose—Continued.
 passage
 foreign body 186
 parasitic disease 86
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 86
 ulcer 86
 perichondritis 86
 periostitis 86
 polypus 86
 septum
 abscess 86
 deviation 86
 disease 86
 fracture 185
 hæmatoma 86
 perforation 86
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 86
 wound 186
 Nostalgia 68
 Nourishment
 insufficient (food) 177
 lack of 177
 Noxious vapors or effluvia (including
 those produced by explosives) 168
 Nuck, canal, cyst 150
 Nuclear paralysis
 associated 74
 inferior 63
 superior 74
 Nursing sore mouth 99
 Nutmeg liver 115
 Nutrition, deficient 177

O

Obesity 55
 Oblique inguinal hernia 109
 Obliteration
 artery 81
 lymphatic vessel 84
 vein 83
 Obscure disease 189
 Obsessive insanity 68
 Obstetric operation 136
 Obstipation 110
 Obstruction 189
 alimentary canal 109
 aortic 79
 artery 81
 clot 82
 bile duct 115
 biliary 115
 bowel 109
 bronchi 98
 common duct 115
 congenital 150
 intestine 150
 fæcal 110
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 hepatic 115

Obstruction—Continued.

- intestine 109
 - congenital 150
- kidney 122
- larynx 87
 - (foreign body) 186
- liver 115
- mitral 79
- nasal duct 75
- oesophagus 101
- pancreatic duct 118
- portal 115
 - circulation 115
 - vein 115
- pyæmic 20
- pylorus 103
- throat 186
- tracheal 98
- urinary 124
 - organ 125
- uterus 130
- valvular orifice 79
- vein 83

Obstructive

- cholecystitis 115
- disease, valve, heart 79
- icterus
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
- jaundice
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 115
- laryngitis 87
 - (foreign body) 186

Obturator hernia 109

Ochronosis 55

Occiput

- dislocation, atlas 185
- fracture 185

Occlusion

- anus (infant) 150
- artery, clot 82
- bile duct 115
- bowel 109
- cervical canal 130
- Fallopian tube 132
- gall duct 115
- intestine 109
- uterus 130
- vagina 132
- vulva 132

Occupational neurosis 74

Ocular tuberculosis 34

Odontalgia 99

Odontoma 99

Edema

- (-ly) 151
- (ly+) 187
- alcoholic, brain 64
- angiospastic 74
- arsenical 59
 - (occupational) 58
- brain 64
- cerebral 64
- conjunctiva 75
- connective tissue 187

Edema—Continued.

- extremity 187
- general
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 187
- glottis 87
- heart 79
- larynx 87
 - passive 87
- lung 94
- malignant 142
 - rectum 110
- neonatorum 151
- newborn 151
- pulmonary 94

Edematous laryngitis 87
(diphtheritic) 9

Esophagismus 101

Esophagitis 101

necrotic 101

Esophagostomy 101

Esophagotomy 101

Esophagus

- abscess 101
- atresia, congenital 150
- burn 167
- cancer 40
- congenital malformation 150
- dilatation 101
- diphtheria 9
- disease 101
- diverticulum 101
- epithelioma 40
- foreign body 101
- inflammation 101
- leprosy 17
- injury 186
- lupus 34
- malformation 150
- obstruction 101
- paralysis 101
- perforation 101
- rupture 101
 - spontaneous 101
- scald 167
- spasm 101
- stenosis 101
- stricture 101
 - syphilitic 37
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 101
- ulceration 101
- varix 83
- wound 186
 - within 186

Oil

- coal, burn 167
- wintergreen, poisoning 165

Old

- age 154
 - atrophy 154
 - cachexia 154
 - debility 154
 - dementia 154
 - exhaustion 154

- Old—Continued.
 age—Continued.
 gangrene 142
 imbecility 154
 marasmus 154
 paralysis 66
 hemiplegia 66
 laceration
 cervix uteri 130
 pelvic floor 132
 Omental hernia 109
 Omentum
 abscess 117
 cancer 41
 gangrene 117
 tuberculosis 31
 tumor 117
 Omphalitis (—3m) 152
 infectious (—3m) 152
 Omphalocele 150
 Omphalorrhagia
 (—3m) 152
 (3m+) 85
 Onanism 74
 Onychia 145
 Onychoma 145
 Onyxia 145
 syphilitic 37
 Oophorectomy 131
 Oophoritis 132
 cystic 132
 tuberculous 34
 Open foramen ovale 150
 Opening, mastoid
 antrum 146
 cells 146
 Operation 189
 anæsthetic (unqualified) 168
 for (*see* the disease or condition for
 which the operation was under-
 taken)
 Ophthalmia 75
 blennorrhagic 38
 diphtheritic 9
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 neonatorum 38
 purulent 38
 newborn infant 38
 Opisthotonos 24
 Opium
 habit 59
 narcosis 165
 Optic
 nerve
 atrophy 75
 cancer 45
 inflammation 75
 malformation 150
 tumor 75
 neuritis 75
 neuroma 75
 Orbit
 abscess 75
 cancer 45
 caries 146
- Orbit—Continued.
 cyst 75
 disease 75
 emphysema 75
 erysipelas 18
 foreign body 75
 hæmorrhage 75
 injury 186
 necrosis 146
 syphilis 37
 tumor 75
 Orchidectomy 127
 Orchitis 127
 blennorrhagic 38
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 septic 127
 traumatic 127
 tuberculous 34
 Organic
 brain disease 74
 dementia 74
 psychosis due to 74
 cardiac lesion 79
 dementia 68
 (from organic brain disease) 74
 disease 189
 brain 74
 heart 79
 intestine 110
 kidney 122
 liver 115
 lung 98
 spleen 116
 stomach 103
 uterus 130
 heart disease 79
 lesion 189
 brain 74
 heart 79
 intestine 110
 kidney 122
 liver 115
 lung 98
 spleen 116
 stomach 103
 uterus 130
 stricture, urethra 125
 Orifice, valvular, obstruction 79
 Os calcis, dislocation 185
 Osseous
 ankylosis, joint 147
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 146
 Ossicle (*see* Ear)
 Ossiculectomy 76
 Ossification
 artery 81
 auricle 76
 bronchi 98
 cartilage 149
 coronary artery 81
 heart 79
 valve 79
 larynx 87
 mitral valve 79

Ossification—Continued.

muscle 149

trachea 98

Ossifluent abscess 34

Ossifying

myositis

progressive 149

traumatic 149

sarcoma (*see* Cancer)

Osteal tuberculosis 34

Osteitis 146

deformans 146

purulent 146

tuberculous 34

femur 34

Osteoarthritis 48

spinal 146

Osteoarthropathy

hypertrophic 36

pulmonary 36

Osteochondroma 146

Osteoclasia 146

Osteocopic pains 37

Osteodynia 146

Osteoma 146

symmetrical 146

Osteomalacia 36

Osteomyelitis 146

infective 146

suppurative 146

tuberculous 34

Osteoperiostitis 146

palate 146

Osteoplastic resection (skull) 146

Osteosarcoma (*see* Cancer)

Osteotomy 146

Otalgia 76

Otic meningitis 76

Otitis 76

externa 76

interna 76

media 76

purulent 76

suppurative 76

phlegmonous 76

suppurative 76

tuberculous 34

Otorrhoea 76

Ovarian (*see* Ovary)

Ovariectomy 131

Ovaritis 132

cystic 132

tuberculous 34

Ovary (ovarian)

abscess 132

absent 150

cancer 42

cirrhosis 132

cyst 131

dermoid 131

paracentesis 131

tuberculous 34

cystic 131

cystoma 131

disease 132

parasitic 131

Ovary—Continued.

displacement 132

dropsy 131

fibroid 131

hæmatocele 132

hæmatoma 131

hæmorrhage 132

hernia 132

inflammation 132

malformation 150

prolapse 132

removal 132

sclerosis 132

tuberculosis 34

tumor 131

ulceration 132

varix 83

Overdistention, uterus 136

Overexertion 177

Overheated 179

Overlain 168

Overlying 168

suffocation 168

Overstrained 189

Overwork 189

Ovum, dead, retention 134

Oxaluria 122

Ozæna 86

P

Pachydermatitis 145

Pachydermia 145

cachectic 88

verrucosa 87

Pachydermic cachexia 88

Pachymeningitis 61

cerebral 61

cervical 61

hæmorrhagic 64

internal 61

spinal 61

Paget's disease, nipple 133

Pains

osteocopic 37

spurious labor 134

Painful

flat foot 149

menstruation 130

talipes valgus 149

Painters' colic 57

Palate

cancer 39

cleft 150

congenital malformation 150

diphtheria 9

disease 100

fissure 150

leprosy 17

lesion, traumatic 186

lupus 34

malformation 150

osteoperiostitis 146

paralysis 100

soft

cancer 39

paralysis 100

- Palate—Continued.
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 ulceration 100
 wound 186
 Palatine vault
 congenital malformation 150
 perforation 146
 Palmar fascia
 contracted 149
 retraction 149
 Palpitation
 cardiac 85
 heart 85
 Palsy 66
 brain 66
 cerebral 66
 divers' 74
 lead 57
 shaking 63
 wasting 63
 Paludal
 anæmia 4
 cachexia 4
 fever 4
 Panama fever 4
 Panaris 144
 Pancarditis 79
 rheumatic 47
 Pancreas (pancreatic)
 abscess 118
 apoplexy 118
 atrophy 118
 calculus 118
 cancer 45
 cirrhosis 118
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 118
 hæmorrhagic 118
 degeneration 118
 tuberculous 34
 diabetes 50
 dilatation, duct 118
 disease 118
 parasitic 118
 duct
 obstruction 118
 stone 118
 gangrene 118
 hæmorrhage 118
 inflammation 118
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 necrosis 118
 suppuration 118
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 118
 Pancreatic (*see* Pancreas)
 Pancreatitis 118
 apoplectic 118
 cystic 118
 fibrous 118
 gangrenous 118
 hæmorrhagic 118
 Pancreatitis—Continued.
 interstitial 118
 subacute 118
 suppurative 118
 Panneuritis endemica 27
 Pannus 75
 Pansinusitis 146
 Papillary angina 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 Papilliferous carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
 Papilloma (*see* Tumor)
 Pappataci fever 19
 Papule 145
 syphilitic 37
 Paracentesis 189
 abdomen 189
 cerebral ventricle 74
 cyst, ovary 131
 foetus (*see* Stillbirth)
 parovarian cyst 131
 pericardium 77
 pleura 93
 Parachute, fall 175
 Paralysis (paralytic) 66
 agitans 63
 alcoholic 67
 chronic 67
 general 67
 amyotrophic 63
 ascending 63
 associated nuclear 74
 atrophic 63
 progressive 63
 bilateral 66
 bladder 124
 bowel 110
 brain 66
 bronchi 90
 Brown-Séquard's 63
 bulbar 63
 progressive 63
 cachexia 67
 cardiac 189
 cerebral 66
 chorea 72
 colon 110
 congenital 63
 cordis 189
 cranial nerve 66
 creeping 63
 deglutition 100
 dementia 67
 diaphragm 74
 digestive organs 110
 diphtheritic 9
 disseminated 66
 divers' 74
 embolic 82
 enteric 110
 essential, infancy 63
 facial 66
 Fallopian tube 132
 family, spastic 63
 fauces 100
 gastric nerve 74

Paralysis—Continued.

general

(unqualified, or not in asylum)

66

(insane, or reported from asylum)

67

insane

67

progressive

67

generalized

66

(insane)

67

glottis

87

heart

189

imbecile

67

infantile

63

acute

63

atrophic, acute

63

cerebral

74

progressive, acute

63

spastic

74

spinal

63

infectious

63

inferior nuclear

63

insane

67

intestine

110

kidney

122

labioglossal

63

labioglossopharyngeal

63

Landry's

63

larynx

87

lateral

66

lead

57

liver

115

local

66

lunacy

67

lung

(-ly) 151

(ly+) 98

marasmus

67

motor

66

multiple

63

progressive

63

muscle

66

muscular, atrophic

63

nephritic

122

oesophagus

101

old age

66

palate

100

pharynx

100

phrenic nerve

74

pneumogastric nerve

74

progressive

66

spinal cord

63

pseudohypertrophic

63

muscular

63

respiratory

98

rheumatic

48

saturnine

57

secondary

66

senile

66

shaking

63

shock

64

soft palate

100

spastic

63

spinal cord

63

Paralysis—Continued.

specific

37

spinal

63

acute

63

ascending, acute

63

atrophic

63

chronic

63

cord

63

acute

63

chronic

63

nerve

66

progressive

63

spastic

63

stomach

103

stroke

64

superior nuclear

74

syphilitic

37

tabetic, general

67

throat

100

(diphtheritic)

9

tongue

74

traumatic

186

trembling

63

uræmic

120

velum palati

100

vesical

124

wasting

63

Paralytic (see Paralysis)

Paramenia

130

Parametric abscess

132

Parametritis

130

Paramyoclonus multiplex

74

Paraneuphric tumor

122

Paranoia

68

Paranoid state

68

Paraphimosis

127

Paraplegia

66

ataxic

66

spastic

63

hereditary

63

primary

63

secondary

63

Parasite (see Parasitic disease)

Parasitic cyst (unqualified)

25

PARASITIC DISEASE

All "germ diseases," e.g. Typhoid fever (caused by the *Bacillus typhosus*), are parasitic diseases, but the expression is usually understood to include those caused by higher fungi or by animal parasites. The name of the disease should be reported by the physician if possible, not merely the name of the parasite. The latter, however, may be confirmatory of diagnosis, or in itself, in some cases, diagnostic. The brief list below should be used with caution and as subordinate to the statement of disease causing death when that is given.

Parasite	Parasitic disease
Actinomyces bovis	Actinomycosis 25
Amoeba dysenteriae	Amoebic dysentery 14
Ancylostoma	Ancylostomiasis 106
Ankylostoma	Ankylostomiasis 106
Ascaris lumbricoides	Ascariasis 107
Aspergillus	See Aspergillosis

<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>	<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>
Bacillus		Schistosoma	Schistosomiasis 107
aerogenes capsulatus	Bacillus aerogenes cap- sulatus infection 20	Shiga's bacillus	Bacillary dysentery 14
anthracis	Anthrax 22	Spirillum cholerae	Asiatic cholera 12
botulinus	Botulism 164	Spirillum obermeieri	Relapsing fever 3
cholerae	Asiatic cholera 12	Spirochaeta	
coli communis	Bacillus coli communis infection (-2y) 104 (2y+) 105	obermeieri	Relapsing fever 3
	Found also in peritoni- tis, terminal infec- tions, etc.	pallida	Syphilis 37
diphtheriae	Diphtheria 9	Spirochaeta pallidum	Syphilis 37
dysenteriae	Bacillary dysentery 14	Staphylococcus	Staphylococcus infec- tion 20
influenzae	Influenza 10	Streptococcus	Streptococcus infec- tion 20
leprae	Leprosy 17	Tænia	Tæniasis 107
mallei	Glanders 21	Tapeworm	Tæniasis 107
pestis	Plague 15	Treponema pallidum	Syphilis 37
pneumoniae	Pneumonia 92	Trichina spiralis	Trichiniasis 107
shigae	Bacillary dysentery 14	Trypanosoma	Trypanosomiasis 55
tetani	Tetanus 24	Tubercle bacillus	See Tuberculosis
typhi abdominalis	Typhoid fever 1	Uncinaria	Uncinariasis 106
typhosus	Typhoid fever 1	Vincent's bacillus	Vincent's angina 100
tuberculosis	See Tuberculosis		
Balantidium coli	Balantidial dysentery 14	(If the name of the parasite is not stated, assign- ment may be made to the various organs and parts of the body as stated under the general heading Disease.)	
Blastomyces	Blastomycosis 25	Parasitic stomatitis 99	
Bothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	Parathyroid gland, tumor 88	
Cestodes	Tæniasis 107	Paratyphoid fever 1	
Comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	Paratyphus 1	
Cysticercus cellulosae	See Cysticerci	Parauterine abscess (nonpuerperal) 130 (puerperal) 137	
Dibothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	Paregorg poisoning 165	
Eberth's bacillus	Typhoid fever 1	Parenchymatous	
Echinococcus	See Hydatid	goitre 88	
Entamoeba histolytica	Entamoebic dysentery 14	hepatitis 111	
Fasciola hepatica	Hepatic distomiasis 107	acute 111	
Filaria	See Filariasis	nephritis 120	
Fluke	Distomiasis 107	acute 119	
Friedländer's pneumoba- cillus	Pneumonia 92	chronic 120	
Gonococcus	Gonococcus infection 38	tonsillitis 100	
Hookworm	Hookworm disease 106	Paresis 67	
Klebs-Löffler bacillus	Diphtheria 9	bladder 124	
Koch's comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	bowel 110	
Laveronia	Malaria 4	general 67	
Löffler's bacillus	Diphtheria 9	heart 189	
Meningococcus	Cerebrospinal fever 61	infantile 63	
Micrococcus		intestine 110	
intracellularis menin- gitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	peripheral, progressive 63	
lanceolatus	Pneumonia 92	pseudohypertrophic 63	
melitensis	Malta fever 3	senile 154	
meningitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	stomach 103	
Microspironema pallidum	Syphilis 37	vesical 124	
Necator americanus	Hookworm disease 106	Paretic dementia 67	
Negri bodies	Diagnostic of rabies 23	Parietes (see Wall)	
Oldium albicans	Thrush 99	Parkinson's disease 63	
Paratyphoid bacillus	Paratyphoid fever 1	Paronychia 144	
Pfeiffer's bacillus	Influenza 10	Parotid	
Plasmodium malariae	Malaria 4	cynanche 19	
Pneumobacillus	Pneumonia 92	gland	
Pneumococcus	Pneumonia 92	abscess 99	
Round worm	Aacariasis 107	cancer 45	
		infection 99	
		tumor 99	

Parotid—Continued.
 suppuration 99
 tumor 99
 gaseous 99
 Parotiditis
 (not mumps) 99
 (mumps) 19
 acute 19
 chronic 99
 epidemic 19
 septic 99
 suppurative 99
 Parotitis
 (not mumps) 99
 (mumps) 19
 acute 19
 epidemic 19
 Parovarian cyst 131
 paracentesis 131
 Paroxysmal
 hæmatinuria 122
 hæmaturia 122
 hæmoglobinuria 122
 tachycardia 85
 Parry's disease 51
 Partial ataxia 62
 Parturition (*see also* Childbirth) 136
 Partus intempestivus 151
 Passage, nasal
 foreign body 186
 parasitic disease 86
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 86
 ulcer 86
 Passenger elevator, traumatism 174
 Passive
 congestion
 brain 64
 lung 94
 cedema, larynx 87
 pneumonia 94
 Patches, mucous 37
 Patent
 ductus arteriosus 150
 foramen ovale 150
 Pathological asphyxia 189
 Pectoral
 abscess 144
 region, cancer 45
 Pedatrophia 151
 Peliosis rheumatica 145
 Pellagra 26
 insanity 26
 Pelvic
 abscess
 (female) 130
 (male) 144
 bone (*see* Bone)
 cancer 45
 cellulitis
 (female, nonpuerperal) 130
 (female, puerperal) 137
 (male) 144

Pelvic—Continued.
 cellulitis—Continued.
 diffuse
 (female, nonpuerperal) 130
 (female, puerperal) 137
 (male) 144
 floor, old laceration 132
 girdle, congenital malformation 150
 hæmatocele
 (female) 132
 (male) 127
 inflammation
 (female) 130
 (male) 189
 lymphangitis 117
 organ, disease
 (female) 130
 (male) 189
 peritonitis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 117
 (puerperal) 137
 phlegmon
 (female) 130
 (male) 144
 suppuration
 (female) 130
 (male) 144
 tumor 46
 viscera, cancer 45
 Pelviperitonitis
 (nonpuerperal) 117
 (puerperal) 137
 Pelvis (*see also* Bone)
 deformed (female, 15y-44y) 136
 kidney, calculus 123
 necrosis 146
 wound 186
 Pemphigus 145
 gangrenous 142
 infant 145
 malignant 145
 neonatorum 145
 specific, congenital 37
 syphilitic 37
 Penis
 abscess 127
 amputation 127
 traumatic 186
 burn 167
 cancer 45
 chancre, soft 38
 chancroid 38
 condyloma 37
 congenital malformation 150
 deformity, acquired 127
 elephantiasis, nonfilarial 145
 epithelioma 45
 erysipelas 18
 foreign body 186
 frostbite 178
 gangrene 142
 hæmatoma 186
 hæmorrhage 85

- Penis—Continued.
 inflammation 127
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 phagedæna 142
 strangulation 186
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 127
 ulcer 127
 wound 186
 Pentosuria 50
 Peptic
 gland, ulcer 102
 ulcer 102
 Perforating
 gastric ulcer 102
 ulcer
 duodenum
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 intestine
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 stomach 102
 Perforation 189
 abdomen 186
 bile duct 115
 bowel 110
 chest 186
 cornea 75
 cranium 186
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 head, child (*see* Stillbirth)
 intestine 110
 ulcerative
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 mastoid
 antrum 146
 cell 146
 oesophagus 101
 palatine vault 146
 peritonitis 117
 pharynx 100
 septum, nose 86
 skull 186
 stomach
 (nontraumatic) 103
 (traumatic) 186
 syphilitic 37
 thoracic cavity 186
 thorax 186
 traumatic 186
 tympanum 76
 uterus
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 130
 (puerperal) 136
 Perforative
 appendicitis 108
 peritonitis 117
 Periarthritis 81
 infective 81
 Peribronchitis 90
 Pericæcal abscess 108
 Pericardial (*see* Pericardium)
 Pericarditis 77
 adhesive 77
 effusion 77
 fibrinous 77
 fibrous 77
 granular 77
 hæmorrhagic 77
 plastic 77
 purulent 77
 rheumatic 47
 septic 77
 suppurative 77
 Pericardium (pericardial)
 abscess 77
 adherent 77
 adhesion 77
 calcification 77
 cancer 45
 dilatation 77
 dropsy 77
 effusion 77
 hæmorrhage 77
 inflammation 77
 injury 186
 neuralgia 80
 paracentesis 77
 parasitic disease 77
 rheumatism 47
 sac, foreign body 186
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 77
 wound 186
 Pericellulitis 144
 Pericholecystitis 115
 Perichondritis 149
 auricle 76
 larynx 87
 nose 86
 Pericranial suppuration 144
 Periencephalitis 61
 acute 61
 chronic 67
 diffuse 67
 Periendocarditis 78
 Perihepatitis 115
 Perimetric abscess 130
 Perimetritic
 abscess 130
 phlegmon 130
 Perimetritis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 (puerperal) 137
 Perimetrosalpingitis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 (puerperal) 137
 Perinæorrhaphy 136
 Perinæum (perineal)
 abscess 144
 tuberculous 34
 burn 167
 cancer 45
 fistula 125

Perinæum—Continued.

- foreign body 186
- hæmatoma 186
- hernia 109
- laceration 136
 - parturition 136
- rupture 136
 - parturition 136
- section 125
- ulcer 145
- wound 186

Perineal (*see* Perinæum).

Perinephric

- abscess 122
- phlegmon 122
- tumor 122

Perinephritic abscess 122

Perinephritis 122

- purulent 122

Periorchitis 127

Periosteal abscess 146

Periosteum

- abscess 146
- dental, suppuration 99
- disease 146

Periostitis 146

- alveolodental 99
- circumscribed 146
- diffuse 146
- infective 146
- nose 86
- suppurative 146

Periostosis 146

Peripheral

- neuritis 73
- paresis, progressive 63

Periphlebitis 83

Peripneumonia 92

Periproctitis 110

Perirectal

- abscess 110
- cellulitis 110

Perirenal abscess 122

Perisplenitis 116

Perithelioma, malignant (*see* Cancer)

Peritonæum (peritoneal)

- abscess 117
- adhesion 117
- cancer 41
- cavity, foreign body 117
- cyst 117
- dropsy 187
- foreign body 117
- hæmorrhage 85
- infection
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 117
 - (puerperal) 137
- inflammation 117
- injury 186
- laceration, parturition 136
- malformation 150
- parasitic disease 117
- rheumatism 47
- septicæmia 117
- syphilis 37

Peritonæum—Continued.

- tuberculosis 31
- tumor 117

Peritoneal (*see* Peritonæum)

Peritonitis 117

- adhesive 117
- cancerous 41
- congenital
 - (-3m) 152
 - (3m+) 117
- diffuse 117
- disseminated 117
- fibrinous 117
- fibropurulent 117
- general 117
 - subacute 117
- gonococcic 38
- gonorrhœal 38
- hæmorrhagic 117
- local 117
- malignant 41
- pelvic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 117
 - (puerperal) 137
- perforation 117
- perforative 117
- phlegmonous 117
- postoperative 117
- puerperal 137
- purulent 117
 - general 117
- rheumatic 47
- septic
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 117
 - (puerperal) 137
- general 117
- multiple 117
- serofibrinous 117
- simple 117
- specific 31
- suppurative 117
- syphilitic 37
- traumatic 117
 - septic 117
- tuberculous 31

Peritonsillar

- abscess 100
- ulcer 100

Perityphlitic abscess 108

Perityphlitis 108

Periureteritis 124

Periurethral

- abscess 125
- phlegmon 125

Periuterine

- abscess 130
- cellulitis
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
- hæmatocele 132
- inflammation 130
- phlegmon 130

Perivesical inflammation 124

- Pernicious**
 abscess 144
 anæmia 54
 spleen 54
 attack 4
 cachexia 4
 chill
 (not in malarial region) 189
 (in malarial region) 4
 fever 4
 icterus 111
 intermittent fever 4
 malaria 4
 tuberculosis 29
 vomiting
 (female, -15y, 45y+) 103
 (female, 15y-44y) 134
 (male) 103
Pernio 145
Persecution, delusion 68
Persistent
 foramen
 Botallo 150
 ovale 150
 thymus gland 84
 vomiting
 (female, -15y, 45y+) 103
 (male) 103
 (pregnancy) 134
Pertussis 8
Perversion, appetite 103
Pervious ductus arteriosus 150
Pes
 cavus 149
 planus 149
 valgus 149
Pest 15
Petechial
 fever 2
 smallpox 5
 typhus 2
Petit mal 69
Petroleum, burn 167
Petrous bone, caries 76
Phagedæna 142
 penis 142
 sloughing 142
 tropical 142
 vulva 142
Phagedenic
 abscess 38
 bubo 38
 chancre 38
 ulcer 38
Pharyngeal (see Pharynx)
 tonsil, hypertrophy 86
Pharyngitis 100
 catarrhal 100
 follicular 100
 granular 100
 malignant 9
 membranous 9
 phlegmonous 100
 tuberculous 34
 ulcerative 100
Pharyngolaryngitis, septic 87
Pharyngotomy 100
 subhyoid 100
Pharynx (pharyngeal)
 abscess 100
 burn 167
 cancer 40
 cellulitis 100
 dilatation 100
 diphtheria 9
 disease 100
 foreign body 186
 impacted 100
 gangrene 100
 granular 100
 imperforate 150
 inflammation 100
 follicular 100
 granular 100
 injury 186
 leprosy 17
 lupus 34
 malformation 150
 mycosis 25
 neurosis 100
 paralysis 100
 perforation 100
 scald 167
 spasm 100
 stricture 100
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 100
 ulcer 100
 ulceration 100
 varix 83
 wound 186
Phimosis 150
 (not congenital) 127
Phlebitis 83
 cavernous sinus 83
 infective 83
 portal 115
 puerperal 139
 pyæmic 83
 sarcomatous 45
 septic 83
 uterus 130
 suppurative 83
 umbilicus
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 83
 uterus 130
Phleboliths 83
Phlebotomy 85
Phlegmasia
 (when equivalent to inflammation,
 according to location)
 (unqualified) 189
 alba dolens
 (nonpuerperal) 82
 (puerperal) 139
Phlegmon (see also Abscess) 144
 broad ligament
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 132
 (puerperal) 137

Phlegmon—Continued.

- diffuse 144
- erysipelatous 18
- femoral 144
- iliac 108
 - fossa 108
- neck 144
- pelvic
 - (female) 130
 - (male) 144
- perimetritic 130
- perinephric 122
- periurethral 125
- periuterine 130
- retrouterine 130
- thigh 144
- throat 100

Phlegmonous

- abscess 144
- angina 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- cellulitis 144
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- erysipelas 18
- gastritis 103
- laryngitis 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- otitis 76
- peritonitis 117
- pharyngitis 100
- tonsillitis 100
- tumor 144

Phosphaturia 122

Phosphoric (*see* Phosphorus)

Phosphorus (phosphoric)

- fatty degeneration, liver, poisoning
 - from 58
- inflammation
 - alveoli of teeth 58
 - gum 58
- necrosis 58
 - alveoli of teeth 58
 - jawbone 58
 - maxillary 58
- poisoning 58
 - acute 165
 - chronic 58

Phrenic nerve, paralysis 74

Phrenitis 60

Phthisis 28

- acute 29
- chronic 28
- colliers' 98
- fibroid 28
- florida 29
- galloping 29
- grinders' 98
- infantile 28
- larynx 28
 - subacute 28
- lung 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- metal polishers' 98

Phthisis—Continued.

- miliary 29
- miners' 98
- pneumonic 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pulmonalis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pulmonary 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- tuberculous 28

Pia mater, inflammation 61

Piarrhæmia 121

Pica 103

Pick's disease 115

Piercing instrument

- accident 171
- assassination 183
- homicide 183
- suicide 160
- traumatism 171
- wound 171

Pigmentary

- degeneration
 - heart 79
 - liver 115
 - myocardium 79
- infiltration, lymphatic gland 84

Piles 83

- external 83
- internal 83

Pinna

- hæmatoma 186
- wound 186

Pistol wound 170

- (homicide) 182
- (suicide) 159

Pit, fall (mine or quarry) 173

Pituitary body, tumor 74

Pituitous

- bronchitis 90
- catarrh 90
- fever 189

Pityriasis 145

Placenta

- adherent 135
- apoplexy 135
- degeneration (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- fatty (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- detachment 135
- disease (mother) 136
- hæmorrhage, detachment 135
- malposition (mother) 135
- prævia
 - (child) 152
 - (mother) 135
- retention 135
- separation 135
- vicious insertion 135

Plague 15

- bubonic 15
- lymphatic gland 15

- Plague—Continued.
 pneumonic 15
 septicæmic form 15
 Plaques, sclerosis in 63
 Plastic
 bronchitis 28
 pericarditis 77
 pleurisy 93
 tracheitis 89
 Pleura (pleural)
 abscess 93
 adhesion (including thickening and calcification) 93
 calcification 93
 cancer 45
 cavity, foreign body 186
 congestion 93
 disease 93
 effusion 93
 fever 93
 inflammation 93
 injury 186
 paracentesis 93
 parasitic disease 93
 syphilis 37
 thickening 93
 tuberculosis 28
 tumor 98
 wound 186
 Pleural (*see* Pleura)
 Pleurisy (pleuritis) 93
 diaphragmatic 93
 double 93
 effusion 93
 exudative 93
 fibrinous 93
 fibrous 93
 plastic 93
 purulent 93
 rheumatic 47
 septic 93
 serofibrinous 93
 seropurulent 93
 subacute 93
 suppurative 93
 traumatic 186
 tuberculous 28
 unresolved 93
 Pleuritic
 adhesion 93
 effusion 93
 Pleuritis (*see* Pleurisy) 93
 Pleurodynia 98
 Pleuropericarditis 93
 Pleuroperipneumonia 92
 Pleuropneumonia 92
 acute 92
 chronic 98
 double 92
 septic 92
 Pleurorrhœa 93
 Pleurosthotonos 24
 Plexiform sarcoma (*see* Cancer)
 Plugging
 air passage, suffocation 186
 cervix uteri 130
 Plugging—Continued.
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 nares 85
 uterus 130
 Plumbism 57
 Pneumatosis 189
 Pneumococchaemia 92
 Pneumococcic meningitis 61
 Pneumococcus infection (unqualified) 92
 Pneumoconiosis 98
 Pneumogastric nerve, paralysis 74
 Pneumomycosis 25
 Pneumonectomy 98
 Pneumonia 92
 acute 92
 adynamic 92
 alcoholic 92
 apex 92
 apical 92
 apoplectic 64
 aspiration 91
 asthenic 92
 asthmatic 91
 bilateral 92
 bronchial 91
 capillary 91
 caseous 28
 catarrhal 91
 central 92
 chronic 98
 circumscribed 92
 cirrhotic 98
 congestive 92
 acute 92
 chronic 98
 croupous 92
 deglutition 91
 diplococcus 92
 double 92
 embolic 82
 epidemic 92
 fibrinous 92
 fibroid 98
 fungoid 92
 gangrenous 92
 grippal 10
 hypertrophic 98
 hypostatic 94
 infantile 91
 infectious 92
 influenzal 10
 inhalation 91
 inspiration 91
 insular 91
 intermittent 92
 interstitial 98
 acute 92
 chronic 98
 latent 92
 lobar 92
 bilateral 92
 lobular 91
 malarial 4

Pneumonia—Continued.

- metastatic 92
- migratory 92
- passive 94
- plague 15
- progressive 92
- senile 92
- septic 92
- specific 28
- static 94
- stripe 94
- suppurative 92
- surgical 92
- terminal 94
- traumatic 92
- tuberculous 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- typhoid 92
- unresolved 92
- vesicular 91

Pneumonic

- congestion 92
- fever 92
- phthisis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- plague 15
- tuberculosis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28

Pneumonitis (see also Pneumonia)

- acute 92
- alcoholic 92
- chronic 98

Pneumopathy 98**Pneumopericarditis 77****Pneumopericardium 77****Pneumophlebitis 83****Pneumopleurisy 92****Pneumopleuritis 92****Pneumopyothorax 93****Pneumorrhagia 98****Pneumothorax 93****tuberculous 28****Podagra 48****Podalic version (child) 152****Podencephalus 150****Poison (see Poisoning)****Poisoned wound 165****POISONING**

All internal¹ poisoning, intoxication, or toxæmia, may be divided, for the purpose of statistical assignment under the titles of the International List, into two general groups:

A. Toxæmia from poisons produced within the body

Such poisons may result from normal or pathologic cell action, from the growth of animal or vegetable parasites (e. g., diphtheria or typhoid toxins) or

in the course of various diseases (e. g., diabetic coma from β -oxybutyric acid intoxication). When due to a definite disease, the condition should be tabulated thereunder. Some more or less indefinite terms are assigned as follows:

Acidosis (diabetic) 50	Septic toxæmia 20
Autointoxication 55	Stercoræmia 110
Copræmia 110	Toxæmia 55
Leucomalne poisoning 55	Toxic psychosis 68
Ptomaine poisoning	Toxinfection 55
(not food poisoning) 55	Uræmia 120
Puerperal	Uræmic intoxication 120
toxæmia 138	Urinary intoxication
uræmia 138	125

B. Poisoning by external substances

The word "poisoning" should be restricted to this group, as far as possible. It is divided as follows:

1. Chronic, habit, and industrial poisoning

- 56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)
- 57. Chronic lead poisoning
- 58. Other chronic occupation poisonings
- 59. Other chronic poisonings

2. Other poisoning (usually acute)

- (a) Suicidal (solid or liquid poison) 155
 - (gas or vapor) 156
- (b) Homicidal 184
- (c) Accidental (or undefined):
 - 164. Poisoning by food. Includes "ptomaine poisoning" due to food
 - 165. Other acute poisonings. (Includes venom poison as by snake bite. Solid and liquid poisons only)
 - 168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

All assignments of deaths reported from poisoning are to be governed by the distinctions set forth above, and it is therefore important that deaths from poisoning should always state the nature of the poisoning as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Chronic poisonings and especially chronic *industrial or occupational* poisonings should always be definitely stated. The following list contains all the poisons in the last edition of the Bellevue Nomenclature with the ordinary or probable assignment indicated (in the absence of further information in addition to the form of return and exclusive of homicidal and suicidal poisoning):

List of poisonings

- Absinthe poisoning 56
- Acetanilide poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Acetic acid poisoning 165
- Acetylene poisoning 168
 - (occupational) 58

¹ The effects of x-rays, of radium, steam, boiling liquids, and of corrosive substances (e. g., sulphuric acid) acting upon the surface of the body, are not included under Poisoning but under Burns (conflagration excepted) (167). Dermatitis from poison ivy or poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) is assigned to (145).

- Aconita poisoning 165
 Aconitine poisoning 165
 Acute poisoning
 (not further defined) 165
 (occupational) 58
 Adrenal extract poisoning 165
 Adrenalin poisoning 165
 Alcohol poisoning (*see also* Methyl alcohol) 56
 (not alcoholism) 165
 (vapor) 168
 Alkaline salts poisoning 165
 Alum poisoning 165
 Ammonia poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 gaseous 168
 Ammonium
 carbonate poisoning 165
 hydroxida poisoning 165
 Amyl
 alcohol poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 nitrite poisoning, vapor 168
 Amylene hydrate poisoning 165
 Aniline
 dye poisoning 165
 poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Animal extract poisoning 165
 Antimony poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 Antipyrine poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Antitoxin poisoning 165
 Apomorphine poisoning 165
 Aqua fortis poisoning 165
 Arsenic poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 (occupational) 58
 Arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 Aspidium poisoning 165
 Atropina poisoning 165
 Barium poisoning 165
 Belladonna poisoning 165
 Benzene poisoning 165
 Benzol poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Bichloride of mercury poisoning 165
 Bichromate of potassium poisoning 165
 Biliary poisoning 116
 Bismuth poisoning 165
 Bisulphide of carbon poisoning, vapor 168
 Blood poisoning 20
 specific 37
 Borax poisoning 165
 Boric acid poisoning 165
 Brass poisoning 58
 chronic 58
 Bromide poisoning 59
 Bromine poisoning 165
 (vapor) 168
 Bromoform poisoning 165
 Brucine poisoning 165
 Cacodyl poisoning 168
 Caffeine poisoning
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Calabar bean poisoning 165
 Camphor poisoning 165
 Cannabis indica poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Cantharides poisoning 165
 Cantharidin poisoning 165
 Carbolic acid poisoning 165
 Carbon
 bisulphide poisoning, vapor 168
 dioxide poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 (pathological) 189
 disulphida poisoning
 (liquid) 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 monoxide poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 Carbonic
 acid gas poisoning 168
 oxide gas poisoning 168
 Castor oil seed poisoning 165
 Caustic poisoning 165
 Cevadilla poisoning 165
 Charcoal fumes poisoning 168
 Cheese poisoning 164
 Chemical poisoning, neuritis from
 (not occupational) 59
 (occupational) 58
 Chloral hydrate poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Chloralamide poisoning 165
 Chlorate poisoning 165
 Chloride of lime poisoning (occupational) 58
 Chlorethyl poisoning 165
 (vapor) 168
 Chlorinated
 lime poisoning 165
 soda poisoning 165
 Chlorine poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 Chloroform poisoning, and other chlorinated anes-
 thetics
 (liquid) 165
 (vapor) 168
 delayed 168
 Choke damp poisoning 168
 (in mine) 173
 Chromate
 poisoning 165
 of lead poisoning 165
 Chrome yellow poisoning 165
 Chromic acid poisoning 165
 Chromium poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 Chronic poisoning
 (not further defined) 59
 (occupational) 58
 Chrysarobin poisoning 165

- Cinchona poisoning 165
 Coal gas poisoning 168
 Coca poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Cocaine poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Coccus indicus poisoning 165
 Codeine poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Coffee poisoning 59
 Colchicina poisoning 165
 Colchicum poisoning 165
 Colocyath poisoning 165
 Concentrated lye poisoning 165
 Conium poisoning 165
 Conium poisoning 165
 Copal poisoning 165
 Copper poisoning 165
 Cordite poisoning 165
 (vapor) 168
 Corrosive sublimate poisoning 165
 Creolin poisoning 165
 Creosote poisoning 165
 Croton oil poisoning 165
 Curare poisoning 165
 Curarine poisoning 165
 Cyanide
 poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 of potassium poisoning, and other cyanides 165
 Cyanogen poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 Cytisine poisoning 165
 Damaged meat poisoning 164
 Deadly nightshade poisoning 165
 Deleterious gas poisoning 168
 Delphinium poisoning 165
 Digitalin poisoning 165
 Digitalis poisoning 165
 Dinitrobenzol poisoning (occupational) 58
 Dionine poisoning 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Duboisia poisoning 165
 Egg albumin poisoning 164
 Elaterin poisoning 165
 Epidemic meat poisoning 164
 Epinephrin poisoning 165
 Elaterium poisoning 165
 Ergot poisoning
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 Eserine poisoning 165
 Ether poisoning
 (liquid) 165
 (vapor) 168
 chronic 59
 Euphorbium poisoning 165
 Fish
 poisoning 164
 venom poisoning 165
 Fluorine poisoning 168
 Food poisoning 164
 Foos' parsley poisoning 165
 Formaldehyde poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Foxglove poisoning 165
 Fusel oil poisoning 165
 Gasoline poisoning
 (liquid) 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Gelsemine poisoning 165
 Gelsemium poisoning 165
 Guaiacol poisoning 165
 Haschisch poisoning 165
 Headache powder poisoning 165
 Hellebore poisoning 165
 Hemlock poisoning 165
 Henbane poisoning 165
 Hexamethylenamine poisoning
 (liquid) 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Heroin poisoning 165
 chronic 59
 Homatropine poisoning 165
 Hydrate of chloral poisoning 165
 Hydrochloric acid poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 Hydrocyanic acid poisoning 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Hydrofluoric acid poisoning
 (liquid) 165
 (occupational) 58
 (vapor) 168
 Hydrogen sulphide poisoning 168
 Hyoscine poisoning 165
 Hyoscyamine poisoning 165
 Hyoscyamus poisoning 165
 Hypnotic drug poisoning 165
 chronic 59
 Ice cream poisoning 164
 Ichthyotoxin poisoning 164
 Illuminating gas poisoning 168
 (occupational) 58
 Indian
 hemp poisoning 165
 tobacco poisoning 165
 Iodine poisoning 165
 Iodoform poisoning 165
 Iron poisoning 165
 Irritant drug poisoning 165
 Ivy poisoning 145
 Jaborandi poisoning 165
 Jequirity poisoning 165
 Kerosene poisoning 165
 Kiln vapor poisoning 168
 Laudanum poisoning 165
 chronic 59
 Laughing gas poisoning 168
 Laurel water poisoning 165
 Lead
 chromate poisoning 165
 poisoning 57
 acute 165
 chronic 57

- Lime poisoning 165
- Lobelia poisoning 165
- Lye poisoning 166
- Lysol poisoning 165
- Magnesium poisoning 165
- Malarial poisoning 4
- Male fern poisoning 165
- Manganese poisoning (occupational) 58
- Marsh gas poisoning 168
 - (occupational) 58
- Meat poisoning 164
- Mercurial poisoning
 - (acute or unqualified) 165
 - (chronic) 59
 - (chronic, occupational) 58
- Mercury poisoning
 - (not occupational) 59
 - acute 165
 - chronic
 - (not occupational) 59
 - (occupational) 58
- Methyl alcohol poisoning
 - (liquid) 165
 - (occupational) 58
 - (vapor) 168
- Milk poisoning 164
- Monkshood poisoning 165
- Morphine poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Mouldy bread poisoning 164
- Muriatic acid poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
- Muscarine poisoning 165
- Mushroom poisoning 164
- Mussel poisoning 164
- Naphthalene poisoning 165
- Naphthol poisoning 165
- Narcotic poisoning 165
- Nicotine poisoning 59
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Nitric acid poisoning 165
- Nitric vapor poisoning 168
- Nitrite poisoning 165
 - (vapor) 168
- Nitrobenzene poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
- Nitrobenzol poisoning 165
- Nitroglycerin poisoning 165
- Nitrous
 - gas poisoning (occupational) 58
 - oxide poisoning 168
- Noxious gas poisoning 168
- Nux vomica poisoning 165
- Oil of
 - bitter almonds poisoning 165
 - vitriol poisoning 165
 - wintergreen poisoning 166
- Opium poisoning 165
 - acute 166
 - chronic 59
- Osmic acid poisoning 168
- Oxalic acid poisoning 165
- Paraldehyde poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Parathyroid extract poisoning 165
- Faragoric poisoning 166
- Paris green poisoning 165
- Pennyroyal poisoning 165
- Petroleum poisoning 165
 - (vapor, occupational) 58
- Phenacetin poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Phenazone poisoning, and allied drugs 165
- Phenol poisoning 165
- Phosphoretted hydrogen poisoning 168
- Phosphoric acid poisoning 165
- Phosphorous acid poisoning 165
- Phosphorus poisoning 58
 - acute 165
 - chronic 58
- Physostigma poisoning 165
- Physostigmine poisoning 165
- Picric acid poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
- Picrotoxin poisoning 165
- Pilocarpine poisoning 165
- Pilocarpus poisoning 165
- Pork poisoning 164
- Potash poisoning 165
- Potassium
 - bichromate poisoning 165
 - bisulphate poisoning 165
 - carbonate poisoning 165
 - chlorate poisoning 165
 - cyanide poisoning 165
 - hydroxide poisoning 165
 - nitrate poisoning 165
 - oxalate poisoning 165
 - poisoning 165
- Potato poisoning 164
- Pounded glass poisoning 165
- Prussic acid poisoning 165
- Ptomaine poisoning
 - (food poisoning) 164
 - (not food poisoning) 55
- Putrid exhalation poisoning 168
- Pyridine poisoning (occupational) 58
- Pyrogallie acid poisoning 165
- Quicklime poisoning 165
- Quinine poisoning 165
- Resorcin poisoning 165
- Rhus toxicodendron poisoning 145
- Rough on Rats poisoning 165
- Sabadilla poisoning 165
- Salicylic acid poisoning 165
- Salicylate poisoning 165
- Salt of lemon poisoning 165
- Santonin poisoning 165
- Sausage poisoning 164
- Savin poisoning 165
- Scopolamine poisoning 165
- Serum poisoning 165
- Sewer
 - air poisoning 168

Sewer—Continued.

- gas poisoning 168
 - (occupational) 58
- Shellfish poisoning 164
- Silver poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Smoke inhalation
 - (not conflagration) 168
 - (conflagration) 166
- Snake venom poisoning 165
- Sodium
 - hisulphate poisoning 165
 - carbonate poisoning 165
 - chlorate poisoning 165
 - chloride poisoning 165
 - hydroxide poisoning 165
- Soothing-syrup poisoning 165
- Spanish fly poisoning 165
- Squill poisoning 165
- Stramonium poisoning 165
- Strophanthin poisoning 165
- Strophanthus poisoning 165
- Strychnine poisoning 165
- Sulphonal poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Sulphur chloride poisoning (occupational) 58
- Sulphuretted hydrogen poisoning 168
 - (occupational) 58
- Sulphuric acid poisoning 165
- Sulphurous acid poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
 - (vapor) 168
- Tansy poisoning 165
- Tartaric acid poisoning 165
- Tea poisoning 59
 - (occupational) 58
- Thorn apple poisoning 165
- Thymus extract poisoning 165
- Thyreoid extract poisoning 165
- Tin poisoning 59
- Tobacco poisoning 59
 - (occupational) 58
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Trinitrin poisoning 165
- Trional poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Turpentine poisoning 165
 - (vapor) 168
 - (occupational) 58
- Tyrototoxicon poisoning 164
- Uræmic poisoning 120
 - (puerperal) 138
- Uranium poisoning 165
- Urari poisoning 165
- Uric acid poisoning 55
- Vcratrine poisoning 165
- Veratrum poisoning 165
- Veronal poisoning 165
 - acute 165
 - chronic 59
- Voluntary poisoning 155

Water

- gas poisoning 168
 - hemlock poisoning 165
 - Wild parsnip poisoning 165
 - Wood alcohol poisoning
 - (liquid) 165
 - (occupational) 58
 - (vapor) 168
 - Wourali poisoning 165
 - Yellow jasmine poisoning 165
 - Yew poisoning 165
 - Zinc poisoning 165
- Poisonous
- food 164
 - gas, suffocation 168
 - maize 59
 - vapor 168
- Polioencephalitis 63
 - inferior 74
 - superior 74
- Polioencephalomyelitis, acute 63
- Poliomyelitis 63
 - acute 63
 - anterior 63
 - acute 63
 - ascending 63
 - acute 63
 - progressive 63
 - chronic 63
 - spinal, acute 63
 - ascending, acute 63
 - bulbar, acute 63
 - cephalic 63
 - chronic 63
 - posterior 63
 - subacute 63
- Pollakiuria 189
- Polyadenitis 84
 - malignant 15
- Polyarthrits 147
 - spine 32
 - vertebral 32
- Polycystic kidney 122
- Polycythæmia 55
 - chronic 55
- Polydipsia 189
- Polymyositis 149
 - hæmorrhagic 149
- Polyneuritis 73
 - alcoholic 73
 - febrile 73
- Polypus (*see also* Tumor)
 - (unqualified) 46
- ear 76
- larynx 87
- nasal 86
 - fossa 86
- nasopharyngeal 86
 - fossa 86
- nose 86
- rectum 110
- uterus 129
- Polysarcia 145
- Polyuria 189

Pons

hæmorrhage into 64

Varolii

abscess 60

tumor 74

Popliteal hæmorrhage 85

Porro's operation 136

Portal

circulation, obstruction 115

cirrhosis 113

obstruction 115

phlebitis 115

vein

inflammation 83

obstruction 115

thrombosis 82

Postabortive sepsis 137

Postbasal meningitis 61

Postcæcal abscess 108

Postdiphtheritic

nephritis 9

neuritis 9

Posterior

and lateral columns, spinal cord, de-
generation 62

basal meningitis 61

curvature, spine 36

lateral sclerosis 63

meningitis 61

nares, cancer 45

poliomyelitis 63

sclerosis 62

spinal cord 62

spinal sclerosis 62

vaginal wall, prolapse 132

Posterolateral sclerosis 62

spinal cord 62

Postfebrile insanity 68

Postlaryngeal abscess 87

Postmortem wound 20

Postnasal abscess 86

Postnatal asphyxia 152

Postoperative

hæmorrhage 85

meningitis 61

nephritis 120

peritonitis 117

shock 189

uræmia 120

Postorbital abscess 75

Postpartum

curettement 136

eclampsia 138

hæmorrhage 135

pyæmia 137

sepsis 137

Postpharyngeal abscess 100

Postpuerperal (*see* Puerperal)

Posttyphoid abscess 1

Posturæmic abscess 120

Potters' asthma 98

Pott's disease 32

Pox 37

Precocious menstruation 130

Precocity 130

Pregnancy 134

abdominal 134

abnormally formed uterus 134

accident 134

accidental hæmorrhage 134

albuminuria 138

autointoxication 134

carneous mole connected with 134

chorea 138

cornual 134

eclampsia 138

ectopic 134

extrauterine 134

hæmorrhage 134

hydrorrhœa 134

hyperemesis 134

inflammation of uterus connected

with 137

interstitial 134

menstruation during 134

molar 134

multiple 134

nephritis 138

toxæmia 138

tubal 134

infected 137

rupture, sac 134

uræmia 138

vesicular mole connected with 134

vomiting 134

uncontrollable 134

Pregnant

tube, ablation 134

uterus

displacement 134

hysteralgia 134

injury 186

neuralgia 134

prolapse 134

retroversion 134

Premature birth (mother) 134

PREMATURE BIRTH (child)

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (*see* Census Bulletin No. 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, pp. 37-42) provide as follows:

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International Title No. 151). [Same title in revised list, subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

When a premature birth is reported as "stillborn" and an inconsistent statement of age (days, hours, minutes) is also given, the registrar should endeavor to secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern, and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

When a premature birth is reported with no statement of age (space left blank), the local registrar should endeavor to obtain a statement of age, or at least that the child was born alive; but in the absence of any further data the case should be compiled as a stillbirth.

The rules and assignments given under the head "Stillbirth" may be compared, together with the specific assignments indicated by the following list:

- Abortion
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
- Immature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
- Miscarriage
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
- Premature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
- Prematurity
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
- Premature
 - delivery (mother) 134
 - labor, (mother) 134
 - induction 134
 - valvular disease, heart 150
- Prepuce (preputial) 150
 - cancer 45
 - malformation 150
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 127
- Preputial (*see* Prepuce)
- Presentation
 - breech
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136
 - faulty (mother) 136
 - foot
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - (mother) 136
 - transverse
 - (child) 152
 - (mother) 136
 - umbilical cord (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
- Pressure
 - abnormal atmospheric, suffocation 168
 - birth (child) 152
 - brain
 - (not injury at birth) 74
 - (injury at birth) 152
 - cerebral
 - (not injury at birth) 74
 - (injury at birth) 152
 - delivery, excessive
 - (child) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - funis
 - (child, -3m) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - myelitis 63
- Pressure-atrophy, spine 32

- Preternatural birth 150
- Primary
 - dementia 68
 - lateral sclerosis 63
 - lesion 37
 - myopathy 63
 - spastic paraplegia 63
 - syphilis 37
- Privation 177
- Procidencia
 - recti 110
 - uteri 130
- Proctalgia 110
- Proctectomy 110
- Proctitis 110
 - tuberculous 31
- Proctocele 110
- Proctoptosis 110
- Progressive
 - anaemia 54
 - malignant 54
 - apoplexy 64
 - ascending anterior poliomyelitis 63
 - asthenia
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
 - ataxia 62
 - atrophy, brain 74
 - bulbar paralysis 63
 - cerebral degeneration 74
 - chorea, chronic 74
 - degeneration, brain 74
 - dementia 67
 - general paralysis 67
 - infantile paralysis, acute 63
 - locomotor ataxia 62
 - meningitis 61
 - multiple paralysis 63
 - muscular
 - atrophy 63
 - dystrophy 63
 - myelitis 63
 - myocarditis 79
 - myopathy 63
 - ossifying myositis 149
 - paralysis 66
 - atrophic 63
 - spinal cord 63
 - peripheral paresis 63
 - pneumonia 92
 - spinal paralysis 63
 - weakness
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y-69y) 189
 - (70y+) 154
- Prolapse
 - anterior vaginal wall 132
 - anus 110
 - bladder 124
 - funis
 - (child, -3m) 152
 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 - liver 115
 - ovary 132
 - posterior vaginal wall 132

- Prolapse—Continued.
 pregnant uterus 134
 rectum 110
 umbilical cord
 (child, —3m) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 urethra 128
 uterus 130
 vagina 130
 Prolapsus (female) 130
 Prolonged labor
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 136
 Prostate (prostatic)
 abscess 126
 calculus 126
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 126
 disease 126
 enlargement 126
 gland, cancer 45
 hæmorrhage 126
 hypertrophy 126
 inflammation 126
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 126
 Prostatotomy 126
 Prostatic (*see* Prostate)
 Prostatitis 126
 malignant 45
 tuberculous 34
 Prostatocystitis 126
 Prostatotomy 126
 Prostration
 (—ly) 151
 (1y—69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 heat 179
 nervous 74
 senile 154
 Protracted
 dry birth
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 labor
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 Prurigo 145
 Hebra's 145
 Pruritus 145
 Psammoma 74
 Pseudocroup 87
 Pseudodiphtheria 9
 Pseudoglioma 75
 Pseudohypertrophic
 paralysis 63
 muscle 63
 paresis 63
 Pseudoleuchæmia 53
 infantile 53
 Pseudomembranous
 angina 9
 bronchitis 9
 Pseudomembranous—Continued.
 croup 9
 enteritis 110
 laryngitis 9
 tonsillitis 9
 Pseudoparalysis 66
 Psilosis (*see* Sprue) 110
 Psoas
 abscess 32
 and lumbar abscess 32
 Psoriasis 149
 Psoriasis 145
 Psychasthenia 68
 Psychosis 68
 epileptic 69
 exhaustive 68
 hysterical 73
 infective 68
 intoxication (alcoholic) 56
 manic depressive 68
 due to organic brain disease 74
 senile 154
 thyreoigenous 88
 toxic 68
 traumatic 68
 Pterygium 75
 Ptomaine poisoning
 (not food poisoning) 55
 (food poisoning) 164
 Ptosis 75
 Ptyalism 99
 mercurial 165
 (occupational) 58
 Pubes, cancer 45
 Pudendal
 hæmatoma 186
 hernia 109
 Puerperal
 abscess 137
 breast 141
 broad ligament 137
 mammary gland 141
 accident 140
 accidental hæmorrhage 135
 albuminuria 138
 anuria 138
 apoplexy 136
 Bright's disease 138
 cellulitis 137
 coma 138
 convulsions 138
 cramp 138
 diffuse mastitis 141
 disease, breast 141
 displacement, uterus 140
 dropsy 138
 eclampsia
 (child, not stillborn) 151
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (mother) 138
 embolism 139
 lung 139
 endometritis 137
 erysipelas 137
 fever 137
 fissure, nipple 141

Puerperal—Continued.

- fistula
 - breast 141
 - mammary gland 141
- galactophoritis 141
- hæmatoma, vulva 136
- hæmorrhage 135
- infection 137
- inflammation
 - breast 141
 - uterus 137
- insanity 140
- lymphangitis 137
- mammary abscess 141
- mammitis 141
- mania 140
- mastitis 141
- melancholia 140
- metritis 137
- metroperitonitis 137
- metrorrhagia 135
- metrorrhæxis 136
- metrosalpingitis 137
- nephritis 138
- parauterine abscess 137
- pelvic
 - cellulitis 137
 - diffuse 137
 - peritonitis 137
- pelviperitonitis 137
- perforation, uterus 136
- perimetritis 137
- perimetrosalpingitis 137
- peritoneal infection 137
- peritonitis 137
- periuterine cellulitis 137
- phlebitis 139
- phlegmasia alba dolens 139
- phlegmon, broad ligament 137
- pulmonary embolism 139
- purulent endometritis 137
- pyæmia 137
- pyohæmia 137
- pyrexia 137
- salpingitis 137
- sapræmia 137
- scarlatina 7
- sepsis 137
- septic
 - endometritis 137
 - fever 137
 - infection 137
 - intoxication 137
 - metritis 137
 - peritonitis 137
- septicæmia 137
- spasm 138
- state 140
- sudden death 139
- suppurative metritis 137
- syncope 139
- tetanus 138
- thrombosis 139
- toxæmia 138
- uræmia 138

Puerperal—Continued.

- uræmic
 - coma 138
 - convulsions 138
 - delirium 138
 - dementia 138
 - eclampsia 138
 - intoxication 138
 - poisoning 138
- uterine hæmorrhage 135
- vomiting 134
- Puerperium (*see also* Puerperal) 140
- Pulmonary (*see also* Lung)
 - artery
 - aneurysm (branches) 81
 - embolism 82
 - (postpartum) 139
 - rupture 98
 - stricture 81
 - thrombosis 82
 - insufficiency
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 79
 - osteoarthropathy 86
 - regurgitation 79
 - stasis 94
 - stenosis 79
 - congenital 150
 - valve
 - disease 79
 - heart, orifice, imperfect 150
 - valvular disease, heart 79
- Pulmonic regurgitation 79
- Pulmonitis (*see also* Pneumonia) 92
 - acute 92
 - chronic 98
- Pulpy degeneration, synovial membrane 33
- Pulsating goitre 88
- Pultaceous angina 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- Puncture (*see also* Wound)
 - bladder (not due to violence) 124
 - fœtal membrane (child) 152
 - foreign body 186
 - kidney (not due to violence) 122
 - vein 186
- Punishment, capital 186
- Purging
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Purple fever 189
- Purpura 55
 - hæmorrhagica 55
 - Henoch's 55
 - infectious 55
 - rheumatica 55
 - scorbutic 49
- Purpuric smallpox 5
- Purulent
 - arthritis 147
 - basilar meningitis 30
 - bronchitis
 - (-5y) 89
 - (5y+) 90

Purulent—Continued.
 bronchitis—Continued.
 acute 89
 chronic 90
 bronchorrhoea 90
 conjunctivitis 38
 cystitis 124
 endocarditis 78
 endometritis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 130
 (puerperal) 137
 infection 20
 matter, absorption 20
 meningitis 61
 nephritis 120
 ophthalmia 38
 newborn infant 38
 osteitis 146
 otitis media 76
 pericarditis 77
 perinephritis 122
 peritonitis 117
 general 117
 pleurisy 93
 pleuritis 93
 salpingitis 132
 synovitis 147
 Pus (*see also* Purulent, Pyæmia)
 absorption 20
 cavity 144
 tube 132
 rupture 132
 Pustular conjunctivitis 75
 Pustule, malignant 22
 Putnam's disease 63
 Putrid
 fever 20
 infection 20
 sore throat 9
 Pyæmia (pyæmic) 20
 abscess 20
 embolism 20
 fever 20
 joint 20
 liver 115
 lung 98
 obstruction 20
 phlebitis 83
 postpartum 137
 puerperal 137
 synovitis 20
 traumatic 186
 tuberculous 28
 Pyæmic (*see* Pyæmia)
 Pyelitic uræmia 122
 Pyelitis 122
 calculous 123
 suppurative 122
 Pyelonephritis 122
 calculous 123
 Pyemia (*see* Pyæmia)
 Pylephlebitis 83
 Pylorectomy 103
 Pyloric (*see* Pylorus)
 Pyloroplasty 103

Pylorospasm 103
 Pylorus (pyloric)
 cancer 40
 contraction 103
 incontinence 103
 necrosis 103
 obstruction 103
 stenosis 103
 (congenital) 150
 hypertrophic 103
 stricture 103
 tumor 40
 ulcer 102
 valve, abscess 103
 Pyocystitis 124
 Pyogenic infection 20
 Pyohæmia (*see also* Pyæmia)
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 20
 (puerperal) 137
 Pyometra 130
 Pyonephritis 122
 Pyonephrosis 122
 calculous 123
 from calculus 123
 double 122
 tuberculous 34
 Pyoophoritis 132
 Pyopericardium 77
 Pyophlebitis 83
 Pyopneumopericardium 77
 Pyopneumothorax 93
 Pyorrhoea alveolaris 99
 Pyosalpingitis 132
 Pyosalpinx 132
 ruptured 132
 Pyosepticaemia (*see also* Pyæmia) 20
 Pyothorax 93
 Pyrexia 189
 atmospheric 179
 puerperal 137
 Pyrosis 103
 Pyuria 124

Q

Quarry
 accident 173
 injury 173
 traumatism 173
 violent death 173
 Quartan
 fever 4
 malaria 4
 Quick consumption 29
 Quinsy 100
 Quotidian
 fever 4
 malaria 4

R

Rabies 23
 Radium, effect 167
 Radius (*see* Bone)
 Railroad
 accident 175
 electric 175
 elevated 175

- Railroad—Continued.
 accident—Continued.
 interurban 175
 steam 175
 street 175
 underground 175
 boiler explosion, locomotive 175
 car or engine
 falling from 175
 injury, getting on or off 175
 run over by 175
 struck by 175
 collision 175
 derailment 175
 injury 175
 killed on 175
 neurosis 74
 traumatism 175
 Railway (*see* Railroad)
 Ranula 99
 Rash 189
 canker 7
 rose 19
 epidemic 19
 scarlet 7
 Raynaud's disease 142
 Reclus's disease 133
 cystic 133
 Rectal (*see* Rectum)
 Rectitis 110
 Rectocele 110
 Rectourethral fistula 125
 Rectovaginal fistula 110
 Rectovesical
 abscess 124
 fistula 125
 Rectum (rectal)
 abscess 110
 absent 150
 atresia 110
 congenital 150
 bilharziasis 107
 burn 167
 cancer 41
 congenital malformation 150
 disease 110
 parasitic 107
 enlargement 110
 epithelioma 41
 falling 110
 fistula 110
 foreign body 110
 gangrene 110
 hæmorrhage 110
 impaction 110
 imperforate 150
 inflammation 110
 injury 186
 laceration 110
 malformation 150
 oedema, malignant 110
 polypus 110
 prolapse 110
 rupture 110
 sloughing 110
 spasm 110
- Rectum—Continued.
 stricture 110
 syphilitic 37
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 31
 tumor 110
 ulceration 110
 wound 186
 Recurrent
 appendicitis 108
 cyst, uterus 129
 fever 3
 mania 68
 melancholia 68
 typhus 3
 Reflex convulsions
 (-5y) 71
 (5y+) 70
 Reflux, mitral 79
 Regurgitant disease, valve, heart 79
 Regurgitation
 aortic 79
 mitral 79
 pulmonary 79
 pulmonic 79
 stomach 103
 tricuspid 79
 through valve, heart 79
 Relapsing
 fever 3
 (spirillum) fever 3
 Remittent
 fever 4
 bilious 4
 congestive 4
 gastric 4
 malaria 4
 Removal (*see* Operation)
 Renal (*see* Kidney)
 Repair, lacerated cervix uteri 130
 Reproductive organ
 congenital malformation 150
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 Resection 148
 bone 148
 bowel 110
 intestine 110
 osteoplastic (skull) 146
 Respiration, failure
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 Respiratory
 organ, catarrh 90
 paralysis 98
 system
 congenital malformation 150
 disease (unqualified) 98
 Result
 labor (without further explanation)
 140
 tight lacing, liver 115
 Retained (*see* Retention)
 Retarded labor
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136

- Retention (retained)
 cyst (*see* Tumor)
 dead ovum 134
 membrane 135
 menses 130
 placenta 135
 secundines 135
 urine 124
- Retina (*see* Eye)
- Retinitis 75
 albuminuric 120
 leucocythæmic 53
 renal 120
 syphilitic 37
- Retraction
 finger 149
 palmar fascia 149
 valve, heart 79
- Retrocession, uterus 130
- Retroflexion, uterus 130
- Retrolaryngeal abscess 87
- Retroperitoneal
 abscess 144
 cancer 41
 gland, cancer 41
 hernia 109
- Retropharyngeal
 abscess 100
 cancer 45
 gangrene 100
- Retrouterine
 abscess 130
 hæmatocele 132
 phlegmon 130
- Retroversion
 pregnant uterus 134
 uterus 130
- Rhabdomyoma (*see* Tumor)
- Rhabdomyosarcoma, kidney 45
- Rhachitic deformity, chest 36
- Rhachitis 36
 intestinal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 specific 37
- Rhachitism 36
- Rheumatic (*see* Rheumatism)
- Rheumatism (rheumatic) 47
 abdomen 47
 acute 47
 anæmia 48
 arthritis 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 articular 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 blennorrhagic 38
 brain 47
 carditis 47
 chorea 72
 chronic 48
 congenital 47
 febrile 47
 diathesis 48
 dropsy 48
- Rheumatism—Continued.
 endocarditis 47
 acute 47
 chronic 79
 fever 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 subacute 47
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 gout 48
 heart 47
 disease 79
 hyperpyrexia 47
 inflammation, kidney 120
 inflammatory 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 intercostal 47
 iritis 75
 joint 47
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 malignant 47
 meningitis 47
 metastatic 48
 muscle 149
 myocarditis 47
 neuralgic 48
 neuritis 48
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 nodose 48
 pancarditis 47
 paralysis 48
 pericarditis 47
 pericardium 47
 peritonæum 47
 peritonitis 47
 pleurisy 47
 sciatic 47
 septic 47
 specific 38
 spine 48
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 stomach 47
 subacute 47
 syphilitic 37
 typhoid fever 1
 valvular disease, heart 79
 vertigo 47
 visceral 47
- Rheumatoid arthritis 48
 acute 47
 chronic 48
- Rhinitis 86
 atrophic 86
 hypertrophic 86
 vasomotor 86
- Rhinolith 86
- Rhinoplasty 86
- Rhinorrhœa, cerebrospinal 86
- Rhinoscleroma 86
- Rhus toxicodendron poisoning 145
- Rib (*see* Bone)

Rickets 36
 scurvy 49
 Riggs's disease 99
 Ringworm 145
 Rocky Mountain spotted fever 19
 Rodent
 dermatitis 44
 ulcer 44
 Rosacea 145
 Rose
 cancer (*see* Cancer)
 rash 19
 epidemic 19
 Roseola 19
 Rötheln 19
 Rough on Rats poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 Round
 ligament
 hydrocele 132
 shortening 132
 ulcer 102
 stomach 102
 Round-celled cancer (*see* Cancer)
 Rubella 19
 Rubeola 6
 (when not signifying measles) 19
 Run over by
 automobile 175
 car 175
 engine 175
 locomotive 175
 train 175
 vehicle (any vehicle) 175
 Runaway accident 175
 Rupia 37
 Rupture 109
 abdominal
 muscle 186
 viscera 186
 abscess 144
 aorta 81
 appendix 108
 artery 81
 disease 81
 injury 186
 bile duct 115
 bladder 124
 (tramatic) 186
 parturition 136
 blood vessel 85
 brain 64
 bowel 109
 brain (incident to birth) 152
 bronchi 186
 bronchial gland 98
 capillaries 85
 cervical gland 84
 chordæ, heart 79
 congenital 109
 cyst 46
 diaphragm 109
 duct, secreting gland 186
 duodenum 110
 Fallopian tube 132

Rupture—Continued.
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 heart 79
 (tramatic) 186
 intestine 109
 joint 186
 kidney 186
 liver 186
 lung 98
 lymphatic vessel 84
 membrana tympani 186
 muscle 149
 (tramatic) 186
 nerve 186
 oesophagus 101
 perinæum 136
 parturition 136
 pulmonary artery 98
 pus tube 132
 pyosalpinx 132
 rectum 110
 sac
 (ectopic gestation) 134
 (tubal pregnancy) 134
 sclerotic 186
 secreting gland 186
 sheath, muscle 186
 spleen 116
 spontaneous
 oesophagus 101
 spleen 116
 stomach 103
 tendon 149
 (tramatic) 186
 thorax 186
 tonsil 100
 trachea 186
 tubal
 abscess 132
 pregnancy sac 134
 tube 132
 tympanum, tramatic 186
 urethra 125
 uterus
 (nonpuerperal) 130
 (parturition) 136
 (tramatic) 186
 vagina, parturition 136
 valve, heart 79
 varicose vein 83
 vas deferens 186
 vein 186
 vena cava 85
 viscera 189
 abdomen 186
 vulva, parturition 136
 Ruptured (*see* Rupture)

S

Sac
 ectopic gestation, ruptured 134

Sac—Continued.

- hernial
 - adhesion 109
 - dropsy 109
 - inflammation 109
 - laceration 109
 - suppuration 109
- lacrimonal
 - abscess 75
 - injury 186
- pericardial, foreign body 186
- tubal pregnancy, rupture 134
- Saccharine diabetes 50
- Saccular aneurysm 81
- Sacral joint, cancer 45
- Sacroccygeal tumor 146
- Sacrum
 - cancer 45
 - caries, tuberculous 32
 - fracture 185
- Saint
 - Anthony's fire 18
 - Vitus's dance 72
- Salivary
 - calculus 99
 - duct, wound 186
 - fistula 99
 - gland
 - abscess 99
 - cancer 39
 - concretion 99
 - congenital malformation 150
 - cyst 99
 - disease 99
 - fistula 99
 - infected 99
 - inflammation 99
 - suppuration 99
 - tumor 99
 - wound 186
- Salivation 99
 - mercurial 59
- Salpingectomy 132
- Salpingitis 132
 - catarrhal 132
 - Eustachian 76
 - puerperal 137
 - purulent 132
 - septic 132
 - tuberculous 34
- Salpingo-oophorectomy 132
- Salpingo-oophoritis 132
- Salpingoovaritis 132
- Salpingoperitonitis 132
- Salt rheum 145
- Sanguineous apoplexy 64
- Sapremia 20
 - puerperal 137
- Sarcepiptocle 109
- Sarcepiptomphalocele 109
- Sarcinal infection
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Sarcocele (*see* Cancer)
 - syphilitic 37

- Sarcoepiplocele 109
- Sarcoma (*see* Cancer)
- Sarcomatosis (*see* Cancer)
 - general 45
- Sarcomatous phlebitis 45
- Saturnine
 - colic 57
 - encephalopathy 57
 - gout 57
 - nephritis 57
 - paralysis 57
- Saturnism 57
- Scabies 145
- Scald (any part of body) 167
 - steam 167
 - suicide 163
- Scalped head 145
- Scalp
 - abscess 144
 - burn 167
 - cancer 44
 - foreign body 186
 - hematoma 186
 - hemorrhage
 - (not injury at birth) 85
 - (child, injury at birth) 152
 - infection 189
 - tumor 46
 - wound 186
- Scanty menstruation 130
- Scapulargia 33
- Scapular
 - abscess 144
 - cancer 45
- Scarlatina (*see also* Scarlet fever) 7
 - anginosa 7
 - maligna 7
- Scarlatinal (*see* Scarlet fever)
- Scarlet
 - fever 7
 - albuminuria 7
 - angina 7
 - convulsions 7
 - eclampsia 7
 - malignant 7
 - nephritis 7
 - puerperal 7
 - rash 7
- Schönlein's disease 47
- Sciatic
 - hernia 109
 - neuritis 73
 - rheumatism 47
- Sciatica 73
- Scirrhus carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
- Scirrhous (*see* Cancer)
- Sclerema
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 145
 - congenital
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 145
 - neonatorum 151
- Scleritis 75
- Sclerochorioiditis 75

Scleroconjunctivitis 75
 Scleroderma 145
 diffuse 145
 Sclerosis
 (unqualified) 63
 amyotrophic 63
 lateral 63
 aortic 81
 artery 81
 brain 74
 cardiorenal 120
 cardiovascular 79
 catarrhal 189
 cerebral 74
 diffuse 74
 cerebrospinal 63
 disseminated 63
 multiple 63
 coronary artery 81
 degenerative 63
 diffuse, brain 74
 disseminated 63
 spinal cord 63
 general 63
 brain 74
 gland 84
 hepatic 113
 insular 63
 kidney 120
 larynx 87
 lateral 63
 descending 63
 posterior 63
 primary 63
 secondary 63
 liver 113
 lung 98
 miliary, brain 74
 mitral 79
 multiple 63
 spinal cord 63
 ovary 132
 plaques 63
 posterior 62
 spinal cord 62
 posterolateral 62
 pulmonary 98
 renal 120
 spinal 63
 cord 63
 combined 63
 multiple 63
 posterior 62
 stomach 103
 symmetrical 63
 vascular 81
 Sclerotic (*see* Eye, Sclerosis)
 cachexia 81
 endocarditis 79
 gastritis 103
 Sclerotitis 75
 Sclerotomy 75
 Sclerous
 cachexia 81
 endocarditis 79
 myocarditis 79

Scoliosis 36
 Scorbatic
 inflammation, alveoli, teeth 49
 purpura 49
 Scorbutus 49
 Scorpion, venom 165
 Scrofula 34
 Scrofulide 34
 Scrofuloderma 34
 Scrofulosis 34
 universal 34
 Scrofulous
 abscess 34
 adenitis 34
 bronchitis 28
 bubo 34
 consumption 28
 diathesis 34
 lymphatism 34
 ulcer 34
 Scrotal (*see* Scrotum)
 Scrotum (scrotal)
 abscess 127
 burn 167
 cancer 45
 cellulitis 127
 chancre, soft 38
 congenital malformation 150
 disease 127
 elephantiasis, nonfilarial 145
 erysipelas 18
 fistula 127
 foreign body 186
 frostbite 178
 gangrene 142
 hæmatocele 127
 hæmatoma 186
 hernia 109
 inflammation 127
 lymph 84
 lymphangiectasis 84
 malformation 150
 sloughing 127
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 127
 wound 186
 Scurvy 49
 bone 49
 gum 49
 infantile 49
 rickets 49
 Sea, lost at 169
 Seasickness 189
 Sebaceous
 cyst 46
 tumor 46
 Secondary
 dementia 68
 hæmorrhage 85
 lateral sclerosis 63
 lesion 37
 paralysis 66
 spastic paraplegia 63
 syphilis 37

- Secreting gland
 duct of
 rupture 186
 wound 186
 rupture 186
 wound 186
 Section (*see* Operation)
 abdominal 189
 bladder 124
 Caesarean (*see* Caesarean operation)
 nerve 74
 perineal 125
 Secundines, retained 135
 Seizure 64
 Semilunar cartilage, dislocation 185
 Seminal vesicle
 abscess 127
 congenital malformation 150
 syphilis 37
 Senectus 154
 Senile
 asthenia 154
 atrophy 154
 brain 74
 bronchitis 90
 cachexia 154
 cerebral atrophy 74
 debility 154
 decay 154
 degeneration 154
 dementia 154
 diarrhoea 105
 emphysema 97
 endocarditis 79
 epilepsy 69
 exhaustion 154
 failure, general 154
 fibrosis 154
 gangrene 142
 gatism 154
 heart 154
 imbecility 154
 insanity 154
 mania 154
 marasmus 154
 melancholia 154
 neurosis 74
 paralysis 66
 paresis 154
 pneumonia 92
 prostration 154
 psychosis 154
 softening 154
 tremor 66
 vascular degeneration 154
 weakness 154
 Senility (*see also* Senile) 154
 atheromatous 81
 Separation
 epiphyses 185
 placenta 135
 Sepsis (*see also* Septic, Septichæmia) 20
 general 20
 hereditary (-3m) 152
 postabortive 137
 postpartum 137
 Sepsis—Continued.
 puerperal 137
 umbilicus (-3m) 152
 urinary 124
 Septic (*see also* Sepsis, Septichæmia)
 absorption 20
 adenitis 84
 arthritis 147
 autoinfection 20
 bronchitis 89
 bronchopneumonia 91
 cellulitis 20
 chill 20
 colitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 cystitis 124
 diarrhoea
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 disease, throat 100
 embolism 82
 brain 82
 endocarditis 78
 endometritis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 130
 (puerperal 137)
 enteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 fever
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 20
 (puerperal) 137
 gangrene 142
 gastritis 103
 gastroenteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 hepatitis 115
 infection
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 20
 (puerperal) 137
 umbilicus (-3m) 152
 inflammation
 ear 76
 membrane, brain 61
 intoxication
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 20
 (puerperal) 137
 jaundice
 (-1y) 151
 (1y+) 115
 kidney 122
 laryngitis 87
 mania 20
 meningitis 61
 metritis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 130
 (puerperal) 137
 nephritis 120
 orchitis 127

- Septic—Continued.**
 parotiditis 99
 pericarditis 77
 peritonitis
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 117
 (puerperal) 137
 general 117
 multiple 117
 pharyngolaryngitis 87
 phlebitis 83
 uterus 130
 pleurisy 93
 pleuropneumonia 92
 pneumonia 92
 rheumatism 47
 salpingitis 132
 sore throat 100
 thrombophlebitis 83
 thrombosis 82
 appendix 108
 thrombus 82
 traumatic peritonitis 117
 tuberculosis 28
 umbilical cord (—3m) 152
 uræmia 120
 uterus (puerperal) 137
 wound 186
Septicemia (*see* Septicæmia)
Septicæmia (*see also* Sepsis, Septic) 20
 abortion 137
 carcinomatous 45
 gangrenous 142
 general 20
 lung 98
 meningeal 61
 navel (—3m) 152
 peritoneal 117
 puerperal 137
 suppurative 20
 traumatic 186
 umbilicus (—3m) 152
Septum
 malformation, intrauterine 150
 nasal
 abscess 86
 deviation 86
 disease 86
 fracture 185
 hæmatoma 86
 nose, perforation 86
Sequestration dermoid cyst (*see* Tumor)
Sequestrum 146
Serofibrinous
 peritonitis 117
 pleurisy 93
Seropurulent pleurisy 93
Serosanguineous flux 14
Serous
 alcoholic meningitis 56
 apoplexy 64
 cyst (*see* Tumor)
 meningitis 61
Serpent
 bite 165
 venomous, bite 165
Serpiginous ulcer 145
Serum intoxication 165
Severed extremity 186
Severing, artery 186
Sewer gas poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
Shaft, fall (mine) 173
Shafting, caught in 174
Shaking
 palsy 63
 paralysis 63
Sheath
 muscle, rupture 186
 tendon
 inflammation 149
 loose body 149
 tumor 149
Shingles 145
Ship, fall in 172
Shock 189
 birth
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 electric 181
 accidental 181
 injury 181
 lightning 180
 nervous 74
 paralysis 64
 paralytic 64
 postoperative 189
 postpuerperal 136
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 surgical 189
 traumatic 186
Shooting 170
 (homicide) 182
 (suicide) 159
Shortening
 round ligament 132
 tendon 149
Shot 170
 (homicide) 182
 burglar 182
 duel 182
Shoulder (*see* Joint)
Sick from birth
 (—1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
Sickness
 falling 69
 green 54
 milk (trembles) 19
 sleeping 55
 sweating 11
Side, abscess 144
 tuberculous 34
Sigmoid flexure
 cancer 41
 stenosis 109
 stricture 109
Sigmoiditis
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
Silicosis 98
 pulmonary 98

Simple

- anæmia 54
- angina 100
- bronchitis 89
- cerebral meningitis 61
- cerebrospinal meningitis 61
- chancre 38
- continued fever 189
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- meningitis 61
 - brain 61
- peritonitis 117
- Simulation 189
- Singultus 74
- Sinus 145
 - accessory
 - cancer 45
 - disease 146
 - empyema 146
 - foreign body 146
 - inflammation 146
 - parasitic disease 146
 - tumor 146
 - brain, disease 83
 - cavernous, phlebitis 83
 - cerebral, thrombosis 82
 - ethmoidal, abscess 146
 - frontal
 - abscess 146
 - disease 146
 - empyema 146
 - (and other sinuses), foreign body 146
 - parasitic disease 146
 - suppuration 146
 - lateral, thrombosis 82
 - maxillary
 - abscess 146
 - foreign body 146
 - parasitic disease 146
 - sphenoidal, abscess 146
- Sinusitis 146
 - ethmoidal 146
 - frontal 146
 - maxillary 146
 - sphenoidal 146
- Siphilis (*see* Syphilis) 37
- Sitiophobia 68
- Skin
 - anthrax 22
 - blastomycosis 25
 - burn 167
 - cancer 44
 - congenital malformation 150
 - diphtheria 9
 - disease (unqualified) 145
 - effect, electricity 181
 - epithelioma 44
 - erysipelas 18
 - filariasis 19
 - frostbite 178
 - gangrene 142
 - glanders 21
 - grafting 145

Skin—Continued.

- hæmorrhage 55
- leprosy 17
- lymphatic nævus 46
- nævus 150
 - vascular 150
- parasitic disease 145
- scald 167
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 145
- wound 186
- Skoliosis 36
- Skull (*see* Bone)
 - osteoplastic resection 146
 - perforation (cause not indicated) 186
 - trephining 189
 - tumor 146
- Sleeping sickness 55
- Sloughing
 - abscess 144
 - appendix 108
 - bladder 124
 - phagedæna 142
 - rectum 110
 - scrotum 127
 - ulcer 145
- Slow
 - atrophy, liver 113
 - fever 189
- Smallpox 5
 - black 5
 - confluent 5
 - discrete 5
 - hæmorrhagic 5
 - malignant 5
 - petechial 5
 - purpuric 5
- Smoke
 - asphyxia (conflagration excepted) 168
 - inhalation 168
 - (burning building) 166
 - suffocation 168
 - (burning building) 166
- Smokers' cancer 39
- Snake bite 165
- Snuffles 37
- Soft
 - chancre 38
 - bubo 38
 - penis 38
 - scrotum 38
 - vulva 38
 - palate
 - cancer 39
 - paralysis 100
 - sore 38
- Softening 189
 - bone 36
 - brain 65
 - inflammatory 65
 - necrotic 65
 - thrombotic 82
 - cerebral 65
 - cerebrospinal 65

Softening—Continued.

- heart 79
- senile 154
- spinal cord 63
- stomach 103

Solar plexus, neuralgia 73

Solidification, lung 92

Somnambulism 74

Soothing-syrup poisoning 165

Sore 189

- fever 146
- mouth 99
 - nursing 99
- soft 38
- throat 100
 - (diphtheritic) 9
 - gangrenous 9
 - malignant 9
 - putrid 9
 - septic 100
 - ulcerated 9

Spanæmia 54

Spasm

- (-5y) 71
- (5y+) 70
- bladder 124
- cardiac 80
- facial 74
- glottis 87
- heart 80
- hysterical 73
- infantile (-5y) 71
- intestinal
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- larynx 87
- muscle 74
- nervous
 - (-5y) 71
 - (5y+) 70
- œsophagus 101
- pharynx 100
- puerperal 138
- rectum 110
- stomach 103
- tongue 74

Spasmodic

- asthma 96
- cholera 13
- chorea 72
- colic
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- convulsions
 - (-5y) 71
 - (5y+) 70
- croup 87
 - (diphtheritic) 9
- dorsal tabes 63
- hysteria 73
- laryngitis 87
- tabes dorsalis 62
- torticollis 149

Spastic

- ataxia 62
- family paralysis 63

Spastic—Continued.

- paralysis 63
 - infantile 74
 - spinal cord 63
- paraplegia 63
 - hereditary 63
 - primary 63
 - secondary 63
- spinal paralysis 63

Specific

- (when signifying syphilis, any affection) 37
- adenitis 37
- blood poisoning 37
- bronchitis 28
- cystitis 124
- disease 37
- enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- growth, throat 100
- inanimation 37
- iritis 37
- laryngitis 28
- lesion 37
- lichen 37
- marasmus 37
- meningitis 30
- meningoencephalitis 37
- myelitis 37
- paralysis 37
- pemphigus, congenital 37
- peritonitis 31
- pneumonia 28
- rhachitis 37
- rheumatism 38
- tuberculosis 28
- ulcer 37
- urethritis 38

Spermatic cord

- abscess 127
- cancer 45
- hæmatocele 127
 - diffuse 127
 - injury 186
- hæmatoma 186
 - (nontraumatic) 187
- hydrocele 127
- inflammation 127
- injury 186
- syphilis 37
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 127

Spermatocele 127

Sphacelus 142

Sphenoidal

- sinus, abscess 146
- sinusitis 146

Sphenoiditis 146

Spheroidal-celled carcinoma (*see* Cancer)

Spina bifida 150

- congenital 150
- ulcerating 150

Spinal (*see also* Spine)

- anterior poliomyelitis, acute 63
- atrophy 63

Spinal—Continued.

- column (*see* Spine)
- cord (spinal)
 - abscess 63
 - anæmia 63
 - apoplexy 63
 - atrophy 63
 - cancer 45
 - compression 63
 - (traumatic) 186
 - concussion 186
 - congenital malformation 150
 - congestion 63
 - degeneration 63
 - amyloid 63
 - anterior cornua 63
 - fatty 63
 - lateral column 63
 - and posterior columns 62
 - tuberculous 34
 - disease 63
 - foreign body 186
 - hæmorrhage 63
 - inflammation 63
 - injury 186
 - irritation 63
 - laceration 186
 - lesion 63
 - malformation 150
 - membrane
 - cancer 45
 - tumor 63
 - meningitis 61
 - subacute 61
 - tuberculous 30
 - myelitis 63
 - paralysis 63
 - acute 63
 - progressive 63
 - spastic 63
 - parasitic disease 63
 - sclerosis 63
 - combined 63
 - disseminated 63
 - multiple 63
 - posterior 62
 - posterolateral 62
 - softening 63
 - syphilis 37
 - thrombosis 82
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 63
 - wound 186
- degeneration 63
- effusion 63
- fever 61
- hæmorrhage 63
- hernia 150
- injury 186
- irritation 63
- membrane
 - cancer 45
 - hæmorrhage 63
 - inflammation 61

Spinal—Continued.

- membrane—Continued.
 - malformation 150
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 30
 - meninges
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 30
 - meningitis 61
 - tuberculous 30
 - meningocele 150
 - muscular atrophy, chronic 63
 - myelitis 63
 - nerve
 - neuralgia 73
 - paralysis 66
 - neuritis 63
 - osteoarthritis 146
 - pachymeningitis 61
 - paralysis 63
 - acute 63
 - ascending, acute 63
 - atrophic 63
 - chronic 63
 - infantile 63
 - progressive 63
 - spastic 63
 - sclerosis 63
 - multiple 63
 - posterior 62
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 32
 - tumor 63
- Spindle-celled cancer (*see* Cancer)
- Spine (spinal ¹)
- abscess 32
 - ankylosis 147
 - atrophy 32
 - cancer 45
 - caries 32
 - concussion 186
 - congenital malformation 150
 - curvature 36
 - angular 36
 - anterior 36
 - lateral 36
 - posterior 36
 - deformity, angular 36
 - disease 32
 - parasitic 146
 - fissure 150
 - fracture 185
 - fracture-dislocation 185
 - gangrene 142
 - inflammation 32
 - tuberculous 32
 - injury 186
 - irritation 63
 - luxation 185
 - malformation 150
 - necrosis 32
 - neuralgia 73
 - polyarthritis 32
 - pressure-atrophy 32

¹ Not in sense of relating to *spinal cord*, q. v.

- Spine—Continued.
 rheumatism 48
 acute 47
 chronic 48
 tuberculosis 32
 tumor 146
 ulcer 32
 wound 186
 Spitting blood 98
 Splanchnoptosis 110
 Spleen (splenic)
 abscess 116
 accessory, disease 116
 amyloid 116
 anæmia 54
 pernicious 54
 apoplexy 116
 atrophy 116
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 congestion 116
 cyst 116
 hydatid 116
 degeneration
 amyloid 116
 lardaceous 116
 disease 116
 lardaceous 116
 organic 116
 parasitic 116
 displacement 116
 embolism 82
 enlargement 116
 erosion 116
 fibrosis 116
 foreign body 186
 hæmorrhage 116
 hernia 109
 hypertrophy 116
 infarction 116
 infection 116
 inflammation 116
 capsule 116
 injury 186
 lesion, organic 116
 leuchæmia 53
 leucocythæmia 53
 lymphadenoma 53
 malaria 4
 malarial 4
 malformation 150
 necrosis 116
 rupture 116
 spontaneous 116
 small 150
 syphilis 37
 thrombosis, vessel 82
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 116
 wandering 116
 waxy 116
 wound 186
 Splenectomy 116
 Splenic (*see* Spleen)
 fever 22
 Splenitis 116
 interstitial 116
 Splenocoele 116
 Splenolymphatic
 leuchæmia 53
 leucocythæmia 53
 Splenomedullary
 leuchæmia 53
 leucocythæmia 53
 Splenomyelogenous
 leuchæmia 53
 leucocythæmia 53
 Splenopathy 116
 Splenopneumonia 92
 Splenoptosis 116
 Splenotomy 116
 Spondylitis
 (not deformans) 32
 deformans 48
 tuberculous 32
 Spondylolisthesis 147
 Spondylotomy (*see* Stillbirth)
 Spontaneous
 fracture 146
 hæmorrhage 85
 rupture
 œsophagus 101
 spleen 116
 Sporadic
 cholera 13
 diarrhœa
 (−2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 dysentery 14
 Sporotrichosis 25
 Spotted fever 61
 Rocky Mountain 19
 Sprue 99
 (psilosis) 110
 (thrush) 99
 Spurious
 encephalitis 60
 hydrocephalus
 (−2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 labor pains 134
 Squamous-celled carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
 Stab
 knife 183
 (accident) 171
 (homicide) 183
 (suicide) 160
 wound (any part of body) 183
 (accident) 171
 (homicide) 183
 (suicide) 160
 Stairs, fall down 172
 Staphylitis 99
 Staphylococcus infection 20
 Staphyloma 75
 Staphyloplasty 99
 Staphylorrhaphy 99
 Starvation 177
 Stasis, pulmonary 94

State

paranoid 68
puerperal 140

Static pneumonia 94

Stationary boiler, explosion 174

Status

epilepticus 69
lymphaticus 84
thymicus 84

Steam

burn 167
car, fall from 175
railroad
collision 175
traumatism 175
scald 167

Steamboat, explosion, boiler, 174

Steatosis (according to organ affected)

heart 79
kidney 120
liver 113
visceral 55

Stenocardia 80

Stenosis 189

aortic 79
congenital 150
bile duct 115
bowel 109
bronchi 98
cardiac 79

orifice 79
congenital 150
gall duct 115
heart 79

hypertrophic, pylorus 103
intestine 109

congenital 150
larynx 87
congenital 150

mitral 79
congenital 150

nasal duct 75
oesophagus 101
orifice, valve, heart 79
pulmonary 79

congenital 150

pylorus 103
sigmoid flexure 109
trachea 98
valvular 79

Stercoræmia 110

Stercoral

fever 110
fistula 110
infiltration 110
tumor 109
vomiting 109

Sternalgia 80

Sternum (*see* Bone)

Stiff neck 149

STILLBIRTH

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (*see* Census Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, pp. 37-42) recommend that—

Stillbirths should not be included in deaths.

Children born alive and *living for any time whatever*, no matter how brief, after birth, should not be classed as stillbirths, even though reported by the attending physicians or midwives as "stillborn."

Whenever age, in days, hours, or minutes, is reported for a "stillborn" child, or indicated by a difference between dates of birth and death, the registrar should secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern, and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International title No. 151). [Same number in revised list; subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

Statistical definition of "Birth"

Birth (completion of birth) is the instant of complete separation of the entire body (not body in the restricted sense of trunk, but the entire organism, including head, trunk, and limbs) of the child from the body of the mother. The umbilical cord need not be cut nor the placenta detached in order to constitute complete birth for registration purposes. A child dead or dying a moment before the instant of birth is a stillbirth, and one dying a moment, no matter how brief, *after* birth, was a living child, and should not be registered as a stillbirth.

The exact statement of age, which must not be confused with the statement of duration of uterogestation, is essential for the separation of stillbirths from living births and from deaths of children born alive. Age is the time survived after birth. The age of a stillbirth is "0" or *no days, hours, or minutes*. Exact statement of age in hours or minutes is provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death in the case of infants dying under 1 day of age. The word "stillbirth" is sometimes loosely used to include deaths of infants that occur some time after birth. "*Stillbirth*," when consistent with statement of age (or in the absence of any statement of age), takes precedence over any other term and excludes the case entirely from the compilation of deaths. The following list contains terms that may occur upon certificates of death:

Terms requiring discrimination as to stillbirth¹

Abortion

(child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*²
(child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Acardiac foetus *Stillbirth*²

Acromous foetus *Stillbirth*²

Acrania *Stillbirth*²

Albuminuria of mother

(child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*²

(child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 2)

Anencephalus *Stillbirth*²

Application of craniotomy forceps *Stillbirth*²

¹ A correct statement of age or the fact that the child was *dead at birth* or was *not dead at birth* should be obtained, if possible, in all these cases.

² *Stillbirths* are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

Asphyxia during labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Breech presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Cesarean operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Cephalotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹

Cephalotripsy (child) *Stillbirth*¹

Compression of cord
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Cranioclast *Stillbirth*¹

Craniotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹

Crushing head of child *Stillbirth*¹

Decapitation of foetus *Stillbirth*¹

Difficult labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Dystocla
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Embryotomy *Stillbirth*¹

Evisceration of foetus *Stillbirth*¹

Excessive pressure in delivery
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Foot presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Forceps operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Immaturity
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Incomplete gestation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Injury at birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Malformation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 150

Malpresentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Miscarriage
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Nonviable
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Perforation of head of child *Stillbirth*¹

Placental disease
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 2)

Premature birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)

Prolapse of funis
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Prolonged labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Stillbirth
 (age "0" or no age stated) *Stillbirth*¹
 (age stated in hours or minutes of survival after birth) 151 (subtitle 2)

Stillborn (*see* Stillbirth)

Syphilis
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 37

Traumatism of mother
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) *Accidental or homicidal and by means of injury*

Typhoid fever
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 1

Version
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)

Sting
 insect 165
 venomous 165

Stokes's disease 51

Stokes-Adams disease 85

Stomach (gastric)
 abscess 103
 adhesion 117
 anthrax 22
 atony 103
 atrophy 103
 cancer 40
 cardiac orifice 40
 canker 103
 cardia, stricture 103
 catarrh 103
 cirrhosis 103
 colic 103
 concretion 103
 congenital malformation 150
 congestion 103
 contraction 103
 convulsions 103
 deformity (acquired) 103
 degeneration 103
 derangement 103
 dilatation 103
 disease 103
 lardaceous 103
 organic 103
 displacement 103
 engorgement 103
 enlargement 103
 erosion 102
 fermentation 103
 fever 189
 fistula 103
 foreign body 103
 gangrene 103
 hæmorrhage 103
 hernia 109
 diaphragmatic 109
 hourglass 103
 hyperæmia 103
 hypertrophy 103
 indigestion 103
 induration 103
 inertia 103
 inflammation 103
 catarrhal 103
 influenza 10
 injury 186
 irritation 103
 laceration (not external violence) 103
 lesion, organic 103
 malformation 150
 necrosis 103
 neoplasm 40
 nerve, paralysis 74
 neuralgia 103

¹ Stillbirths are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

Stomach—Continued.
 neurasthenia 103
 paralysis 103
 parasitic disease 103
 paresis 103
 perforation
 (nontraumatic) 103
 (traumatic) 186
 regurgitation from 103
 remittent fever 4
 rheumatism 47
 rupture 103
 sclerosis 103
 softening 103
 spasm 103
 stricture 103
 syphilis 37
 toxæmia 103
 tuberculosis 31
 tumor 40
 (nonmalignant) 103
 heteromorphic 40
 neoplastic 40
 ulcer 102
 perforating 102
 round 102
 ulceration, perforating 102
 vertigo 103
 wound 186
 Stomatitis 99
 aphthous 99
 catarrhal 99
 epizootic 19
 gangrenous 142
 malignant 99
 mercurial
 (not occupational or unquali-
 fied) 59
 (occupational) 58
 parasitic 99
 syphilitic 37
 ulcerative 99
 Stomatomycosis 99
 Stomatorrhagia 85
 Stone 123
 bladder 123
 fall (quarry) 173
 gall 114
 kidney 123
 pancreatic duct 118
 Stonemasons' lung 98
 Stools, green
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Stoppage (nature unspecified) 189
 bowel 109
 intestine 109
 urine 122
 Stove gas, asphyxia by 168
 Strain
 effect on heart 79
 heart 79
 Strangulation (strangulated) 186
 bowel 109
 hernia 109
 internal 109

Strangulation—Continued.
 intestine 109
 penis 186
 suffocation 186
 suicide 157
 umbilical cord (—3m) 152
 Street
 car accident
 (elevated) 175
 (surface) 175
 (underground) 175
 railroad, traumatism 175
 railway accident 175
 Streptococchaemia 20
 Streptococcic angina 100
 Streptococcus infection 20
 Streptomycosis 25
 Streptotrichosis 25
 Stretching, nerve 74
 Stricture 125
 anus 110
 aortic 79
 valve 79
 artery 81
 bowel 109
 bronchi 98
 cardia, stomach 103
 cardiac 79
 cervical canal 130
 colon 109
 common duct 115
 duodenum 109
 Fallopian tube 132
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 internal, malignant 41
 intestine 109
 larynx 87
 mitral 79
 valve 79
 oesophagus 101
 syphilitic 37
 organic, urethra 125
 pharynx 100
 pulmonary artery 81
 pylorus 103
 rectum 110
 syphilitic 37
 sigmoid flexure 109
 stomach 103
 trachea 98
 traumatic, urethra 125
 tricuspid 79
 urethra 125
 uterus 130
 vagina 132
 valve, heart 79
 valvular 79
 Stridulous
 angina 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 croup 87
 (diphtheritic) 9
 laryngitis 87
 (diphtheritic) 9

- Stripe pneumonia 94
 Striped-muscle tumor (*see* Tumor)
 Stroke 64
 apoplexy 64
 brain 64
 heat 179
 lightning 180
 paralysis 64
 Struck by
 automobile 175
 car 175
 * engine 175
 locomotive 175
 train 175
 vehicle 175
 Struma 34
 Strumous
 abscess 34
 adenitis 34
 lymphangitis 34
 ulcer 34
 Stupor 189
 mental 68
 anergic 68
 delusional 68
 typhoid 1
 Stuporous melancholia 68
 Subacute
 bronchitis 90
 capillary 89
 endocarditis 78
 enteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 enterocolitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 general peritonitis 117
 inflammation
 bowel
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 meningitis 61
 spinal cord 61
 milk infection
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 myelitis 63
 nephritis 119
 pancreatitis 118
 phthisis, larynx 28
 pleurisy 93
 poliomyelitis 63
 rheumatic fever 47
 rheumatism 47
 tuberculosis, larynx 28
 Subclavian aneurysm 81
 Subconjunctival hæmorrhage (traumatic)
 186
 Subcutaneous
 emphysema 145
 hæmorrhage 85
 Subcutaneous—Continued.
 tissue
 burn 167
 frostbite 178
 inflammation 144
 scald 167
 wound 186
 Subdelirium 189
 Subdiaphragmatic abscess 118
 Subdural hæmorrhage 64
 Subglottic laryngitis 87
 Subhepatic abscess 115
 Subhyoid pharyngotomy 100
 Subinvolution, uterus 136
 Sublingual abscess 99
 Subluxation 185
 Submammary abscess 133
 Submaxillary
 abscess 99
 gland, abscess 99
 Submersion (*see* Drowning)
 Submucous
 fibroid (female) 129
 tissue
 burn 167
 scald 167
 wound 186
 Subphrenic abscess 118
 Subpleural emphysema 97
 Substance, corrosive
 absorption (accident) 165
 burn 167
 Subway accident 175
 Sudden death
 (nonpuerperal) 188
 (puerperal) 139
 cardiac
 embolism after delivery 139
 thrombosis after delivery 139
 cerebral hæmorrhage after delivery
 139
 after delivery 139
 embolism after delivery 139
 entrance, air into vein after delivery
 139
 nervous exhaustion after delivery
 139
 puerperium 139
 pulmonary
 embolism after delivery 139
 thrombosis after delivery 139
 shock after delivery 139
 thrombosis after delivery 139
 Suffocating
 bronchitis 89
 catarrh 90
 Suffocation 168
 (gas or vapor) 168
 abnormal atmospheric pressure 168
 bed 168
 childbirth, accidental
 (-3m) 152
 (stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 conflagration 166
 drowning 169

Suffocation—Continued.

- fœtus, parturition, not stillborn 152
- gas
 - (accident or unqualified) 168
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156
- overlying 168
- plugging, air passage 186
- smoke 168
- strangulation 186
- submersion 169
- vapor
 - (accident or unqualified) 168
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156
- Suicidal wound 163
- Suicide 163
 - asphyxia 156
 - (any gas or vapor) 156
 - burn 163
 - carbon monoxide 156
 - chloroform (vapor) 156
 - crushing 162
 - cutting
 - instrument 160
 - throat 160
 - drowning 158
 - fire 163
 - firearms 159
 - gas (any gas) 156
 - hanging 157
 - illuminating gas 156
 - jumping
 - from high place 161
 - before train 162
 - piercing instrument 160
 - poison
 - (any solid or liquid) 155
 - (any gas or vapor) 156
 - scald 163
 - shooting 159
 - strangulation 157
 - submersion 158
 - suffocation (any gas or vapor) 156
 - vapor (any vapor) 156
- Sulphæmoglobinæmia 55
- Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol)
 - absorption 165
 - involuntary 165
 - burn 167
 - poisoning (*see* Poisoning)
 - throwing 184
- Sulphurous acid, gas poisoning 168
- Summer
 - bronchitis 98
 - catarrh (hay) 98
 - complaint
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - diarrhœa
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
- Sunstroke 179
- Superficial cancer (*see* Cancer)
- Superior nuclear paralysis 74

- Supernumerary organ or part (*see* Malformation) 150
- Suppressed measles 6
- Suppression
 - menstruation 130
 - urine 122
- Suppuration (suppurative) 189
 - adenitis 84
 - adrenal 52
 - annexitis 132
 - appendicitis 108
 - bartholinitis 132
 - bladder 124
 - bowel 110
 - brain 60
 - breast
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - bubo 84
 - cellulitis 144
 - cervical adenitis 84
 - cholangitis 115
 - cholecystitis 115
 - choledochitis 115
 - cranial adenitis 84
 - cystic tumor (*see* Tumor)
 - cystitis 124
 - dental periosteum 99
 - diffuse 144
 - encephalitis 60
 - endocarditis 78
 - erysipelas 18
 - Fallopian tube 132
 - frontal sinus 146
 - gall bladder 115
 - gastritis 103
 - gum 99
 - hæmatoma, broad ligament 132
 - hepatitis 115
 - diffuse 115
 - hernial sac 109
 - hip disease 33
 - inflammation
 - heart 79
 - liver 115
 - membrane, brain 61
 - nose 86
 - intestine 110
 - joint 147
 - keratitis 75
 - labyrinthine 76
 - laryngitis 87
 - lung 98
 - lymphadenitis 84
 - lymphatic
 - gland 84
 - vessel 84
 - mammary gland
 - (nonpuerperal) 133
 - (puerperal) 141
 - meningitis 61
 - metritis
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137

Suppuration—Continued.

- muscle 144
 - nephritis 122
 - acute 122
 - chronic 122
 - disseminated 122
 - syphilitic 37
 - osteomyelitis 146
 - otitis 76
 - media 76
 - pancreas 118
 - pancreatitis 118
 - parotid 99
 - parotiditis 99
 - pelvic
 - (female) 130
 - (male) 144
 - pericarditis 77
 - pericranial 144
 - periostitis 146
 - peritonitis 117
 - phlebitis 83
 - pleurisy 93
 - pleuritis 93
 - pneumonia 92
 - pyelitis 122
 - salivary gland 99
 - septicæmia 20
 - suprarenal 52
 - synovitis 147
 - tonsillitis 100
 - thymus 84
 - thyreoid gland 88
 - tonsil 100
- Suppurative (*see* Suppuration)
- Suprapelvic abscess 130
- Suprapubic cystotomy 124
- Suprarenal (*see* Adrenal)
- capsule (*see* Adrenal)
- Suprathyreoid laryngotomy 87
- Supravaginal hysterectomy 130
- Surface car accident 175
- Surgical
- apoplexy 189
 - emphysema 145
 - erysipelas 18
 - exhaustion 189
 - kidney 122
 - mania 189
 - operation (*see* Operation) 189
 - pneumonia 92
 - shock 189
- Suture
- artery 85
 - bladder 124
 - heart 186
 - intestine 110
 - kidney 122
 - liver 115
- Sweating
- fever 11
 - sickness 11
- Swelling
- adrenal, cloudy 52
 - joint, tuberculous 33
 - white 33

- Sycosis 145
- Sydenham's chorea 72
- Symmetrical
 - exostosis 146
 - gangrene 142
 - osteoma 146
 - sclerosis 63
- Symphysiotomy 136
- Symptomatic epilepsy 74
- Syncope (fatal) 188
 - cardiac 188
 - heart 188
 - puerperal 139
- Syncytioma 42
- Syndactylism 150
- Syndrome, Korsakoff's 68
- Synechia 75
- Synochal fever 189
- Synostosis
 - joint 147
 - spine 147
- Synovial membrane, pulpy degeneration 33
- Synovitis 147
 - crepitating 149
 - gouty 48
 - infective 147
 - purulent 147
 - pyæmic 20
 - suppurative 147
 - tuberculous 33
 - villous 147
- Syphilide 37
 - newborn 37
 - tubercular 37
- Syphilis (syphilitic) (any organ or part of body) 37
 - congenital 37
 - hereditary 37
 - inherited 37
 - insontium 37
 - neonatorum 37
 - primary 37
 - pulmonary 37
 - secondary 37
 - tertiary 37
- Syphilitic (*see* Syphilis)
- Syringomyelia 63
 - arthropathy 63
- Syringomyelitis 63
- Syringomyelocele 150
- Systemic tuberculosis 35

T

- Tabardillo (Mexican typhus) 19
- Tabes 189
 - dorsal spasmodic 63
 - dorsalis 62
 - arthropathy 62
 - spasmodic 62
 - infantile
 - (-ly) 151
 - (ly+) 189
 - mesenterica 31

- Tabetic paralysis, general 67
 Tachycardia 85
 paroxysmal 85
 Tæniasis 107
 Talipes 149
 calcaneus 149
 calcaneovalgus 149
 cavus 149
 congenital 150
 equinovalgus 149
 equinovarus 149
 valgus 149
 painful 149
 varus 149
 Tamponing
 nasal fossa 85
 uterus 128
 vagina 128
 Tapeworm 107
 Tapping
 abdomen 189
 bladder 124
 joint 147
 Tarsal bone (*see* Bone)
 Tarsalgia 149
 Tarsus (*see* Bone)
 Teeth (dental)
 alveoli
 inflammation 99
 phosphoric 58
 scorbutic 49
 necrosis, phosphoric 58
 syphilis 37
 congenital malformation 150
 disease 99
 malformation 150
 syphilitic 37
 Teething 189
 Teleangiectasis 85
 Telescoped
 bowel 109
 intestine 109
 Temporal region, cancer 45
 Temulentia 56
 Tendon
 abscess 149
 adhesion 149
 cancer 45
 contraction 149
 disease 149
 dislocation 185
 displacement 185
 gangrene 142
 grafting 149
 inflammation 149
 laceration 186
 rupture
 (nontraumatic) 149
 (traumatic) 186
 sheath
 inflammation 149
 loose body 149
 tumor 149
 shortening 149
 syphilis 37
 tumor 149
 Tendon—Continued.
 union, divided 149
 wound 186
 Tenontosynovitis 149
 Tenophyte 149
 Tenorrhaphy 149
 Tenosynovitis 149
 Tenotomy 149
 Teratoma (*see* Tumor)
 Terminal
 dementia 68
 pneumonia 94
 Tertian
 fever 4
 malaria 4
 Tertiary
 lesion 37
 syphilis 37
 Testicle
 abscess 127
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 127
 dermoid 127
 disease 127
 fungus 127
 gangrene 142
 hæmatocele 127
 hernia 127
 inflammation 127
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 neuralgia 73
 syphilis 37
 tubercle 34
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 127
 wound 186
 Testis (*see* Testicle)
 Tetanus 24
 neonatorum 24
 puerperal 138
 traumatic 24
 Tetany 74
 Thecal abscess 149
 Thermic fever 179
 Thermonosus 179
 Thermoplegia 179
 Thickening
 mitral valve 79
 pleura 93
 valve, heart 79
 Thigh (*see* Arm)
 Thirst 177
 Thomsen's disease 149
 Thoracentesis 93
 Thoracic (*see* Thorax)
 cavity, perforation 186
 Thoracoplasty 93
 Thorax (thoracic)
 abscess 93
 aneurysm 81
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 effusion 93
 fistula 93

Thorax—Continued.

injury 186
 perforation 186
 rupture 186
 tumor 46
 wound 186

Throat

abscess 100
 cancer 45
 catarrh 87
 consumption 28
 cutting, suicide 160
 disease 100
 septic 100
 gangrene 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 growth, specific 100
 hæmorrhage 85
 inflammation 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 injury 186
 mortification 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 neuralgia 100
 obstruction 186
 paralysis 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 phlegmon 100
 sore 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 gangrenous 9
 malignant 9
 putrid 9
 septic 100
 ulcerated 9
 tuberculosis 28
 tumor 100
 ulcer 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 ulceration 100
 (diphtheritic) 9

Thrombophlebitis 83

septic 83

Thrombosis 82

aortic 82
 artery 82
 basilar 82
 brain 82
 cardiac 79
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 cerebral 82
 sinus 82
 eye 82
 fat, heart 82
 heart 79
 iliac 82
 artery 82
 intestine 82
 kidney 82
 lateral sinus 82
 lung 82
 meninges 82
 mesentery 82
 portal vein 82
 puerperal 139

Thrombosis—Continued.

pulmonary 82
 artery 82
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 septic 82
 appendix 108
 spinal cord 82
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 syphilitic 37
 uterine, vein 82
 vein 82
 venous, puerperal 139
 vessel, spleen 82
 vulva 132

Thrombotic softening, brain 82

Thrombus (*see* Thrombosis)

Throwing

sulphuric acid 184
 vitriol 184

Thrown from automobile 175

Thrush 99

Thunderbolt 180

Thymic asthma 84

Thymus

gland
 atrophy 84
 cancer 45
 cyst 84
 degeneration, fatty 84
 disease 84
 enlargement 84
 fibrosis 84
 hæmorrhage 84
 hypertrophy 84
 infiltration, fatty 84
 inflammation 84
 necrosis 84
 persistent 84
 suppuration 84
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 84

Thyreocele 88

Thyroid

body (*see* Thyroid gland)
 gland

abscess 88
 adenoma 88
 atrophy 88
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 88
 disease 88
 displaced 88
 enlargement 88
 gangrene 88
 hæmorrhage 88
 inflammation 88
 injury 186
 lardaceous
 degeneration 88
 disease 88
 malformation 150
 myxœdema 88
 parasitic disease 88

Thyroid—Continued.
 gland—Continued.
 suppuration 88
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 88
 Thyroidectomy 88
 Thyroidism 88
 Thyroiditis 88
 Thyreogenous psychosis 88
 Thyrolingual cyst 88
 Thyreosarcoma 45
 Thyrotomy 87
 Tibia (*see* Bone)
 Tic 74
 douloureux 73
 Tick bite fever 19
 Tight lacing, result, liver 115
 Tin poisoning 58
 Tissue
 cellular
 disease 145
 emphysema 145
 connective
 abscess 144
 cancer 44
 disease 145
 elephantiasis 145
 emphysema 145
 gangrene 142
 inflammation 144
 submucous
 burn 167
 scald 167
 Tobacco heart 59
 Toe (*see* Arm)
 hammer 149
 Tongue (lingual)
 abscess 99
 black 99
 cancer 39
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 99
 disease 99
 division, frenum 99
 epithelioma 39
 foreign body 186
 hæmatoma 99
 inflammation 99
 leprosy 17
 malformation 150
 neuralgia 73
 paralysis 74
 parasitic disease 99
 spasm 74
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 99
 ulceration 99
 wound 186
 Tonsil (tonsillar)
 abscess 100
 angina 100
 cancer 39
 congenital malformation 150
 diphtheria 9

Tonsil—Continued.
 enlargement 100
 hypertrophy 100
 inflammation 100
 lingual, enlargement 99
 mycosis 25
 pharyngeal, hypertrophy 86
 rupture 100
 suppuration 100
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 100
 ulcer 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 ulceration 100
 wound 186
 Tonsillar (*see* Tonsil)
 Tonsillitic angina 100
 Tonsillitis 100
 croupous 9
 diphtheritic 9
 follicular 100
 gangrenous 9
 lacunar 100
 malignant 9
 membranous 9
 parenchymatous 100
 phlegmonous 100
 pseudomembranous 9
 suppurative 100
 tuberculous 34
 ulcerative 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 Tonsillopharyngeal abscess 100
 Toothache 99
 Torpid liver 115
 Torticollis 149
 spasmodic 149
 Toxæmia (*see also* Poisoning) 55
 biliary 115
 cancerous 45
 cerebrospinal 74
 erysipelatous 18
 gastric 103
 intestinal
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 malarial 4
 pregnancy 138
 puerperal 138
 pulmonary 98
 uræmic 120
 urinary 125
 Toxemia (*see* Toxæmia)
 Toxic (*see also* Poisoning)
 gastritis 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 gastroenteritis 165
 acute 165
 chronic 59
 insanity 68
 jaundice 115
 meningitis 165
 myocarditis 78
 psychosis 68

- Toxichæmia 55
 cerebrospinal 74
 Toxinfection 55
 gastrointestinal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 intestinal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 Trachea (tracheal)
 abscess 98
 burn 167
 calcification 98
 cancer 45
 congenital malformation 150
 congestion 89
 cynanche 89
 diphtheria 9
 disease 90
 fistula 98
 foreign body 186
 inflammation 89
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 necrosis 98
 obstruction 98
 ossification 98
 parasitic disease 98
 rupture 186
 stenosis 98
 stricture 98
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 28
 tumor 98
 ulcer 98
 wound 186
 Tracheal (*see* Trachea)
 cartilage, fracture 185
 Tracheitis 89
 catarrhal 89
 infantile 89
 membranous 9
 plastic 89
 Tracheobronchitis 89
 Tracheocele 98
 Tracheostenosis 98
 Tracheotomy 98
 Trachoma 75
 Train
 derailment 175
 jumping before, suicide 162
 struck by 175
 Transfusion, blood 189
 Transitional-celled carcinoma (*see* Cancer)
 Transverse
 myelitis 63
 presentation
 (child) 152
 (mother) 136
 Traumatic (*see* Traumatism)
 Traumatism (traumatic) 186
 abscess 186
 liver 186
 aeroplane 175
 Traumatism—Continued.
 amputation 186
 aneurysm 186
 artery 186
 automobile 175
 balloon 175
 birth 152
 castration 186
 cellulitis 186
 cerebral meningitis 186
 cerebritis 186
 compression
 brain 186
 spinal cord 186
 convulsions 186
 crushing 175
 cutting instrument 171
 delirium 186
 dislocation, spinal cord 186
 electric railroad 175
 emphysema 186
 encephalitis 60
 epilepsy 74
 erysipelas 18
 eventration 186
 falling 172
 fever 186
 firearms 170
 fracture, spinal cord 186
 gangrene 186
 hæmatocele, tunica vaginalis 186
 hæmatoma
 auricle 186
 spermatic cord 186
 vulva 186
 hæmorrhage 186
 horse (due to viciousness) 176
 inflammation, brain 60
 iritis 186
 keratitis 186
 landslide 175
 lesion, palate 186
 lung 186
 machinery 174
 machines 174
 building operations 174
 factories 174
 meningeal hæmorrhage 186
 meningitis 186
 metritis 130
 mine 173
 myelitis 186
 nephritis 186
 neurasthenia 74
 neurosis 74
 orchitis 127
 ossifying myositis 149
 paralysis 186
 passenger elevator 174
 perforation (any organ) 186
 peritonitis 117
 septic 117
 piercing instrument 171
 pleuritis 186
 pneumonia 92

Traumatism—Continued.

- psychosis 68
- pyæmia 186
- quarry 173
- railroad 175
- rupture
 - heart 186
 - lymphatic vessel 186
 - muscle 186
 - tendon 186
 - tympanum 186
 - uterus 186
- septicæmia 186
- shock 186
- steam railroad 175
- street railroad 175
- stricture, urethra 125
- subconjunctival hæmorrhage 186
- tetanus 24
- urethral fever 125
- vehicle (carriage, wagon, bicycle, etc.) 175
- Traveling crane, crushed by 174
- Treatment, bad
 - (newborn) 153
 - (child) 186
- Trembles (milk sickness) 19
- Trembling paralysis 63
- Tremor
 - mercurial (occupational) 58
 - muscle 66
 - senile 66
- Trepanning 189
- Trephining 189
 - skull 189
- Trichiniasis 107
- Trichinosis 107
- Trichocephalus 107
 - dispar 107
- Tricuspid
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - lesion 79
 - regurgitation 79
 - stricture 79
 - valve
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - valvular disease, heart 79
- Trigeminal neuralgia 73
- Trismus 24
 - neonatorum 24
 - newborn 24
- Trolley accident 175
- Trophoneurosis 145
- Tropical
 - abscess, liver 115
 - diarrhoea 14
 - dysentery 14
 - hæmaturia 121
 - phagedæna 142
- Trypanosomiasis 55

Tubal (*see also* Tube)

- abortion 134
- abscess 132
 - rupture 132
- disease 132
- gestation 134
- inflammation 132
 - kidney 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- pregnancy 134
 - infected 137
 - rupture, sac 134
- Tube (*see also* Tubal)
 - bronchial
 - catarrh 90
 - congestion 89
 - hæmorrhage 98
 - disease 132
 - dropsy 132
 - Eustachian, disease 76
 - Fallopian
 - abscess 132
 - accessory, cyat 132
 - cancer 42
 - constricted 150
 - cyst 132
 - disease 132
 - dropsy 132
 - hernia 132
 - inflammation 132
 - malformation 150
 - occlusion 132
 - paralysis 132
 - rupture 132
 - stricture 132
 - suppuration 132
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 132
 - pregnant, ablation 134
 - pus 132
 - rupture 132
 - rupture 132
- Tubercle (*see also* Tuberculosis) 28
 - syphilitic 37
- Tubercular (*see also* Tuberculosis)
 - leprosy 17
 - syphilitic 37
- Tuberculide 34
- Tuberculosis (tuberculous) 28
 - abdomen 31
 - abscess 34
 - breast 34
 - gland 34
 - knee 33
 - lung 28
 - perinæum 34
 - side 34
 - vertebra 32
 - acute 29
 - adenitis 34
 - adrenal 52

Tuberculosis—Continued.

air passage 28
 alimentary canal 31
 anæmia 28
 anus 31
 appendicitis 31
 appendix 31
 artery 34
 arthritis 33
 hip joint 33
 articular 33
 ascites 31
 asthma 28
 axilla 34
 bladder 34
 bone 34
 bowel 31
 brain 30
 breast 34
 bronchi 28
 bronchial gland 28
 bronchitis 28
 bronchopneumonia 28
 bronchopneumonic, acute 29
 bursa 34
 caries, sacrum 32
 caseous 28
 catarrhal 28
 cellulitis 34
 cerebellum 30
 cerebral 30
 meninges 30
 cerebrospinal 30
 meninges 30
 cerebrum 30
 chorioid 34
 chronic 28
 colitis 31
 congenital 28
 conjunctiva 34
 cornea 34
 Cowper's gland 34
 coxalgia 33
 cyst, ovary 34
 cystitis 34
 degeneration 35
 pancreas 34
 spinal cord 34
 diarrhoea 31
 diathesis 28
 diffuse 35
 digestive tract 31
 disease 28
 acute 29
 chronic 28
 heart 34
 hip 33
 disseminated 35
 dysentery 31
 ear 34
 emphysema 28
 empyema 28
 encephalitis 30
 enteric 31
 enteritis 31

Tuberculosis—Continued.

epididymis 34
 epididymitis 34
 eye 34
 Falloppian tube 34
 fauces 34
 femur 34
 fibroid 28
 florida 29
 galloping 29
 ganglionic 34
 gangrene 34
 gastritis 31
 gastroenteritis 31
 general 35
 acute 29
 chronic 35
 generalized 35
 genitourinary 34
 gland 34
 glandular, general 34
 gum 34
 hæmoptysis 28
 heart 34
 hepatitis 34
 hip 33
 hydrocephalus 30
 hydropneumothorax 28
 ileocolitis 31
 infantile 28
 infection 28
 general 35
 inflammation 28
 acute 29
 chronic 28
 knee 33
 membrane, brain 30
 spine 32
 interstitial 28
 intestine 31
 joint 33
 kidney 34
 knee 33
 laryngitis 28
 larynx 28
 lip 34
 liver 34
 lumbar abscess 32
 lung 28
 acute 29
 chronic 28
 lymph
 gland 34
 node 34
 lymphadenitis 34
 lymphangitis 34
 lymphatic 34
 gland 34
 vessel 34
 malignant 29
 mammary gland 34
 marasmus 28
 membrane, brain 30
 meninges 30
 meningitis 30

Tuberculosis—Continued.

meningitis—Continued.

- basilar 30
- brain 30
- cerebral 30
- cerebrospinal 30
- spinal 30
 - cord 30
- mesenteric 31
 - gland 31
- middle ear 34
- miliary 29
 - acute 29
 - pulmonary 29
 - chronic 35
 - general 29
 - acute 29
 - chronic 35
 - lung 29
- mouth 34
- multiple 35
- muscle 34
- nasal passage 34
- nasopharynx 34
- necrosis 34
- nephritis 34
- nerve 34
- nose 34
- ocular 34
- oesophagus 34
- omentum 31
- ophoritis 34
- orchitis 34
- osseous 34
- osteal 34
- osteitis 34
 - femur 34
- osteomyelitis 34
- otitis 34
- ovaritis 34
- ovary 34
- palate 34
- pancreas 34
- pelvis 34
- penis 34
- pericardium 34
- perineal abscess 34
- peritonæum 31
- peritonitis 31
- pernicious 29
- pharyngitis 34
- pharynx 34
- phthisis 28
- pleura 28
- pleurisy 28
- pneumonia 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pneumonic 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pneumothorax 28
- prepuce 34
- proctitis 31
- prostate 34
- prostatitis 34

Tuberculosis—Continued.

- pulmonalis 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pulmonary 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- pyæmia 28
- pyonephrosis 34
- rectum 31
- reproductive organ 34
- salpingitis 34
- scrotum 34
- septic 28
- skin 34
- specific 28
- spermatic cord 34
- spinal
 - column 32
 - cord 34
 - membrane 30
 - meninges 30
- spine 32
- spleen 34
- spondylitis 32
- stomach 31
- suprarenal 52
 - capsule 52
 - gland 52
- swelling, joint 33
- synovitis 33
- systemic 35
- testicle 34
- throat 28
- thymus gland 34
- thyroid gland 34
- tongue 34
- tonsil 34
- tonsillitis 34
- trachea 28
- tumor 34
 - brain 30
- typhoid 29
- ulcer 34
 - bowel 31
 - intestine 31
- ulcerative 28
 - acute 29
 - chronic 28
- ureter 34
- urethra 34
- uterus 34
- uvula 34
- vagina 34
- vertebra 32
- vulva 34
- Tuberculous (*see* Tuberculosis)
- Tuboovarian
 - abscess 132
 - cyst 132
 - infection 132
- Tubular
 - nephritis 120
 - acute 119
 - chronic 120
- Tumefaction, liver 115

TUMOR (adenoma, fibroma, nonmalignant or unqualified new growth, etc.)¹
46

abdomen 46
accessory sinus 146
adrenal 52
aneurysmal 81
anus 110
appendix 108
artery 46
axilla 46
basilar 74
bile duct 115
bladder 124
blood 46
 vessel 46
bone 146
brain 74
breast 133
broad ligament 132
bronchi 98
bursa 149
cancerous (*see* Cancer)
cartilage 149
cerebellar 74
cerebral 74
 congenital 150
cerebrospinal 63
chest 46
colloid (*see* Cancer)
congenital 150
 brain 150
conjunctiva 75
connective tissue 46
cornea 75
corpora quadrigemina 74
cranium 146
ear 76
encephaloid
 (according to location) (*see* Cancer)
 (location not indicated) 45
epiglottis 87
epithelial
 (according to location) (*see* Cancer)
 (location not indicated) 44
erectile 46
eye 75
Fallopian tube 132
fascia 149
fatty 46
fauces 100
fibroplastic 46
fungous 46
 knee 33
 malignant 45
gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
gaseous parotid 99
gastric 40

Tumor—Continued.

gland 46
glandular 46
gum 99
hæmorrhoidal 83
heart 79
heteromorphic (*see* Cancer)
hip 46
hydatid 112
 liver 112
 lung 98
intestine 110
intracranial 74
intrasplenic 63
jaw 146
joint 147
kidney 122
larynx 87
lip 99
liver (without further explanation)
 115
lung 98
lymphatic
 gland 84
 vessel 84
malignant (*see* Cancer)
mammary gland 133
mediastinal
 (malignant) 45
 gland 46
mediastinum 46
melanoid (*see* Cancer)
membrane
 brain 74
 spinal cord 63
meningeal 74
meninges 74
 brain 74
mesentery 117
motor tract 74
mouth 99
muscle 46
 striped 46
myeloid (*see* Cancer)
nail 145
nasal
 fossa 86
 passage 86
nasopharyngeal 86
neck 46
neoplastic (*see* Tumor)
 stomach, uterus, breast (*see* Cancer)
nerve 74
nipple 133
nose 86
œsophagus 101
omentum 117
optic nerve 75
orbit 75
osseous 146
ovary 131

¹ See forms of tumor on p. 66. Any form of tumor (not malignant; *see* Cancer) with location not stated is assigned to (46). When the location is stated, assignment is to the organ or part of the body affected, as a rule, according to the following list. *See also* Cyst.

Tumor—Continued.

pancreas 118
 paranephric 122
 parathyreoid gland 88
 parotid 99
 gland 99
 pelvic 46
 penis 127
 pericardium 77
 perinephric 122
 peritonæum 117
 pharynx 100
 phlegmonous 144
 pituitary body 74
 pleura 98
 pons Varolii 74
 prepuce 127
 prostate 126
 pulmonary 98
 pylorus 40
 rectum 110
 sacrococcygeal 146
 salivary gland 99
 scrotum 127
 sebaceous 46
 sheath, tendon 149
 skin 145
 skull 146
 spermatic cord 127
 spinal 63
 cord 63
 meninges 63
 spine 146
 spleen 116
 stercoral 109
 stomach 40
 (nonmalignant) 103
 suprarenal gland 52
 syphilitic, brain 37
 tendon 149
 testicle 127
 thoracic 46
 thorax 46
 throat 100
 thymus gland 84
 thyreoid
 body 88
 gland 88
 tongue 99
 tonsil 100
 trachea 98
 tuberculous 34
 brain 30
 urethra 125
 uterine
 (cancerous) 42
 ligament 132
 uterus 129
 uvula 100
 vagina 132
 varicose 83
 vascular 46
 venous 83
 villous, bladder (nonmalignant) 124
 vulva 132
 white 33

Tunica vaginalis
 hæmatocele 127
 traumatic 186
 hydrocele 127
 inflammation 127
 Turning (*see* Version)
 Tussis convulsiva 8
 Twist, bowel 109
 Tylosis linguæ 99
 Tympanites 110
 abdominal 110
 intestine 110
 Tympanitis 76
 Tympanum
 disease 76
 inflammation 76
 injury 186
 perforation 76
 rupture, traumatic 186
 syphilis 37
 wound, punctured 171
 Typhlitis 108
 Typhlodididitis 108
 Typhobilious fever 1
 Typhoenteritis 1
 Typhogastric fever 1
 Typhoid
 abdominal 1
 abortive 1
 ambulant 1
 bronchopneumonia 91
 cerebral 1
 endocarditis 1
 fever 1
 hæmorrhagic 1
 intermittent 1
 malignant 1
 rheumatic 1
 malaria 1
 meningitis 1
 pneumonia 92
 stupor 1
 tuberculosis 29
 ulcer 1
 Typhomalaria 1
 Typhomalarial fever 1
 Typhomania 189
 Typhoperitonitis 1
 Typhus 1
 abdominal 1
 cerebral 1
 exanthematic 2
 fever 2
 petechial 2
 recurrent 3

U

Ulcer (ulceration, ulcerative) 145
 anal 110
 atrophic 145
 bladder 124
 bowel
 (—2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 breast 133

Ulcer—Continued.

bronchi 98
 bronchitis 90
 buccal 99
 cancerous (*see* Cancer)
 cervix uteri 130
 colitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 colon
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 cornea 75
 duodenum
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 endocarditis 78
 acute 78
 chronic 79
 enteritis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 enterocolitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 epiglottis 87
 eye 75
 fauces 100
 fistulous 145
 gall
 bladder 115
 duct 115
 gangrenous 142
 gastric 102
 perforating 102
 gastritis 103
 gastroduodenal 102
 gastrointestinal
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 gastroesophageal 102
 glottis 87
 groin 144
 gum 99
 hepatic 115
 ileocolitis
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 ileum
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 kidney 122
 labium
 majus 132
 minus 132
 laryngitis 87
 (diphtheritic) 9
 larynx 87
 (diphtheritic) 9
 leg 145
 lip 99
 liver 115
 lung 98

Ulcer—Continued.

malignant (*see* Cancer)
 mouth 99
 nasal passage 86
 navel cord 152
 neck 145
 uterus 130
 nipple 133
 cesophagus 101
 ovary 132
 palate 100
 penis 127
 peptic 102
 gland 102
 perforating
 duodenum
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 stomach 102
 perforation intestine
 (-2y) 104
 (2y+) 105
 perinaeum 145
 peritonsillar 100
 phagedenic 38
 pharyngitis 100
 pharynx 100
 pylorus 102
 rectum 110
 rodent 44
 round 102
 stomach 102
 scrofulous 34
 serpiginous 145
 sloughing 145
 specific 37
 spine 32
 stomach 102
 stomatitis 99
 strumous 34
 syphilitic 37
 throat 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 tongue 99
 tonsil 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 tonsillitis 100
 (diphtheritic) 9
 trachea 98
 tuberculosis 28
 acute 29
 chronic 28
 tuberculous 34
 bowel 31
 intestine 31
 typhoid 1
 urethra 125
 uterus 130
 valve, heart 79
 varicose 83
 vulva 132
 Ulcerated
 heart 78

Ulcerated—Continued.

sore throat 9

varicose vein 83

Ulcerating spina bifida 150

Ulceration (*see* Ulcer)Ulcerative (*see* Ulcer)

Ulcerous hæmorrhage 85

Ulcus

rotundum 102

ventriculi 102

Una (*see* Bone)

Ulorrhagia 99

Umbilical (*see* Umbilicus)

cord

compression

(-3m) 152

(stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

erysipelas 18

gangrene (-3m) 152

hæmorrhage (-3m) 152

inflammation (-3m) 152

malformation 150

mortification (-3m) 152

presentation (child, stillborn)

(*see* Stillbirth)

prolapse

(child, -3m) 152

(child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)

septic (-3m) 152

strangulation (-3m) 152

Umbilicus (umbilical)

abscess 144

cancer 44

cellulitis

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 144

disease

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 189

hæmorrhage

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 85

hernia 109

infected (-3m) 152

infection, septic (-3m) 152

inflammation (-3m) 152

phlebitis

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 83

sepsis (-3m) 152

septicæmia (-3m) 152

Uncinariasis 106

Uncleanliness (newborn) 153

Uncontrollable

diarrhoea

(-2y) 104

(2y+) 105

vomiting

(female, -15y, 45y+) 103

(female, 15y to 44y) 134

(male) 103

pregnancy 134

Undefined 189

Underground railroad accident 175

Undetermined 189

Undeveloped lung

(-3m) 152

(3m+) 98

Union

bone, faulty 146

divided tendon 149

Universal

cancer 45

hydrops 187

scrofulosis 34

Unknown 189

cause 189

fever 189

disease 189

Unnatural anus 109

Unresolved

pleurisy 93

pneumonia 92

Unsoundness, mind 68

Unspecified 189

Ununited fracture 146

Upper

air passage, foreign body 186

extremity (*see* Arm)

Urachal cyst 150

Uræmia (uræmic) 120

aphasia 120

apoplexy 120

coma

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

congenital 151

convulsions

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

cystic 124

delirium

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

dementia

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

dropsy 120

dyspnœa 120

eclampsia

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

fever 120

intoxication

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

mania 120

paralysis 120

poisoning

(nonpuerperal or unqualified)
120

(puerperal) 138

postoperative 120

pregnancy 138

puerperal 138

- Uræmia—Continued.
 pyelitic 122
 septic 120
 toxæmia 120
 vomiting 120
 Uræmic (*see* Uræmia)
 Uranoplasty 99
 Uremia (*see* Uræmia)
 Ureter (ureteral)
 calculus 123
 impacted 123
 cancer 45
 colic 123
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 124
 disease 122
 parasitic 124
 injury 186
 malformation 150
 tuberculosis 34
 wound 186
 Ureteral (*see* Ureter)
 Ureterolithotomy 123
 Urethra (urethral)
 abscess 125
 burn 167
 calculus 123
 impacted 123
 cancer 45
 caruncle 125
 catarrh 124
 congenital
 atresia 150
 malformation 150
 disease (unqualified) 125
 fever 125
 traumatic 125
 fistula 125
 foreign body 125
 hæmorrhage 125
 imperforate, congenital 150
 injury 186
 laceration (not external violence) 125
 malformation 150
 prolapse 125
 rupture 125
 stricture 125
 organic 125
 traumatic 125
 syphilis 37
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 125
 ulcer 125
 wound 186
 Urethral (*see* Urethra)
 Urethralgia 125
 Urethritis 38
 (not gonorrhœal) 125
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 specific 38
 Urethroplasty 125
 Urethrorectal fistula 125
 Urethrorrhagia 125
 Urethrorrhaphy 125
 Urethrotomy 125
 external 125
 internal 125
 Urethrovaginal fistula 125
 Urethrovesical fistula 125
 Uric acid
 diathesis 55
 infarction
 (—ly) 151
 (ly+) 122
 poisoning 55
 Uricacidæmia 55
 Urichæmia 55
 Urinæmia 125
 Urinary
 abscess 125
 bladder
 disease 124
 laceration, parturition 136
 calculus 123
 duct, calculus 123
 fever 124
 fistula 125
 infection 125
 infiltration 125
 intoxication 125
 lithiasis 123
 obstruction 124
 organ
 congenital malformation 150
 disease 125
 obstruction 125
 passage, calculus 123
 sepsis 124
 suppression 122
 toxæmia 125
 tract
 calculus 123
 disease 125
 Urine
 extravasation 125
 incontinence 124
 infiltration 125
 milky 121
 retention 124
 stoppage 122
 suppression 122
 Urodialysis 122
 Urticaria 145
 Uterine (*see* Uterus)
 vein, thrombosis 82
 Uterofæcal fistula 110
 Uterointestinal fistula 110
 Uterovaginal fistula 130
 Uterovesical fistula 125
 Uterus (uterine)
 ablation 130
 abnormally formed, pregnancy 134
 abscess 130
 antelexion 130
 anteversion 130
 atony, parturition 136
 atresia 130
 atrophy 130
 burn 167

Uterus—Continued.

- cancer 42
- catarrh 130
- cervix
 - elongation 130
 - fibroid 129
- congenital malformation 150
- curtting 130
- cyst, recurrent 129
- degeneration, cystic 129
- disease 130
 - organic 130
 - parasitic 130
- displacement
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
- distention 130
- epithelioma 42
- erosion 130
- evacuation 134
- falling 130
- fibrocyst 129
- fibroid 129
 - body 129
- fibromyoma 129
- fistula 130
- fungous growth 129
- gangrene 130
- hæmorrhage
 - (nonpuerperal) 128
 - after parturition 135
 - during parturition 135
- hernia 130
- heteromorphic tumor 42
- hyperplasia 130
- hypertrophy 130
- inertia 136
- inflammation
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
- catarrhal 130
- connected with pregnancy 137
- injury 186
- inversion
 - (puerperal or unqualified) 136
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
- laceration
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
 - parturition 136
- laterocession 130
- lateroversion 130
- lesion, organic 130
- ligament
 - abscess 130
 - cancer 42
 - cyst 132
 - hæmatocele 132
 - hæmatoma 132
 - inflammation 132
 - lymphangitis 132
 - tumor 132
 - varix 83
- malformation 150

Uterus—Continued.

- malposition 130
 - neck
 - abscess 130
 - hypertrophy 130
 - ulcer 130
 - neoplasm 42
 - obstruction 130
 - occlusion 130
 - parasitic disease 130
 - perforation
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
 - phlebitis 130
 - septic 130
 - plugging 130
 - polypus 129
 - pregnant
 - displacement 134
 - hysteralgia 134
 - injury 186
 - lining membrane, inflammation 137
 - neuralgia 134
 - prolapse 134
 - retroversion 134
 - prolapse 130
 - retrocession 130
 - retroflexion 130
 - retroversion 130
 - rupture
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 136
 - traumatic 186
 - stricture 130
 - subinvolution 136
 - syphilis 37
 - tamponing 128
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 129
 - (cancerous) 42
 - neoplastic 42
 - ulcer 130
 - wound 186
- Uvula
- congenital malformation 150
 - elongation 100
 - syphilis 37
 - tuberculosis 34
 - tumor 100
 - wound 186

V

- Vaccinal infection 20
- Vaccination 20
 - erysipelas 18
 - infection 20
- Vaccinia 20
- Vagina (vaginal)
 - abscess 132
 - absent 150
 - atresia 132
 - burn 167

Vagina—Continued.

- cancer 42
- catarrh 130
- congenital malformation 150
- cyst 132
- fistula 125
- flow 130
- foreign body 186
- hernia 109
- hysterectomy 130
- inflammation
 - (nonpuerperal or unqualified) 132
 - (puerperal) 137
- catarrhal
 - (nonpuerperal) 130
 - (puerperal) 137
- injury 186
- laceration, parturition 136
- malformation 150
- mucus, inspiration 152
- occlusion 132
- prolapse 130
- rupture, parturition 136
- stricture 132
- syphilis 37
- tamponing 128
- tuberculosis 34
- tumor 132
- wound 186

Vaginal (see Vagina)

- wall
 - anterior, prolapse 132
 - posterior, prolapse 132

Vaginitis 127

Vaginismus 132

Vaginitis 38

- (not gonorrhoeal) 132
- gonococcic 38
- gonorrhoeal 38

Valve

- aortic
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - stricture 79
- bicuspid, heart, disease 79
- cardiac
 - disease 79
 - imperfect 150
- Eustachian, nonclosure 150
- heart
 - aneurysm 79
 - atheroma 79
 - contraction 79
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - laceration 79
 - lesion 79
 - malformation 150
 - obstructive disease 79
 - ossification 79
 - regurgitant disease 79
 - regurgitation 79

Valve—Continued.

- heart—Continued.
 - retraction 79
 - rupture 79
 - stricture 79
 - thickening 79
 - ulceration 79
 - vegetations 79
- mitral
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79
 - necrosis 79
 - ossification 79
 - stricture 79
 - thickening 79
- pulmonary, disease 79
- pyloric abscess 103
- tricuspid
 - disease 79
 - incompetency 79
 - insufficiency 79

Valvular

- action, imperfect
 - (adult) 79
 - (infant) 150
- cardiac
 - disease 79
 - lesion 79
- collapse 79
- disease 79
 - heart 79
 - aortic 79
 - congenital 150
 - mitral 79
 - premature 150
 - pulmonary 79
 - rheumatic 79
 - tricuspid 79
- endocarditis 78
 - chronic 79
- heart disease 79
 - congenital 150
- incompetency 79
- insufficiency 79
- lesion 79
 - heart 79
- orifice, obstruction 79
- stenosis 79
- stricture 79

Valvulitis 79

Vapor

- asphyxia 168
- poisonous 168
- suffocation
 - (accident or unqualified) 168
 - (homicide) 184
 - (suicide) 156

Varicella 19

Varices 83

Varicocele 83

Varicose

- aneurysm 81
- tumor 83
- ulcer 83

- Varicose—Continued.
 vein 83
 rupture 83
 ulcerated 83
 Variola 5
 Varioloid 5
 Varix 83
 aneurysmal 83
 neck 83
 bladder 83
 broad ligament 83
 cesophagus 83
 ovary 83
 pelvis 83
 pharynx 83
 uterine ligament 83
 vulva 83
 Varus (*see* Talipes)
 Vas deferens, rupture 186
 Vascular
 degeneration, senile 154
 naevus 150
 skin 150
 sclerosis 81
 tumor (*see* Tumor)
 Vasomotor rhinitis 86
 Vault
 palatine, perforation 146
 skull, fracture 185
 Vectis (child) 152
 Vegetations
 adenoid 86
 nasal fossa 86
 valve, heart 79
 Vegetative endocarditis 78
 Vehicle (any vehicle)
 injury 175
 run over by 175
 (carriage, wagon, bicycle, etc.) trauma-
 tism 175
 Vein
 congestion 189
 disease 83
 parasitic 83
 division 186
 entrance, air into 186
 sudden death, after delivery 139
 inflammation 83
 infusion 83
 ligature 83
 obliteration 83
 obstruction 83
 portal
 inflammation 83
 obstruction 115
 thrombosis 82
 puncture 186
 rupture 186
 thrombosis 82
 uterine, thrombosis 82
 varicose 83
 rupture 83
 ulcerated 83
 wound 186
 Velum palati, paralysis 100
 Vena cava, rupture 85
- Venereal
 adenitis 38
 bubo 38
 disease 37
 Venom
 absorption 165
 animal 165
 centipede 165
 fish, poisoning 165
 scorpion 165
 Venomous
 bite 165
 serpent bite 165
 sting 165
 Venous
 congestion 189
 thrombosis, consequent, parturition
 139
 tumor 83
 Ventral hernia 109
 strangulated 109
 Ventricle
 cerebral, paracentesis 74
 dilatation 79
 heart, malformation 150
 Ventricular hæmorrhage 64
 Vermiform appendix, abscess 108
 Verruca 145
 Version
 (child) 152
 (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
 (during labor, mother) 136
 podalic (child) 152
 Vertebra (vertebral)
 abscess 32
 tuberculous 32
 cancer 45
 caries 32
 compound fracture 185
 disease 32
 dislocation 185
 fracture 185
 lumbar, necrosis 32
 luxation 185
 necrosis 32
 polyarthritis 32
 tuberculosis 32
 Vertebral (*see* Vertebra)
 Vertigo 74
 epileptic 69
 gastric 103
 labyrinthine 76
 Ménière's 76
 rheumatic 47
 Vesical (*see* Bladder)
 Vesicle, seminal
 abscess 127
 congenital malformation 150
 syphilis 37
 Vesicometrorectal fistula 125
 Vesicoperineal fistula 125
 Vesicovaginal fistula 125
 Vesicular
 emphysema 97
 mole (connected with pregnancy) 134
 pneumonia 91

- Vicious
 cicatrix 145
 insertion, placenta 135
 Villous
 carcinoma, bladder 45
 synovitis 147
 tumor, bladder (nonmalignant) 124
 Vincent's angina 100
 Violence 186
 Violent
 death 186
 mine 173
 quarry 173
 fever 189
 Viper, bite 165
 Virulent
 bubo 38
 disease (unqualified) 55
 Viscera (visceral)
 abdominal
 cancer 41
 rupture 186
 wound 186
 cancer 45
 hæmorrhage
 (-3m) 152
 (3m+) 85
 injury 186
 intussusception 109
 neuralgia 73
 pelvic, cancer 45
 rheumatism 47
 rupture 189
 steatosis 55
 Visceral (*see* Viscera)
 Visitation, God 189
 Vital degeneration
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Vitality, want
 (-1y) 151
 (1y-69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Vitium cordis 79
 congenital 150
 Vitreous (*see* Eye)
 Vitriol (*see* Sulphuric acid)
 throwing 184
 Voluntary submersion 158
 Volvulus 109
 intestine 109
 Vomica, lung 98
 Vomit, black 16
 Vomiting 103
 asphyxia 186
 bilious 103
 blood 103
 choked 186
 fecal matter 109
 pernicious
 (female, -15y, 45y+) 103
 (female, 15y-44y) 134
 (male) 103
 uræmic 120
 Vomiting—Continued.
 persistent
 (female, -15y, 45y+) 103
 (male) 103
 (pregnancy) 134
 pregnancy 134
 uncontrollable 134
 puerperal 134
 stercoral 109
 uncontrollable
 (female, -15y, 45y+) 103
 (adult female, 15y-44y) 134
 (male) 103
 uræmic 120
 Vulva
 abscess 132
 absent 150
 burn 167
 cancer 42
 cellulitis 132
 chance, soft 38
 chancroid 38
 condyloma 37
 congenital malformation 150
 cyst 132
 diphtheria 9
 elephantiasis, nonfilarial 145
 gangrene 142
 hæmatoma 132
 (nonpuerperal or unqualified)
 132
 (puerperal) 136
 traumatic 186
 hydrocele 132
 inflammation 132
 injury 186
 laceration, parturition 136
 malformation 150
 noma 142
 occlusion 132
 parasitic disease 132
 phagedæna 142
 rupture, parturition 136
 syphilis 37
 thrombus 132
 tuberculosis 34
 tumor 132
 ulcer 132
 varix 83
 wound 186
 Vulvitis 132
 gangrenous 142
 gonococcic 38
 gonorrhœal 38
 Vulvovaginal gland
 abscess 132
 cyst 132

W

- Wagon
 injury 175
 in mine 173
 Wall (parietes)
 abdomen
 foreign body 186

- Wall—Continued.
 abdomen—Continued.
 laceration 186
 wound 186
 bronchi, parasitic disease 98
 chest, wound 186
 trachea, parasitic disease 98
 Wallerian degeneration 74
 Wandering spleen 116
 Want
 breast milk (—1y) 151
 vitality
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Wardrop's disease 145
 Wart 145
 Wasting
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 disease (infant) 151
 muscle 189
 palsy 63
 paralysis 63
 Water
 boiling, burn 167
 deprivation 177
 fever 189
 on
 brain 150
 chest 93
 heart 77
 Waxy
 degeneration 55
 kidney 120
 liver 113
 kidney 120
 liver 113
 large 113
 spleen 116
 Weak heart 189
 Weakness
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 congenital
 (—1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 constitutional
 (—1y) 151
 (1y+) 189
 general
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 progressive
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 senile 154
 Weather, hot 179
 Weil's disease 111
 Wen 46
 Werlhof's disease 49
 Wet brain 64
 alcoholic 64
 White
 kidney, large 120
 nephritis 120
 leg (female, 15y–44y) 139
 swelling 33
 tumor 33
 Whites 130
 Whitlow 144
 Whooping cough 8
 Wild parsnip poisoning 165
 Winkel's disease (—3m) 152
 Winter cholera 13
 Wiring fractured bone 185
 Womb (*see* Uterus)
 Woolsorters' disease 22
 Worm
 colic 107
 fever 107
 intestine 107
 Worn out
 (—1y) 151
 (1y–69y) 189
 (70y+) 154
 Wound (any organ or part of body) 186
 accidental 186
 anatomical 20
 (dissection) 20
 crushing 175
 cutting instrument 171
 (accident) 171
 (homicide) 183
 (suicide) 160
 diphtheria 9
 dissection 20
 erysipelas 18
 fever 186
 firearms 170
 (accident) 170
 (homicide) 182
 (suicide) 159
 gangrene 186
 gunshot (any organ or part of body)
 170
 (accident) 170
 (homicide) 182
 (suicide) 159
 hæmorrhage 186
 homicidal 184
 incised (any organ or part of body)
 171
 (accident) 171
 (homicide) 183
 (suicide) 160
 infected 20
 lacerated (any organ or part of body)
 186
 lodgment, foreign body 186
 piercing instrument 171
 (accident) 171
 (homicide) 183
 (suicide) 160

Wound—Continued.

- pistol 170
 - (accident) 170
 - (homicide) 182
 - (suicide) 159
- poisoned 165
- postmortem 20
- punctured (any organ or part of body) 171
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
- septic 186
- stab (any organ or part of body) 183
 - (accident) 171
 - (homicide) 183
 - (suicide) 160
- suicidal 163
- Wrist (*see* Joint)
- Writers'
 - cramp 74
 - neuralgia 74
- Wry neck 149

X

X-rays, effect 167

Y

- Yaws 19
- Yellow
 - atrophy, liver 111
 - acute 111
 - fever 16
 - jaundice
 - (-1y) 151
 - (1y+) 115

Z

- Zona 145
- Zoster 145
- Zygoma, cancer 45
- Zymotic
 - diarrhoea
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - enteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105
 - gastroenteritis
 - (-2y) 104
 - (2y+) 105



